THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers | Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1910 | VOL. XXXVII., NO. 28

SPECIAL SALE
AT THE FAIR
WEST END OF WAGON BRIDGE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY

NOVEMBER 11th, 12th AND 14th, 1910

Some of the BARGAINS We Are Offering:

Ladies' Fleece Lined underwear,	worth 75c	for..50c
" " " " "	65c	for..47c
Boys' " " " "	45c	for..30c
" " " " "	35c	for..23c
Misses' " " " "	45c	for..29c
" " " " "	35c	for..27c
Ladies' sweater coats,	worth $2.75	for.....$2.25
" " " "	$2.00	for.....$1.65
Misses' " " "	$2.00	for.....$1.65
Ladies' hair nets		.....3 for 10c
Decorated dinner plates, each		.....7c
Coupe soup plates		.....6c

Great Reductions in GRANITE WARE.

We have a nice line of STAMPED GOODS such as Pillows, Center Pieces, Etc.

A Nice Line of Fresh Candies at 10 Cents a Pound

ONE CENT A WORD

FOR SALE Good second hand Iron bed, Mrs Emil Rossler.

FOR SALE Good mortgage $250 07 per cent interest Write to F. J., Tribune Office, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR SALE Your fine cows, two springers. J H. Merriam.

FOR SALE Two 80-acre farms near Pittsville, one house, 4 lots near Lincoln School. Terms reasonable. All kinds of insurance. Edward N Pomainville.

FOR RENT A small barn 2½ blocks from post office. C. L. Boles.

FOR RENT New house in Outlook Addition, Inquire of C. L. Boles

WANTED—Band saw filer and millwright. We want at once an up to date band saw filer and millwright for our box factory. Must be A 1 and strictly temperate Married man preferred. Guarantee steady work the year round, wages twice a month Only thoroughly experienced need apply Send credentials and terms with first letter. Strom Coleman Lumber Co., Rockford, Illinois 2t

FOR EXCHANGE—We have for sale a fine two flat building on N W side of Chicago to exchange for farm stock and tools J. C Ducklin & Co., 99 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT Five room house opposite Geo. Hill residence C. L. Boles

WANTED Experienced girl for general house work Call at once Mrs Geo L. Williams, East side, 3rd St South

NEW HARNESS SHOP!

I have opened up a harness store and repair shop in the Taylor & Scott building opposite Johnson & Hill Co Dry Goods store. I handle a complete line of harnesses, saddlery, etc I solicit a share of your patronage

I do repairing of all kinds; have a modern outfit and guarantee my work. My Prices are Reasonable

JOHN NILLES, PROPRIETOR

HARRIET WILLIAMS
MUSIC STUDIO
111 Second Street. Phone 293

Old Reservoir Fixed.

W. T. Jones, who has been at work for some time past on the old reservoir near the pumping station, reports that it has been put in first class condition and that it is expected now that there will be no scarcity of water, for a time, at least.

The old reservoir has been cemented inside so as to make it as near water tight as possible, and then a cement roof has been put onto it, so that the entire thing is not only water tight but is proof against all kinds of vermin, something that could not be said for the old one.

As the system is now arranged it is possible to shut off the flow of water when the reservoirs are filled, and thus retain the water in the soil, when the demand is light and allow it to be used when there is a greater demand.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

—A substantial supper will be served at the Baptist church, Friday evening, 5:30 to 7:30. Price 25 cents

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Davis spent several days in Milwaukee last week, where Mr. Davis was looking after some business matters.

Emil Rossler and Mrs. Frank Garrison went to Wausau on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Joe Sipes, who died suddenly in Minneapolis on Monday.

Miss Elizabeth Barber, who has been doing manicure work and hair dressing in this city for some time past, has closed her place of business and left the city.

Among those who went to Milwaukee last week to attend the Wisconsin State Teachers Association were Profs. C. W. Schwede, M H. Jackson and Miss Laura Reeves.

T. J Cooper, who underwent an operation in Milwaukee last Thursday, is reported to be getting along nicely, and there is every indication of a speedy and complete recovery

Rev. M B Milne of the Baptist church is giving a series of Sunday evening sermons on "Quitting" The High School orchestra will play next Sunday evening

Swan Holberg and sons, Peter and Hilmer returned on Sunday from Westfield, where they have been the past several months, working on a grading contract for the Northwestern Ry. Co. While engaged on the job they employed seven teams and a crew of fifteen men.

A party consisting of W. J. Conway, L M. Nash, L. E. Nash, W. E. Nash, Charles Nash, W. H. Carey, E C. Rossier, H. S. Boles, A. F. Boles, C. E. Boles, Wm. Rossiter, Jack Carrigan, J. C. M. Day of Winchester, Ky., and James Collins of Delevan leave this week for Boulder Junction where they will hunt deer during the season.

Joseph Eikenseer was up before Justice Pomainville on Friday for examination for the shooting of Joseph Hand of Babcock, but the district attorney asked for an adjournment of one week to secure additional witnesses, which was granted him. It seems that Hand, the man who was shot, is not making much of an effort to have Eikenseer prosecuted.

Messrs. J. J. Jeffrey, Carl Bandelin, George Houston, F. G. Gilkey, Arthur Podawiltz, Dr. Blanchar and Chas. Natwick left today for the wilds of Sawyer County where they will spend two weeks hunting deer around Winter and the famous Dietz home on the Thornapple river They will be the guests of Atty. J. C. Davis of Hayward, district attorney of Sawyer County and a former resident here.

George M. Slowson, traveling representative of the Cable Piano Company, spent Tuesday in the city looking after the Company's interests Mr. Slowson had just returned from Winnipeg, where his Company has a selling agency, and to which country the Company ships a great many pianos, paying a duty of thirty per cent on the instruments. Mr. Slowson says that many of the business men of Canada, and especially Winnipeg, are strongly in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. One reason for this is the fact that there are a great many from this country doing business up there now, and they favor the change.

WHAT CURES ECZEMA?

We have had so many inquiries lately regarding Eczema and other skin diseases, that we are glad to make our answer public. After careful investigation we have found that a simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, as compounded in D. D. D., can be relied upon. We would not make this statement to our patrons, friends and neighbors unless we were sure of it—and although there are many so-called Eczema remedies sold, we ourselves unhesitatingly recommend D. D. D. Prescription.

Because—We know that it gives instant relief to that torturing itch.

Because—D. D. D. starts the cure at the foundation of the trouble.

Because—it cleanses, soothes and heals the skin.

Because—it enables Nature to repair the ravages of disease.

Because—the records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most serious cases show that D. D. D. is to-day recognized as the absolutely reliable Eczema Cure.

Drop into our store to-day, just talk over your case with us. J. E. Daly.

TWO GREAT ANNUAL EVENTS IN CHICAGO.

—The International Live Stock Exposition Nov. 26th-Dec. 3rd, and U. S. Land & Irrigation Exposition, Nov. 19th-Dec. 4th. For full particulars apply to any ticket agent of The North Western Line.—24.

Dressed in "Black and Yellow."

Not "Football Colors" but the color of the carton containing Foley's Honey and Tar the best and safest cough remedy for all coughs and colds. Do not accept a substitute but see that you get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow carton with black letters. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

THE WOOD COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

The session of the Wood County Teachers Association will be held in this city next week Friday and Saturday, November 18 and 19. The sessions will be held at the Lincoln high school and a program has been prepared that occupies Friday afternoon and all of Saturday Clay D. Lamberson is president of the association, and the following program has been prepared by him:

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School .....Glee Club
"The Individual in Teaching"....
.....Prin W. H Guilford
"Nature Study in the Grades"....
.....Prin Frank Nimtz, Biron
"The Use of Experiments and Exercises in Teaching of Agriculture"
Prin. Milo Wood, Pittsville
"The Trouble That Troubles" ...
Catherine Derham, Grand Rapids
Violin Solo.....Miss Helen Taylor
Address—"The Relation Between Parochial Schools and Public Schools
Rev. Wm. Reding, Grand Rapids
Music.....
Wood County Training School Chorus
Chalk Talk....A. H Porter, Chicago

FRIDAY 8 P. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School .....Orchestra
Address—"The Point of Contact"
Prof. I. Billman, University of Wis
Music....Grand Rapids High School .....Orchestra

SATURDAY 9 A. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School .....Glee Club
Address—"Some Desirable Changes .....in Geography"
Prof. Whitbeck, University of Wis.
Music .....
Wood County Training School Chorus
Business Meeting.
Sectional Meetings.

Sectional Program

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION

Chairman, Supt. C. Otto, Marshfield
"A Few Things the High School ...Should do for its Students"
Supt C W. Schwede, Grand Rapids
"Oral Composition in English"...
....Miss May V. Dunn, Marshfield
"Is the Teaching of Ancient History in the High School Really Worth While?"
Open to Discussion

GRADED AND RURAL SCHOOL SECTION

Chairman, Principal G A Varney, Vesper
"Science in the Grades".....
Prof. Geo. P. Wolf, Grand Rapids
"Map Drawing"...B. Hamlin, Arpin
"Dramatization as a School Art"
Miss Sadie Rector, Port Edwards
A Summary Co Supt. Robt. Morris

WILL LECTURE ON BUSINESS BUILDING

—The term business, like the term patron, is capable of a very wide application. Mr. Wm. T. Goffe, Wisconsin superintendent of The Sheldon University, will outline these two terms i. e., business and patron, in a helpful manner for every business getter and builder in this city, at a lecture to be given by him in the Daly Theatre Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Goffe has been the guest of business men and businessmen's associations in a great many towns and cities in this state and in Michigan, and has given uniform pleasure and satisfaction wherever he has gone. His subject will be Business Building. This will be shown to depend upon capable Salesmanship, and this upon good and valuable service to the end profit and satisfaction to both the buyer and the seller

Every worker in the business world, and particularly every business manager and head of department in a business establishment ought to be present. Mr. George A. Hormuth representing Mr. Goffe, is in the city completing arrangements for the lecture. There may be a series of two or three talks. 1t.

Wrestling Match Friday.

There will be a wrestling match on Friday evening at Daly's theater between Robert Friederich of Nekoosa and Jack Foley, who claims the championship of Alberta, Canada. The match will be for the best two out of three falls. The men are pretty evenly matched, as Foley weighs about 180 pounds and Friedrich about 190.

Football Saturday.

The local highschool football team will play with the Merrill team on Saturday next, when it is expected that there will be a spirited game. The Merrill boys have been playing quite a game this fall, and one of their ambitions is to beat Grand Rapids Our boys have also been playing some football this fall, so it should be a closely contested game.

Carload of Apples.

—I have a carload of choice Baldwin apples on the Northwestern track near freight depot. Only $1.35 per bushel. Will take orders by phone 447. Deliver to any part of city free of charge. Now is the chance to lay in your winters supply as apples are going up right along. Will also sell No. 2 apples at 40 cents per bushel. M. L. Ginsburg, 779 3d Ave. N.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

The G. Sherman, Dr. Boorman and V. Simons homes are quarantined on account of scarlet fever.

John Sowatske, one of the solid farmers of the town of Hansen, was in the city today with a ton of cabbage for Jos. Rick.

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A Good Show.

My Cinderella Girl, given at Daly's theater on Sunday evening, was a very pleasing production and was thoroly appreciated by the audience. The piece was one of the light, breezy college kind, with plenty of music and humorous situations

Since the stage has been enlarged it is possible to erect the special scenery carried by the traveling companies, and this fact adds very much to the attractiveness of a production.

It is Mr. Daly's intention to enlarge the stage opening, both in width and height, and when this is done it is expected to be able to handle any production that may strike this city.

Double Tragedy at Merrill.

Mrs Al Quick of Merrill was shot and seriously wounded on Sunday by Hibbard Vachreau, who afterward turned the revolver on himself and shot himself in the head with fatal results. The latest reports are to the effect that Mrs Quick has a chance of recovery.

Vachreau formerly lived at Merrill, and was engaged to Mrs Quick before her marriage, and after the breaking of the engagement he went west, where he has since resided. He came back east with the avowed intention of getting Mrs. Quick to go west with him, but upon her refusal to do so he shot her and then himself.

Death of Mrs. Fred Post.

Mrs. Fred Post died at St. Mary's hospital in Oshkosh last Wednesday following an operation for gall stones which she underwent. The remains were shipped here the day following and the funeral was held on Sunday from the home, Rev. Manck of the German Lutheran church on the east side officiating.

Mrs Post was a native of Germany and was 67 years of age, and had long been a resident of Grand Rapids. She is survived by a husband.

Killed in a Runaway.

Ray Ferguson, who at one time made his home at Port Edwards, where he was employed in the mill as filer, was killed at Bigfork, Montana, on Oct. 23d by being thrown from a wagon, while hauling a load of hay. The wheel of the wagon ran over his head, crushing it and killing him instantly. Deceased was a brother to Mrs. Jos Bogeger of this city, and was 32 years of age.

—A good fresh milk cow for sale. Inquire at this office 2t.

August Konsors, who has charge of a dredge for J. B. Arpin in Texas, arrived home last week for a visit with his family

DEMOCRATS WIN TWO IN THE COUNTY

Tuesday's election resulted in the choice of two democrats in this county, the successful ones being William E. Wheelan who won over Philip Bean for member of assembly, and John Schmitt, who won out in the race for sheriff over Louis Thompson

All of the voting precincts have not been heard from at this writing but enough of them so that it is not expected that the general result will be changed any.

The total votes so far as received give the different principal officers the following vote.

Governor—
Schmitz.....1609
McGovern.....1749
Member of Assembly—
Wheelan.....1807
Bean.....1649
County Clerk—
Mulroy.....1040
Eberhardt.....1847
Treasurer—
Jagodzinski.....1529
Peters.....1910
Sheriff—
Schmitt.....1923
Thompson.....1093
Clerk of Court—
Getts.....1561
Bever.....1904
District Attorney—
Gaynor.....1617
Briere.....1807
Register of Deeds—
Pankow.....1537
Ames.....1960

We might have mentioned also the election of Wm. Corcoran for surveyor, but his election was a forgone conclusion, as he had no opponent.

The socialists showed remarkable strength in this city compared with any vote they have polled heretofore. Altho not much attention was paid to this vote when the unofficial returns were brought in, it is evident that the party polled between two hundred and two hundred and fifty votes in this city. There was also quite a vote polled in the other voting precincts thruout the county.

In the State.

The election in the state of Wisconsin went republican by majorities of from 40 to 60 thousand, altho the returns are not nearly complete at this writing. Milwaukee county went for the socialists from the top to the bottom of the ticket they winning out by big majorities. The election of Bancroft is claimed also by the republicans, and it is probable that he will be elected when all the returns are in.

While the strength of the socialists in Milwaukee county was a surprise to a good many, it was no more than was expected by those who have been watching things in that section

National Affairs.

The democrats show good gains in other states thruout the country. New York went democratic by about 70 000. Ohio is claimed by the democrats by something like one hundred thousand, and they also claim Indiana, and the indications at this writing are that they have won out in that state. There are democratic gains all over the country.

About Pianos.

—You may be thinking of making some member of the family a present of a piano for Christmas. There are many different kinds of pianos, and while all of them may be good, some of them are better than others. You would be very foolish to buy a piano without investigating the matter thoroly; see what everybody has to offer you, and then select the one you like best. One of the best lines that ever struck this town is that made by the Cable Company and handled by Mrs. F P. Daly, and you would be very foolish were you to buy without inspecting this world renowned line. They are finished in any desired style, and the prices are right.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Eberhardt during the past week

William Herman of Marshfield to Rosie Fehl of the town of Lincoln.

Charles Bundt to Josephine Bores both of Marshfield.

Herman Sommers to Bertha Spearbecker both of Marshfield.

Mary Goltzmann of Marshfield to Frederick Bubolz of Manitowoc.

Stanley O. Anderson to Martha Krings both of Auburndale.

Wenzel Klein to Francis Kilbers both of the town of Lincoln.

Howard Sidney Brown of Grand Rapids to Mary Winemsen of the town of Hiles.

William Wienholt of Stevens Point to Margaret Anderson of Milladore.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies Barton, Mrs. A.; Basford, Mrs. Rosa; Dittburner, Miss Dora; Johnson, Miss Marion, card; Lewis, Miss Maria; Leyre, Mrs. Will, card; Webster, Mrs O. H.; Wood, Mrs. Mary K., card

Gentlemen Brost, Anton, card; Crotteau, Noel, card; Gabriel, Frank; Hartman, Jake, card; Hahn, Jacob, foreign letter; Hamm, Ludwig, foreign letter; Holmes, Guy, card; Passer, Aug.; Renswig, Mr.; Scott, Wm., card; Wendt, Otto; Wendel, Otto, foreign letter; Williams, John, card; Wilson, David A., card.

160 PRIZES WORTH WINNING!
ABSOLUTEY FREE

What Are the Full Names of the Following ELEVEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES?

ALL OF WHICH HAD A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER IN 1900

1. De - - oit
2. Alb - - y
3. R - c - e - t - r
4. E - k - - r -
5. I - on - - n
6. S - P - - l
7. Li - c - ln
8. Mu - ca - - ne
9. El - - s -
10. L - - - - ss -
11. V - - ks - - rg

EXPLANATION--HOW TO WIN

All that is necessary to do is to supply the proper and reputed number of deficient letters as indicated by the dashes (-) shown in each of the above skeleton names of cities, each of which had a population of 10,000 or over in 1900, and give the full names of the states that the cities are in

After you are sure that you have supplied the right letters in each, write the fully spelled names one above the other, so that the first or initial letters of the entire 11 names will spell out, when read from top to bottom, one of the greatest honors bestowed upon the famous **Baldwin Line of Pianos.**

Envelopes containing solutions will be opened a short time previous to the date on which the awards are made. The answers will then be examined in the presence of the judges, and the owner of the correct or nearest correct solution will be given **absolutely free a**

$275 Piano, First Prize

To the owner of the next nearest correct solution a
$150 purchase check & $10 gold piece

To the owner of the next nearest correct solution a
$125 purchase check & $5 gold piece

To the owners of each of the next 5 nearest correct solutions a
$100 Purchase Check and a Fine Thermometer

To the other successful contestants will be awarded in order of merit Purchase checks of the following denominations
10 Purchase Checks of $95 Each, and a Fine Thermometer. 15 Purchase Checks of $80 Each, and a Fine Thermometer.
20 Purchase Checks of $65 Each, and a Fine Thermometer. 25 Purchase Checks of $60 Each. 30 Purchase Checks of $75 Each

$50 Purchase Checks to All Other Contestants

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTESTANTS

Should there be more than one correct solution of the puzzle, or should two or more tie, award will then be made upon penmanship and general neatness of the lying contestants' papers.

Only one answer received from a family, and only one prize will be given in a family

None of the prizes will be awarded to any one in the family of an employe of The Baldwin Company, or the family of the undersigned, or to any one of the judges in this contest, or any one in their immediate families.

Only one Purchase Check may be applied on the purchase price of any piano.

This contest is open to all except those connected in any way with this or any other music house.

This Contest will close on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910, at 9 a. m., and all answers must be delivered on or before that date.

H. N. LUECK MUSIC CO. 137 2nd Street GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

We have secured the following gentlemen to act as the judges in this contest, which insures absolutely fair treatment to all:

Dr. Frank Pomainville C. A. Dixon, Prop. Hotel Dixon
A. C. Otto, Druggist

SOLUTION BLANK

Gentlemen: I Herewith submit my solution of the Missing Letter Contest

_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

INFORMATION BLANK

The use of this blank is not obligatory, but is requested.

Name in full.....

Address { Street Address..... City.....State..... If in country, give Rural Route How far and what direction from nearest town?

If under age, give name of father or mother.....

What is the name of your piano?.....

What is the name of your organ?.....

This space for filing. Do not write here.

Please give below the names of three (3) of your acquaintances whom you believe are considering the purchase of a piano, player-piano or organ in the near future. Names and addresses must be correct.

1. Name.....
Address.....
2. Name.....
Address.....
3. Name.....
Address.....

(For Filing)

Ready-to-Wear Bargains!
AT COHEN BROTHERS' DEPT. STORE



Ladies' and Misses' Coats

ASK THE SHOPPER WHERE THE BEST COATS ARE.

Ask any woman who has shopped in search of a coat where she has found the finest coats, the largest assortments and where the prices were the lowest. See if Cohen's coats have not won her preference. We have all the new styles and shades, made up of Broadcloths, Kerseys, fancy mixtures, Plush and the new Carucul cloth. Prices ranging from.....**$3.00 to $25.00**

Ladies' and Misses Sweater Coats

for cold weather. Made of fine soft yarn, very nobby styles, elastic weaves, warm, comfortable coats in plain and double breasted and at the lowest prices from.....**45c to $4.50**
Colors—Navy, Cardinal, Oxford, tan and white.

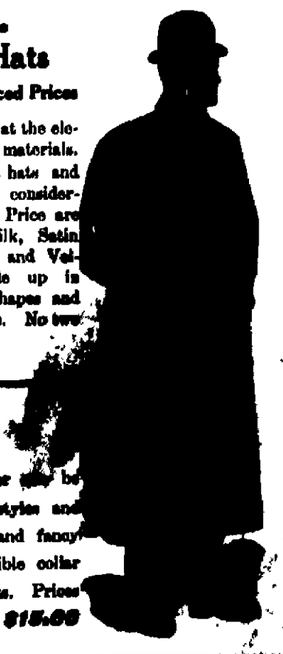
Ladies' Furs

We just received another shipment of Ladies' Furs and Fur Sets, made right up to the minute in style, and from the best selected skins, and beautifully finished. Come early and get first choice. Prices from.....**75c to $45.00**



Good Desirable
Trimmed Hats
Offered at Great Reduced Prices

You will be surprised at the elegance and beauty of the materials. These are mostly sample hats and were intended to sell at considerably more. ONLY in Price are they cheap. Choice of Silk, Satin, Velvet, Hatters Plush and Velour, and Fur Hats, made up in charming, becoming shapes and all the prevailing shades. No two hats made alike.



Men's Overcoats

The most practical OVERCOATS for general wear may be found here at the lowest prices. Exceedingly smart styles and splendid patterns in black, light and dark gray, Tweeds and fancy mixtures. Be sure and see our Coats with the convertible collar They are winners; all sizes and all good winter weights. Prices range from.....**$4.50 to $15.00**

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WHAT CURES ECZEMA?

We have had so many inquiries lately regarding Eczema and other skin diseases, that we are glad to make our answer public. After careful investigation we have found that a simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, as compounded in D. D. D., can be relied upon. We would not make this statement to our patrons, friends and neighbors unless we were sure of it—and although there are many so-called Eczema remedies sold, we ourselves unhesitatingly recommend D. D. D. Prescription.

Because—We know that it gives instant relief to that torturing itch.

Because—D. D. D. starts the cure at the foundation of the tronble.

Because—it cleanses, soothes and heals the skin.

Because—it enables Nature to repair the ravages of desease.

Because—the records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most serious cases show that D. D. D. is to-day recognized as the absolutely reliable Eczema Cure.

Drop into our store to-day, just talk over your case with us. J. E. Daly.

TWO GREAT ANNUAL EVENTS IN CHICAGO.

—The International Live Stock Exposition Nov. 26th-Dec. 3rd, and U. S. Land & Irrigation Exposition, Nov. 19th-Dec. 4th. For full particulars apply to any ticket agent of The North Western Line.—2t.

Dressed in "Black and Yellow."

Not "Football Colors" but the color of the carton containing Foley's Honey and Tar the best and safest cough remedy for all coughs and colds. Do not accept a substitute but see that you get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow carton with black letters. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

THE WOOD COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

The session of the Wood County Teachers Association will be held in this city next week Friday and Saturday, November 18 and 19. The sessions will be held at the Lincoln high school and a program has been prepared that occupies Friday afternoon and all of Saturday. Clay D. Lamberton is president of the association, and the following program has been prepared by him:

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School
.....Glee Club
"The Individual in Teaching"....
.....Prin. W. H. Guilford
"Nature Study in the Grades"....
.....Prin. Frank Nimtz, Biron
"The Use of Experiments and Exercises in Teaching of Agriculture"
Prin. Milo Wood, Pittsville
"The Trouble That Troubles"....
Catherine Derham, Grand Rapids
Violin Solo.....Miss Helen Taylor
Address—"The Relation Between Parochial Schools and Public Schools
Rev. Wm. Reding, Grand Rapids
Music.....
Wood County Training School Chorus
Chalk Talk....A. H. Porter, Chicago

FRIDAY 8 P. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School
.....Orchestra
Address—"The Point of Contact"
Prof. I. Billman, University of Wis.
Music....Grand Rapids High School
.....Orchestra

SATURDAY 9 A. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School
.....Glee Club
Address—"Some Desirable Changes
.....in Geography"
Prof. Whitbeck, University of Wis.
Music.....
Wood County Training School Chorus
Business Meeting.
Sectional Meetings.

Sectional Program

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION

Chairman, Supt. C. Otto, Marshfield
"A Few Things the High School
.....Should do for its Students"
Supt. C. W. Schwede, Grand Rapids
"Oral Composition in English"...
....Miss May V. Dunn, Marshfield
"Is the Teaching of Ancient History in the High School Really Worth While?"
Open to Discussion

GRADED AND RURAL SCHOOL SECTION

Chairman, Principal G. A. Varney, Vesper
"Science in the Grades".....
Prof. Geo. P. Wolf, Grand Rapids
"Map Drawing"..B. Hamlin, Arpin
"Dramatization as a School Art"
Miss Sadie Rector, Port Edwards
A Summary Co. Supt. Robt. Morris

WILL LECTURE ON BUSINESS BUILDING

—The term business, like the term patron, is capable of a very wide application. Mr. Wm. T. Goffe, Wisconsin superintendent of The Sheldon University, will outline these two terms i. e., business and patron, in a helpful manner for every business getter and builder in this city, at a lecture to be given by him in the Daly Theatre Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Goffe has been the guest of business men and businessmen's associations in a great many towns and cities in this state and in Michigan, and has given uniform pleasure and satisfaction wherever he has gone. His subject will be Business Building. This will be shown to depend upon capable Salesmanship, and this upon good and valuable service to the end profit and satisfaction to both the buyer and the seller.

Every worker in the business world, and particularly every business manager and head of department in a business establishment ought to be present. Mr. George A. Hormuth representing Mr. Goffe, is in the city completing arrangements for the lecture. There may be a series of two or three talks. 1t.

Wrestling Match Friday.

There will be a wrestling match on Friday evening at Daly's theater between Robert Friederich of Nekoosa and Jack Foley, who claims the championship of Alberta, Canada. The match will be for the best two out of three falls. The men are pretty evenly matched, as Foley weighs about 180 pounds and Friedrich about 190.

Football Saturday.

The local highschool football team will play with the Merrill team on Saturday next, when it is expected that there will be a spirited game. The Merrill boys have been playing quite a game this fall, and one of their ambitions is to beat Grand Rapids. Our boys have also been playing some football this fall, so it should be a closely contested game.

Carload of Apples.

—I have a carload of choice Baldwin apples on the Northwestern track near freight depot. Only $1.25 per bushel. Will take orders by phone 447. Deliver to any part of city free of charge. Now is the chance to lay in your winters supply as apples are going up right along. Will also sell No. 2 apples at 40 cents per bushel. M. L. Ginsburg, 779 3d Ave. N.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

The G. Sherman, Dr. Boorman and V. Simons homes are quarantined on account of scarlet fever.

John Sowatske, one of the solid farmers of the town of Hansen, was in the city today with a ton of cabbage for Jos. Rick.

A Good Show.

My Cinderella Girl, given at Daly's theater on Sunday evening, was a very pleasing production and was thoroly appreciated by the audience. The piece was one of the light, breezy college kind, with plenty of music and humorous situations.

Since the stage has been enlarged it is possible to erect the special scenery carried by the traveling companies, and this fact adds very much to the attractiveness of a production.

It is Mr. Daly's intention to enlarge the stage opening, both in width and height, and when this is done it is expected to be able to handle any production that may strike this city.

Double Tragedy at Merrill.

Mrs. Al Quick of Merrill was shot and seriously wounded on Sunday by Hibbard Vachrean, who afterward turned the revolver on himself and shot himself in the head with fatal results. The latest reports are to the effect that Mrs. Quick has a chance of recovery.

Vachrau formerly lived at Merrill, and was engaged to Mrs. Quick before her marriage, and after the breaking of the engagement he went west, where he has since resided. He came back east with the avowed intention of getting Mrs. Quick to go west with him, but upon her refusal to do so he shot her and then himself.

Death of Mrs. Fred Post.

Mrs. Fred Post died at St. Mary's hospital in Oshkosh last Wednesday following an operation for gall stones which she underwent. The remains were shipped here the day following and the funeral was held on Sunday from the home, Rev. Mauck of the German Lutheran church on the east side officiating.

Mrs. Post was a native of Germany and was 67 years of age, and had long been a resident of Grand Rapids. She is survived by a husband.

Killed in a Runaway.

Ray Ferguson, who at one time made his home at Port Edwards where he was employed in the mill as filer, was killed at Bigfork, Montana, on Oct. 23d by being thrown from a wagon, while hauling a load of hay. The wheel of the wagon ran over his head, crushing it and killing him instantly. Deceased was a brother to Mrs. Jos. Bogoger of this city, and was 32 years of age.

—A good fresh milk cow for sale. Inquire at this office. 2t.

August Konsora, who has charge of a dredge for J. B. Arpin in Texas, arrived home last week for a visit with his family.

DEMOCRATS WIN TWO IN THE COUNTY

Tuesday's election resulted in the choice of two democrats in this county, the successful ones being William E. Wheelan who won over Philip Bean for member of assembly, and John Schmitt, who won out in the race for sheriff over Louis Thompson.

All of the voting precincts have not been heard from at this writing but enough of them so that it is not expected that the general result will be changed any.

The total votes so far as received give the different principal officers the following vote.

Governor—

Schmitz	1669
McGovern	1749
Member of Assembly—	
Wheelan	1897
Bean	1649
County Clerk—	
Mulroy	1640
Eberhardt	1847
Treasurer—	
Jagodzinski	1529
Peters	1916
Sheriff—	
Schmitt	1923
Thompson	1693
Clerk of Court—	
Getts	1561
Bever	1904
District Attorney—	
Gaynor	1617
Briere	1867
Register of Deeds—	
Pankow	1537
Ames	1950

We might have mentioned also the election of Wm. Corcoran for surveyor, but his election was a forgone conclusion, as he had no opponent.

The socialists showed remarkable strength in this city compared with any vote they have polled heretofore. Altho not much attention was paid to this vote when the unofficial returns were brought in, it is evident that the party polled between two hundred and two hundred and fifty votes in this city. There was also quite a vote polled in the other voting precincts thruout the county.

In the State.

The election in the state of Wisconsin went republican by majorities of from 40 to 60 thousand, altho the returns are not nearly complete at this writing. Milwaukee county went for the socialists from the top to the bottom of the ticket they winning out by big majorities. The election of Bancroft is claimed also by the republicans, and it is probable that he will be elected when all the returns are in.

While the strength of the socialists in Milwaukee county was a surprise to a good many, it was no more than was expected by those who have been watching things in that section.

National Affairs.

The democrats show good gains in other states thruout the country. New York went democratic by about 70,000. Ohio is claimed by the democrats by something like one hundred thousand, and they also claim Indiana, and the indications at this writing are that they have won out in that state. There are democratic gains all over the country.

About Pianos.

—You may be thinking of making some member of the family a present of a piano for Christmas. There are many different kinds of pianos, and while all of them may be good, some of them are better than others. You would be very foolish to buy a piano without investigating the matter thoroly; see what everybody has to offer you, and then select the one you like best. One of the best lines that ever struck this town is that made by the Cable Company and handled by Mrs. F. P. Daly, and you would be very foolish were you to buy without inspecting this world renowned line. They are finished in any desired style, and the prices are right.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Eberhardt during the past week:

William Herman of Marshfield to Rosie Fahl of the town of Lincoln.

Charles Bundt to Josephine Boros both of Marshfield.

Herman Sommers to Bertha Spearbecker both of Marshfield.

Mary Goltzmann of Marshfield to Frederick Bubolz of Manitowoc.

Stanley C. Anderson to Martha Krings both of Auburndale.

Wenzel Klein to Francis Eilberz both of the town of Lincoln.

Howard Sidney Brown of Grand Rapids to Mary Wincentsen of the town of Hiles.

William Wienholt of Stevens Point to Margaret Anderson of Milladore.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies. Barton, Mrs. A.; Basford, Mrs. Rosa; Dittburner, Miss Dora; Johnson, Miss Marion, card; Lewis, Miss Maria; Leyre, Mrs. Will, card; Webster, Mrs. C. H.; Wood, Mrs. Mary K., card.

Gentlemen. Brost, Anton, card; Crotteau, Noel, card; Gabriel, Frank; Hartman, Jake, card; Hahn, Jacob, foreign letter; Hamm, Ludwig, foreign letter; Holmes, Guy, card; Passer, Aug.; Renswig, Mr.; Scott, Wm., card; Wendt, Otto; Wendel, Otto, foreign letter; Williams, John, card; Wilson, David A., card.

160 PRIZES WORTH WINNING! ABSOLUTEY FREE

What Are the Full Names of the Following ELEVEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES?

ALL OF WHICH HAD A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER IN 1900

1. De--oit
2. Alb--y
3. R-c-e-t-r
4. E-k--r-
5. I-on--n
6. S-P--l
7. Li-c-ln
8. Mu-ca--ne
9. El--s-
10. L----ss-
11. V--ks--rg

EXPLANATION--HOW TO WIN

All that is necessary to do is to supply the proper and required number of deficient letters as indicated by the dashes (-) shown in each of the above skeleton names of cities, each of which had a population of 10,000 or over in 1900, and give the full names of the states that the cities are in.

After you are sure that you have supplied the right letters in each, write the fully spelled names one above the other, so that the first or initial letters of the entire 11 names will spell out, when read from top to bottom, one of the greatest honors bestowed upon the famous Baldwin Line of Pianos.

Envelopes containing solutions will be opened a short time previous to the date on which the awards are made. The answers will then be examined in the presence of the judges, and the owner of the correct or nearest correct solution will be given absolutely free a

$275 Piano, First Prize

To the owner of the next nearest correct solution a **$150 purchase check & $10 gold piece**

To the owner of the next nearest correct solution a **$125 purchase check & $5 gold piece**

To the owners of each of the next 5 nearest correct solutions a

$100 Purchase Check and a Fine Thermometer

To the other successful contestants will be awarded in order of merit Purchase checks of the following denominations

10 Purchase Checks of $95 Each, and a Fine Thermometer. 15 Purchase Checks of $90 Each, and a Fine Thermometer.

20 Purchase Checks of $85 Each, and a Fine Thermometer. 25 Purchase Checks of $80 Each. 30 Purchase Checks of $75 Each

$50 Purchase Checks to All Other Contestants

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTESTANTS

Should there be more than one correct solution of the puzzle, or should two or more tie, award will then be made upon penmanship and general neatness of the styling contestants' papers.

Only one answer received from a family, and only one prize will be given in a family.

None of the prizes will be awarded to any one in the family of an employe of The Baldwin Company, or the family of the undersigned, or to any one of the judges in this contest, or any one in their immediate families.

Only one Purchase Check may be applied on the purchase price of any piano.

This contest is open to all except those connected in any way with this or any other music house.

This Contest will close on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910, at 9 a. m., and all answers must be delivered on or before that date.

H. H. LUECK MUSIC CO. 137 2nd Street GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

We have secured the following gentlemen to act as the judges in this contest, which insures absolutely fair treatment to all:

Dr. Frank Pomainville C. A. Dixon, Prop. Hotel Dixon
A. C. Otto, Druggist

SOLUTION BLANK

Gentlemen: I Herewith submit my solution of the Missing Letter Contest

INFORMATION BLANK

The use of this blank is not obligatory, but is requested.

Name in full.....

Address { Street Address..... City..... State..... If in country, give Rural Route How far and what direction from nearest town?

If under age, give name of father or mother.....

What is the name of your piano?.....

What is the name of your organ?.....

Please give below the names of three (3) of your acquaintances whom you believe are considering the purchase of a piano, player-piano or organ in the near future. Names and addresses must be correct.

1. Name..... Address.....
2. Name..... Address.....
3. Name..... Address.....

This space for filing. Do not write here. (For Filing)

Ready-to-Wear Bargains! AT COHEN BROTHERS' DEPT. STORE



Ladies' and Misses' Coats

ASK THE SHOPPER WHERE THE BEST COATS ARE.

Ask any woman who has shopped in search of a coat where she has found the finest coats, the largest assortments and where the prices were the lowest. See if Cohen's coats have not won her preference. We have all the new styles and shades, made up of Broadcloths, Kerseys, fancy mixtures, Plush and the new Caracul cloth. Prices ranging from.....**$3.00** to **$25.00**

Ladies' and Misses Sweater Coats

for cold weather. Made of fine soft yarn, very nobby styles, elastic weaves, warm, comfortable coats in plain and double breasted and at the lowest prices, from.....**45c** to **$4.50**
Colors—Navy, Cardinal, Oxford, tan and white.

Ladies' Furs

We just received another shipment of Ladies' Furs and Fur Sets, made right up to the minute in style, and from the best selected skins, and beautifully finished. Come early and get first choice. Prices from.....**75c** to **$45.00**



Good Desirable
Trimmed Hats
Offered at Great Reduced Prices

You will be surprised at the elegance and beauty of the materials. These are mostly sample hats and were intended to sell at considerable more. ONLY in Price are they cheap. Choice of Silk, Satin Beaver, Hatters Plush and Velvet, and Fur Hats, made up in charming, becoming shapes and all the prevailing shades. No two hats made alike.



Men's Overcoats

The most practical OVERCOATS for general wear can be found here at the lowest prices. Exceedingly smart styles and splendid patterns in black, light and dark grey, Tweeds and fancy mixtures. Be sure and see our Coats with the convertible collar. They are winners; all sizes and all good winter weights. Prices range from.....**$4.50** to **$15.00**

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, Nov. 9th, 1910

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 28

SPECIAL SALE
AT THE FAIR

WEST END OF WAGON BRIDGE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY

NOVEMBER 11th, 12th AND 14th, 1910

Some of the BARGAINS We Are Offering:

Ladies' Fleece Lined underwear, worth 75c for..50c
" " " " " 65c for..47c
Boys' " " " " 45c for..30c
" " " " " 35c for..23c
Misses' " " " " 45c for..29c
" " " " " 35c for..27c
Ladies' sweater coats, worth $2.75 for.....$2.25
" " " " $2.00 for.....$1.65
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George M. Slowson, traveling representative of the Cable Piano Company, spent Tuesday in the city looking after the Company's interests. Mr. Slowson had just returned from Winnipeg, where his Company has a selling agency, and to which country the Company ships a great many pianos, paying a duty of thirty per cent on the instruments. Mr. Slowson says that many of the business men of Canada, and especially Winnipeg, are strongly in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. One reason for this is the fact that there are a great many from this country doing business up there now, and they favor the change.

WHAT CURES ECZEMA?

We have had so many inquiries lately regarding Eczema and other skin diseases, that we are glad to make our answer public. After careful investigation we have found that a simple wash of Oil of Wintergreen, as compounded in D. D. D., can be relied upon. We would not make this statement to our patrons, friends and neighbors unless we were sure of it—and although there are many so-called Eczema remedies sold, we ourselves unhesitatingly recommend D. D. D. Prescription.

Because—We know that it gives instant relief to that torturing itch.

Because—D. D. D. starts the cure at the foundation of the trouble.

Because—it cleanses, soothes and heals the skin.

Because—it enables Nature to repair the ravages of desease.

Because—the records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most serious cases show that D. D. D. is to-day recognized as the absolutely reliable Eczema Cure.

Drop into our store to-day, just talk over your case with us. J. E. Daly.

TWO GREAT ANNUAL EVENTS IN CHICAGO.

—The International Live Stock Exposition Nov. 26th-Dec. 3rd, and U. S. Land & Irrigation Exposition, Nov. 19th-Dec. 4th. For full particulars apply to any ticket agent of The North Western Line.—2t

Dressed in "Black and Yellow."

Not "Football Colors" but the color of the carton containing Foley's Honey and Tar the best and safest cough remedy for all coughs and colds. Do not accept a substitute but see that you get the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar in a yellow carton with black letters. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

THE WOOD COUNTY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

The session of the Wood County Teachers Association will be held in this city next week Friday and Saturday, November 18 and 19. The sessions will be held at the Lincoln high school and a program has been prepared that occupies Friday afternoon and all of Saturday. Clay D. Lamberton is president of the association, and the following program has been prepared by him:

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School Glee Club
"The Individual in Teaching"....Prin. W. H. Guilford
"Nature Study in the Grades"....Prin. Frank Nimtz, Biron
"The Use of Experiments and Exercises in Teaching of Agriculture" Prin. Milo Wood, Pittsville
"The Trouble That Troubles"....Catherine Derham, Grand Rapids
Violin Solo.....Miss Helen Taylor
Address—"The Relation Between Parochial Schools and Public Schools Rev. Wm. Reding, Grand Rapids
Music.....Wood County Training School Chorus
Chalk Talk....A. H. Porter, Chicago

FRIDAY 8 P. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School Orchestra
Address—"The Point of Contact" Prof. I. Billman, University of Wis.
Music....Grand Rapids High School Orchestra

SATURDAY 9 A. M.

Music....Grand Rapids High School Glee Club
Address—"Some Desirable Changes in Geography" Prof. Whitbeck, University of Wis.
Music.....Wood County Training School Chorus
Business Meeting.
Sectional Meetings.

Sectional Program

HIGH SCHOOL SECTION

Chairman, Supt. C. Otto, Marshfield
"A Few Things the High School Should do for its Students" Supt. C. W. Schwede, Grand Rapids
"Oral Composition in English"....Miss May V. Dunn, Marshfield
"Is the Teaching of Ancient History in the High School Really Worth While?" Open to Discussion

GRADED AND RURAL SCHOOL SECTION

Chairman, Principal G. A. Varney, Vesper
"Science in the Grades"..... Prof. Geo. P. Wolf, Grand Rapids
"Map Drawing"..B. Hamlin, Arpin
"Dramatiazion as a School Art" Miss Sadie Rector, Port Edwards
A Summary Co. Supt. Robt. Morris

WILL LECTURE ON BUSINESS BUILDING

—The term business, like the term patron, is capable of a very wide application. Mr. Wm. T. Goffe, Wisconsin superintendent of The Sheldon University, will outline these two terms i. e., business and patron, in a helpful manner for every business getter and builder in this city, at a lecture to be given by him in the Daly Theatre Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Goffe has been the guest of business men and businessmen's associations in a great many towns and cities in this state and in Michigan, and has given uniform pleasure and satisfaction wherever he has done. His subject will be Business Building. This will be shown to depend upon capable Salesmanship, and this upon good and valuable service to the end profit and satisfaction to both the buyer and the seller.

Every worker in the business world, and particularly every business manager and head of department in a business establishment ought to be present. Mr. George A. Hormuth representing Mr. Goffe, is in the city completing arrangements for the lecture. There may be a series of two or three talks. 1t.

Wrestling Match Friday.

There will be a wrestling match on Friday evening at Daly's theater between Robert Friederich of Nekoosa and Jack Foley, who claims the championship of Alberta, Canada. The match will be for the best two out of three falls. The men are pretty evenly matched, as Foley weighs about 180 pounds and Friedrich about 190.

Football Saturday.

The local highschool football team will play with the Merrill team on Saturday next, when it is expected that there will be a spirited game. The Merrill boys have been playing quite a game this fall, and one of their ambitions is to beat Grand Rapids. Our boys have also been playing some football this fall, so it should be a closely contested game.

Carload of Apples.

—I have a carload of choice Baldwin apples on the Northwestern track near freight depot. Only $1.25 per bushel. Will take orders by phone 447. Deliver to any part of city free of charge. Now is the chance to lay in your winters supply as apples are going up right along. Will also sell No. 2 apples at 40 cents per bushel. M. L. Ginsburg, 779 3d Ave. N.

When a cold becomes settled in the system, it will take several days' treatment to cure it, and the best remedy to use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will cure quicker than any other, and also leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. Sold by all dealers.

The G. Sherman, Dr. Boorman and V. Simons homes are quarantined on account of scarlet fever.

John Sowatske, one of the solid farmers of the town of Hansen, was in the city today with a ton of cabbage for Jos. Rick.

A Good Show.

My Cinderella Girl, given at Daly's theater on Sunday evening, was a very pleasing production and was thoroly appreciated by the audience. The piece was one of the light, breezy college kind, with plenty of music and humorous situations.

Since the stage has been enlarged it is possible to erect the special scenery carried by the traveling companies, and this fact adds very much to the attractiveness of a production.

It is Mr. Daly's intention to enlarge the stage opening, both in width and height, and when this is done it is expected to be able to handle any production that may strike this city.

Double Tragedy at Merrill.

Mrs. Al Quick of Merrill was shot and seriously wounded on Sunday by Hibbard Vachrean, who afterward turned the revolver on himself and shot himself in the head with fatal results. The latest reports are to the effect that Mrs. Quick has a chance of recovery.

Vachrean formerly lived at Merrill, and was engaged to Mrs. Quick before her marriage, and after the breaking of the engagement he went west, where he has since resided. He came back east with the avowed intention of getting Mrs. Quick to go west with him, but upon her refusal to do so he shot her and then himself.

Death of Mrs. Fred Post.

Mrs. Fred Post died at St. Mary's hospital in Oshkosh last Wednesday following an operation for gall stones which she underwent. The remains were shipped here the day following and the funeral was held on Sunday from the home, Rev. Maack of the German Lutheran church on the east side officiating.

Mrs. Post was a native of Germany and was 67 years of age, and had long been a resident of Grand Rapids. She is survived by a husband.

Killed in a Runaway.

Ray Ferguson, who at one time made his home at Port Edwards, where he was employed in the mill as filer, was killed at Bigfork, Montana, on Oct. 23d by being thrown from a wagon, while hauling a load of hay. The wheel of the wagon ran over his head, crushing it and killing him instantly. Deceased was a brother to Mrs. Jos. Bogoger of this city, and was 32 years of age.

—A good fresh milk cow for sale. Inquire at this office. 2t.

August Konsora, who has charge of a dredge for J. B. Arpin in Texas, arrived home last week for a visit with his family.

DEMOCRATS WIN TWO IN THE COUNTY

Tuesday's election resulted in the choice of two democrats in this county, the successful ones being William E. Wheelan who won over Philip Bean for member of assembly, and John Schmitt, who won out in the race for sheriff over Louis Thompson.

All of the voting precincts have not been heard from at this writing but enough of them so that it is not expected that the general result will be changed any.

The total votes so far as received give the different principal officers the following vote.

Governor—
Schmitz.....1669
McGovern.....1749
Member of Assembly—
Wheelan.....1897
Bean.....1649
County Clerk—
Mulroy.....1640
Eberhardt.....1847
Treasurer—
Jagodzinski.....1529
Peters.....1916
Sheriff—
Schmitt.....1923
Thompson.....1693
Clerk of Court—
Getts.....1561
Bever.....1904
District Attorney—
Gaynor.....1617
Briere.....1867
Register of Deeds—
Pankow.....1537
Ames.....1950

We might have mentioned also the election of Wm. Corcoran for surveyor, but his election was a forgone conclusion, as he had no opponent.

The socialists showed remarkable strength in this city compared with any vote they have polled heretofore. Altho not much attention was paid to this vote when the unofficial returns were brought in, it is evident that the party polled between two hundred and two hundred and fifty votes in this city. There was also quite a vote polled in the other voting precincts thruout the county.

In the State.

The election in the state of Wisconsin went republican by majorities of from 40 to 60 thousand, altho the returns are not nearly complete at this writing. Milwaukee county went for the socialists from the top to the bottom of the ticket they winning out by big majorities. The election of Bancroft is claimed also by the republicans, and it is probable that he will be elected when all the returns are in.

While the strength of the socialists in Milwaukee county was a surprise to a good many, it was no more than was expected by those who have been watching things in that section.

National Affairs.

The democrats show good gains in other states thruout the country. New York went democratic by about 70,000. Ohio is claimed by the democrats by something like one hundred thousand, and they also claim Indiana, and the indications at this writing are that they have won out in that state. There are democratic gains all over the country.

About Pianos.

—You may be thinking of making some member of the family a present of a piano for Christmas. There are many different kinds of pianos, and while all of them may be good, some of them are better than others. You would be very foolish to buy a piano without investigating the matter thoroly; see what everybody has to offer you, and then select the one you like best. One of the best lines that ever struck this town is that made by the Cable Company and handled by Mrs. F. P. Daly, and you would be very foolish were you to buy without inspecting this world renowned line. They are finished in any desired style, and the prices are right.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

The following marriage licenses were issued by County Clerk Eberhardt during the past week:

William Herman of Marshfield to Rosie Fahl of the town of Lincoln.

Charles Bandt to Josephine Boree both of Marshfield.

Herman Sommers to Bertha Spaarbecker both of Marshfield.

Mary Goltzmann of Marshfield to Frederick Rubalz of Manitowoc.

Stanley C. Anderson to Martha Krings both of Auburndale.

Wenzel Klein to Francis Eilborz both of the town of Lincoln.

Howard Sidney Brown of Grand Rapids to Mary Wineinson of the town of Hiles.

William Wienholt of Stevens Point to Margaret Anderson of Milladore.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies. Barton, Mrs. A.; Basford, Mrs. Rosa; Dittburner, Miss Dora; Johnson, Miss Marion, card; Lewis, Miss Maria; Loyre, Mrs. Will, card; Webster, Mrs. C. H.; Wood, Mrs. Mary K., card.

Gentlemen. Brost, Anton, card; Grottaau, Noel, card; Gabriel, Frank; Hartman, Jake, card; Hahn, Jacob, foreign letter; Hamm, Ludwig, foreign letter; Holmes, Guy, card; Passer, Aug.; Renewig, Mr.; Scott, Wm., card; Wendt, Otto; Wendal, Otto, foreign letter; Williams, John, card; Wilson, David A., card.

160 PRIZES WORTH WINNING!
ABSOLUTEY FREE

What Are the Full Names of the Following ELEVEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES?

ALL OF WHICH HAD A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER IN 1900

1. De - - oit
2. Alb - - y
3. R - c - e - t - r
4. E - k - - r -
5. I - on - - n
6. S - P - - l
7. Li - c - ln
8. Mu - ca - - ne
9. El - - s -
10. L - - - - ss -
11. V - - ks - - rg

EXPLANATION--HOW TO WIN

All that is necessary to do is to supply the proper and required number of deficient letters as indicated by the dashes (-) shown in each of the above skeleton names of cities, each of which had a population of 10,000 or over in 1900, and give the full names of the states that the cities are in.

After you are sure that you have supplied the right letters in each, write the fully spelled names one above the other, so that the first or initial letters of the entire 11 names will spell out, when read from top to bottom, one of the greatest honors bestowed upon the famous Baldwin Line of Pianos.

Envelopes containing solutions will be opened a short time previous to the date on which the awards are made. The answers will then be examined in the presence of the judges, and the owner of the correct or nearest correct solution will be given absolutely free a

$275 Piano, First Prize

To the owner of the next nearest correct solution a
$150 purchase check & $10 gold piece

To the owner of the next nearest correct solution a
$125 purchase check & $5 gold piece

To the owners of each of the next 5 nearest correct solutions a
$100 Purchase Check and a Fine Thermometer

To the other successful contestants will be awarded in order of merit Purchase checks of the following denominations
10 Purchase Checks of $95 Each, and a Fine Thermometer. 15 Purchase Checks of $90 Each, and a Fine Thermometer.
20 Purchase Checks of $85 Each, and a Fine Thermometer. 25 Purchase Checks of $80 Each. 30 Purchase Checks of $75 Each

$50 Purchase Checks to All Other Contestants

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTESTANTS

Should there be more than one correct solution of the puzzle, or should two or more tie, award will then be made upon penmanship and general neatness of the lying contestants' papers.

Only one answer received from a family, and only one prize will be given in a family.

None of the prizes will be awarded to any one in the family of an employe of The Baldwin Company, or the family of the undersigned, or to any one of the judges in this contest, or any one in their immediate families.

Only one Purchase Check may be applied on the purchase price of any piano.

This contest is open to all except those connected in any way with this or any other music house.

This Contest will close on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1910, at 9 a. m., and all answers must be delivered on or before that date.

H. H. LUECK MUSIC CO. 137 2nd Street GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

We have secured the following gentlemen to act as the judges in this contest, which insures absolutely fair treatment to all:

Dr. Frank Pomainville C. A. Dixon, Prop. Hotel Dixon
A. C. Otto, Druggist

SOLUTION BLANK

Gentlemen: I Herewith submit my solution of the Missing Letter Contest

INFORMATION BLANK

The use of this blank is not obligatory, but is requested.

Name in full.....

Address { Street Address..... / City.....State..... / If in country, give Rural Route How far and what direction from nearest town?

If under age, give name of father or mother.....

What is the name of your piano?.....

What is the name of your organ?.....

This space for filing. Do not write here.

Please give below the names of three (3) of your acquaintances whom you believe are considering the purchase of a piano, player-piano or organ in the near future. Names and addresses must be correct.

1. Name.....
Address.....
2. Name.....
Address.....
3. Name.....
Address.....

(For Filing)

Ready-to-Wear Bargains!
AT COHEN BROTHERS' DEPT. STORE



Ladies' and Misses' Coats

ASK THE SHOPPER WHERE THE BEST COATS ARE.

Ask any woman who has shopped in search of a coat where she has found the finest coats, the largest assortments and where the prices were the lowest. See if Cohen's coats have not won her preference. We have all the new styles and shades, made up of Broadcloths, Kerseys, fancy mixtures, Plush and the new Caracul cloth. Prices ranging from.....**$3.00** to **$25.00**

Ladies' and Misses Sweater Coats

for cold weather. Made of fine soft yarn, very nobby styles, elastic weaves, warm, comfortable coats in plain and double breasted and at the lowest prices, from.....**45c** to **$4.50**
Colors— Navy, Cardinal, Oxford, tan and white.

Ladies' Furs

We just received another shipment of Ladies' Furs and Fur Sets, made right up to the minute in style, and from the best selected skins, and beautifully finished. Come early and get first choice. Prices from.....**75c** to **$45.00**



Good Desirable
Trimmed Hats
Offered at Great Reduced Prices

You will be surprised at the elegance and beauty of the materials. These are mostly sample hats and were intended to sell at considerable more. ONLY in Price are they cheap. Choice of Silk, Satin Beaver, Hatters Plush and Velvet, and Fur Hats, made up in charming, becoming shapes and all the prevailing shades. No two hats made alike.



Men's Overcoats

The most practical OVERCOATS for general wear can be found here at the lowest prices. Exceedingly smart styles and splendid patterns in black, light and dark grey, Tweeds and fancy mixtures. Be sure and see our Coats with the convertible collar They are winners; all sizes and all good winter weights. Prices range from.....**$4.50** to **$15.00**

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

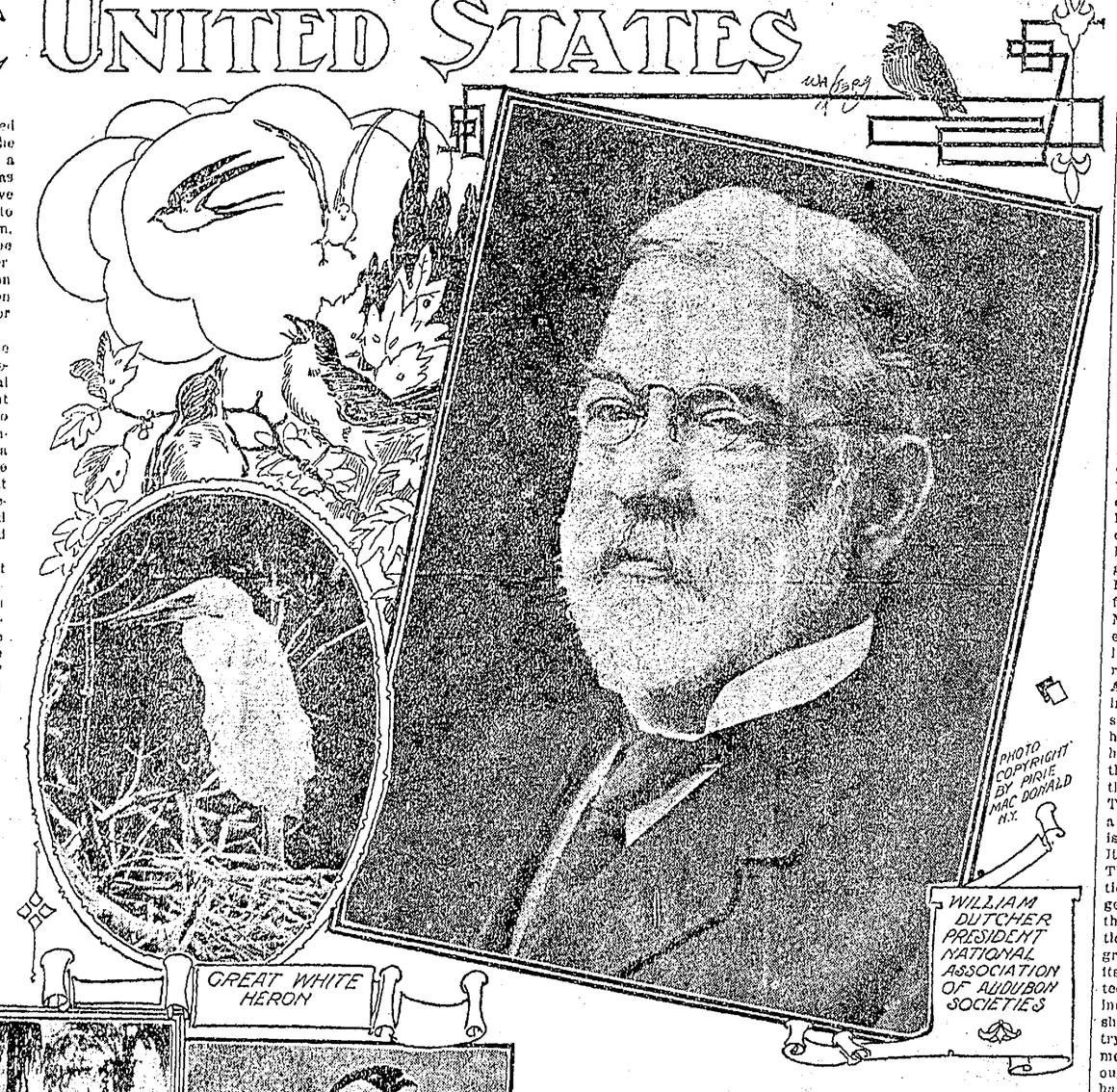
PROTECTION FOR SONG BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES

TODAY the songbirds of the United States have thrown about them the strong arm of protection. For a quarter of a century there was hard and systematic work to save creatures who were helpless to save themselves and against whom, as someone has put it, the hand of man and the head of woman constantly were raised. It perhaps is hardly necessary to say that the allusion to the head of woman had to do with the fashion of wearing the plumage of native wild birds for decorations for hats and bonnets.

It was a hard fight to get the masses of the people interested in the bird protection movement. Today very little is known in a general way of the manner in which successwas wrought out. It is not at all uncommon even now to hear the bird protectors spoken of as mere sentimentalists, and there are men who have had a part in the fight to save the wild life who have been sneered at as effeminate. The truth is that most of the men who engaged in the work of preserving the feathered species were hard-headed and could prove on occasion that they were hard fisted.

It takes only a casual glance at a woman's hat today to show that the fashion of wearing feathers is still if not supreme, at least a ruler to a considerable degree. It should be known, however, that not once in a hundred times do you see on a woman's head today the plumage of a native American bird. The traffic in the feathers of bluebirds, robins, catbirds and other dooryard pets has been almost entirely stopped. Even those who wish that the plumage-wearing habit should cease altogether are powerless to prevent the sale of the feathers of certain species of foreign birds. The aigrette of which woman is so fond is a part of the plumage of the snowy heron, a bird which lives not only in the United States but in certain foreign countries. If a bird is to be found in America and also abroad the sale of its plumage is generally forbidden in the United States, but there is, and always has been, some difficulty in proving from whence came the supply. Law, generally speaking, has its technicality loopholes and the bird protective law is not exempt.

Out of the bird protective movement grew the biological survey of the department of agriculture of the United States government. The biological survey has been of great service to the farmers of the United States and to all men engaged either directly or indirectly in any form of agricultural pursuits. When the survey was threatened with extinction a few years ago by the apparent intention of congress to refuse it an appropriation, the farmers of the United States with the bird protectors and the real sportsmen, rose in its defense and saved it. The survey probably will be spared to continue its useful work as long as the agricultural department has existence.





The history of bird protection in the United States naturally and of right, is connected with the history of two organizations, the various state Audubon societies for the protection of wild birds, and the American Ornithologists' union. Recently William Dutcher of New York, who is the president of the National Association of Audubon societies and a fellow of the American Ornithologists' union, told the ornithologists of the world assembled in convention in a European city the story of the bird protection movement in North America. Mr. Dutcher and all the other officers of the National Association of Audubon societies are men who have devoted their lives to the study of birds and to their protection.

A celebrated French scientist said not long ago that if the bird life were to be swept out of existence man could survive only a few months. Because of the ravages of the insects now held in check by the birds, the vegetation creatures would be destroyed by the insect enemies. So it would seem that if this French scientist is right, that in making their fight for the birds the defenders have been making their fight for man, a fact which is not appreciated by some of those who would suffer were it not for the constant saving efforts of men whom on occasion they have seen fit to call cranks.

To lead up to the establishment of the Audubon societies, of which nearly every state in the Union has one, it might be said that it was not until the year 1883 that the public in the United States awakened to the fact that too many wild birds were being slaughtered, largely for millinery ornaments and other decorative purposes. In addition, thousands of song and insectivorous birds were killed annually for food. In his story of the movement for bird protection President Dutcher told of the beginnings of the crusade to save the lives of the songsters which year by year were coming back to the farm and the garden in greatly decreased numbers. Mr. Dutcher said, speaking of the condition in 1883:

"The newspapers published items almost daily on the subject, and many strong editorials were written. A quotation from one of these entitled 'The Sacrifices of Song Birds' will show the earnestness of the press in respect to the situation: 'The destruction of American wild birds for millinery purposes has assumed stupendous proportions. The unholy work gives employment to a vast army of men and women and this army wages its campaign of destruction with a diabolical perfection of system.'

"The editorial in question further refers to details of the work published in other columns of the paper, which furnishes evidence of the ghastly character of the business. The logical result of this newspaper agitation was that the American Ornithologists' union at its annual meeting held in New York city September 30, 1884, appointed a committee of its members to investigate the extent of the alleged wild bird destruction and to devise means to stop the slaughter by legal or any other legitimate method.

"This committee found that the claims of the press and of individuals were not in the least exaggerated, but on the other hand did not fully represent the terrible inroads that were being made on the non-game birds.

After a lapse of a quarter of a century it is hard for the people of the present day to realize the enormous number of birds that were slaughtered for the millinery trade alone.

"The greatest sufferers were the white plumage sea and swamp birds, such as terns, gulls and heron, but incredible numbers of land birds also were sacrificed, some 60 or 70 species being included in the lists. In one millinery establishment alone 150 skins of the Baltimore orioles were found.

"From the work started by this committee in 1884 the present well-organized and financially endowed corporation known as the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals has resulted, although in the interim there were many periods when the outlook for bird protection in North America seemed doomed to failure."

It was the result of an appeal made to congress by the council of the Ornithologists' union that led congress to vote an appropriation of $5,000, the money to be administered under the direction of the department of agriculture for the purpose of taking means to save the lives of the native American birds which were useful to man.

As William Dutcher says further in his story of the protective movement:

"In recognition of the action taken by the American Ornithologists' union in securing the appropriation, the secretary of agriculture invited the council of the union to select a superintendent to carry on the work and at a subsequent meeting held in Washington, Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam was selected as the superintendent and Dr. Albert K. Fisher as his assistant. Both of these noted ornithologists were among the founders of the American Ornithologists' union."

It was from this humble beginning that the present biological survey, a division of the United States department of agriculture, has grown. It is perfectly apparent from the letters which agriculturists send to Washington constantly that the work of the biological survey has its value appreciated more and more every year. The survey has published a great mass of valuable statistics of the food habits of birds and their relation to agriculture and forestry.

As has been said, there are Audubon societies for bird protection in nearly every state in the Union. They are affiliated in one great society called the National Association of Audubon societies. The writer of this article from personal knowledge can speak of the beginnings of one of the largest and most active of the state organizations.

Persons who were known to be interested in birds were asked to meet to form a protective organization. A good many persons not particularly interested in bird protection also were invited. Several women came to that first meeting, wearing the plumage of wild birds in their hats. At first the society intended to do its work by persuasive, missionary efforts, and along this line to a considerable extent the endeavor has been ever since, but it was soon found that while some people were willing to be guided by pleas of humanity and by stories of the destruction of the growing things because of the rapid increase in insect life, there were others who could not be reached by any except hard-handed methods.

So it is that the bird protectors not only have carried on a great work in the education of children and in moral suasion among the elders, but they have taken cases into court and have prosecuted wilful and persistent violators of the law, until today the bird protective laws are as much feared as any other laws on the statute books. There always have been some laws against the wanton killing of useful birds, but until the men and women of the American Ornithologists' union and of the Audubon society went earnestly at their labors the laws were laughed at and violated with impunity and almost always with immunity.

Years ago untold thousands of useful native birds were trapped to be sold as pets in cages. The women of the south complained to the women of the north who were engaged in bird protection work that their mocking birds and red birds (cardinals) were being trapped in multitudes because of the demand by the trade in northern cities for caged songsters. The bird protectors of the north took the matter up and in nearly all places today it is illegal to sell caged wild native American birds.

About fifteen years ago there was a week of zero weather in some of the southern states. The blue bird, which is a northern favorite, does not go far enough south in winter to escape all of the storms of the winter season. The unusual cold of that winter fifteen years ago almost annihilated the tribe of bluebirds. There were only a few left to come back to the northern fields in the spring. The blue bird, however, was protected, and the efficiency of the Audubon society's work was never more clearly shown than in this case. The blue birds today have recruited their ranks under protection and are as numerous as ever they were.

For years the bird protectionists went ahead with their work with the treasury at a low point.

It always had been hoped that some kindly disposed person would realize the strength and beauty of bird protection work and would give of this substance to the cause. The man known as a scientist nor as a bird student. One day, however, Albert Willcox saw a newspaper account of some of the bird protection work done by the national Association of Audubon societies and he wrote a letter asking for more details. He received the information that he wanted and he wrote to say that he was about to make a new will and felt so much pleased with the work of the society that he would give it annually during his lifetime a considerable sum of money to be used in carrying on the work of the association, and that when he died he would give the society a legacy of $100,000 in his will, and, he added, "I may not limit it to this amount."

Albert Willcox died four years ago. He left $100,000 to the Audubon society as he had promised, and in addition he made the society his residuary legatee to the extent of one-half his estate. Today the National Association of Audubon societies, through the generosity of Mr. Willcox, is placed on a sure and lasting foundation. The bird protective work has been going on for a quarter of a century. It had all sorts of trials and tribulations, but today it seems that the friends of the feathered kingdom have triumphed in their cause. The promise is that there will be no cessation of the work which means so much to the bird and more to man.

AGAINST THE WEAK

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FAVORS ARE FOR THE STRONG.

Those Who Can Afford to Pay for "Protection" Are the Beneficiaries of the Organization Today—Its Ideals Abandoned.

Whom is the Republican party, with its high tariff policy, protecting today—whom has it been protecting for a quarter of a century? Not the weak but the strong, not those who needed protection, but those who could afford to pay for it and who did pay for it. The party has long been selling what it called protection—but which was really privilege—the protection of giant industries that were able to contribute and did contribute to party campaign funds. Steel trusts and cotton trusts and wool trusts and oil trusts—these came to be the objects of the party's persistent loving care.

And now we come to the era of the so-called "strong men," for whom the earth is supposed to exist. The weak may go hang. Campaigns are, as one of the newer leaders once said, merely questions "of finance." The development has been slow, but, looking back over the past, we can see how great the change in spirit has been. By abandoning the negro, and by offering the bait of protectionism, both Mr. Taft and his predecessor have endeavored to capture the south. Political strength rather than political righteousness has been sought for. And it has been sought for in exceedingly practical ways. The older statesmen, faulty as they were, would have wrecked prosperity rather than have abandoned a principle in which they believed. Today prosperity is the be-all and the end-all of politics. The insurgent protest is in reality a protest against the gross materialism which has so long ruled the party. It is also a confession of party sins. The only idealism in Republican politics is now found among the insurgents. Whether they can inoculate the organization with it is the question. But it is sad to think that a great political organization which, in its beginning, had no thought of protection as a permanent policy, had indeed hardly any thought of it at all, should, today stand before the country as the purveyor of protection to men who do not need it and who ought not to have it, that it should have come to regard idealism—which was once its very life breath—almost as a disease.—Indianapolis News.

Roosevelt's Inconsistency.

The ordinary corporation has special advantages from the law, perpetuity of existence, limited liability, the concentration of small amounts of capital into corporate capital that may be immense, and it has the help of a form of negotiable credit that a private person cannot command. These advantages impose responsibility, and the law properly undertakes to apply that responsibility. But what do all these advantages amount to compared with those the tariff grants in the restriction of foreign competition, in the compulsory home market at advanced prices? And what are the dangers from the ordinary corporations compared with those who are invited to establish and aided in maintaining monopolistic combinations by the law that shuts out foreign rivals? Against the former Mr. Roosevelt has much to say and says it with extreme bitterness. Against the latter he is tongue-tied and his convention goes to the limit in defense and in praise. Of course in politics mere inconsistency does not always count, but in this case it would be interesting if the voters, stirred by Mr. Roosevelt's attacks on privilege, should strike at the worst example of privilege, and strike all the harder because Mr. Roosevelt himself is its champion.

Roosevelt's Position.

Mr. Roosevelt is a very late convert to the belief that the tariff is a moral issue or any issue at all. He was as silent as the grave about the tariff during all the years when, with his great influence and authority, he might have done much to take the crookedness out of the customs schedules; when he might have done more than any other man to destroy the vast and complicated mechanism by which the protected trusts extort money from the people. Such a crusade, it is true, might have destroyed him politically. Choosing the corporations as the objects of his assaults, he has prospered mightily. But the more prosperous he is in that sense, the more will the immense investing class and all the people, all consumers, feel the pinch of the high cost of living and reduced incomes. Mr. McKinley was called the advance agent of prosperity. By his choice of the policies and the methods that kept him to the fore politically, Mr. Roosevelt has made himself the chief agent of the other thing.

Labor's Proportion of Benefit.

The chief plea of the beneficiaries of protection is that the cost of labor in this country is relatively so high that the industry employing it must be protected against the cheaper foreign labor. And so far as the people believe that protection is necessary to the American laborer—so far as it is necessary to give him a decent standard of living—so far they are willing that the industries should be protected, or anything like a fair proportion of the benefit, that protection gives?

It Is Time to Stop.

The country will go to destruction eventually if this steady inroad by the federal power upon the field reserved by the founders of our government for the states is maintained, as it is now being directed by the Republican party.

Roosevelt's Stand.

One gathers that owing to the peculiar conditions that exist, Mr. Roosevelt is only standing on the New York platform with one foot and his fingers crossed.

Ship Subsidy and Economy.

A Washington dispatch states that "government officials" are hopeful for the passage of a ship subsidy bill at the next session of congress. Why? What possible interest can "government officials" have in initiating legislation—particularly legislation which promises to tap the federal treasury? Where does the Taft economy plan come in?—Financial America.

"Cut Thy Cloth," Etc.

Cicero: Our generosity should never exceed our abilities.

GIVEN LICENSE TO PLUNDER

How the Trusts, Under Republican Misrule, Rob the American Consumer.

In a special dispatch from New Haven, Senator Bulkeley is said to have made the statement that "every promise made on the platform on which Taft ran has been redeemed." One of the promises made in that platform was that the Republican party would revise the tariff to conform to the difference of the cost of production here and abroad, plus a reasonable profit to the home manufacturer. Did they do it? Not by a large majority. Every one conversant with the cotton and woolen schedules then existing, knew instinctively the meaning of that promise must be that the cotton and woolen schedules of the Dingley tariff bill must be reduced. No other outcome could be imagined or thought of. The statements made by various important politicians through the country since the present bill became a law, that the Republican party had not promised to reduce the tariff, sounded to those who knew the facts like the most arrant nonsense or the densest ignorance.

To give you a more explicit idea of my meaning, I will give you an experience I had in the summer of 1909. Going to England in the month of July I took with me various samples of lightweight, spring worsteds for men's wear, made by American manufacturers, and had them examined and valued against English productions of the same character, and this was done by one of the cleverest experts in Bradford, England. The first sample he compared with a cloth made and sold by an American woolen company at $1.14 per yard net. The English goods of the same weight and character, and quite as good material, cost in Bradford 54 cents, and the most astonishing fact of all was, that these goods could not be imported and sold at the price at which the American woolen company sold their goods. These and other similar samples I shall be glad to show to any one who is interested in the matter.

Does the honorable senator mean that the American manufacturer is entitled to have 64 cents per yard protection on a fabric costing abroad 54 cents? Does he claim the promise of the Republican platform was carried out in this and numberless other instances of the same kind? The most charitable construction to put on his statement is, that he has been, as Mr. Taft was, badly advised.—Letter in New York Times.

Roosevelt and the South.

"If the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans depends upon his ability to carry a single southern state, the members of that party opposed to Mr. Roosevelt need have no fear of his nomination," said George L. Martin of Atlanta at the Raleigh the other evening. Mr. Martin for 20 years has been a member of the North Carolina general assembly. Although his present term has not expired, he now is a resident of Atlanta, to which city he recently removed.

"I was in Atlanta the day Colonel Roosevelt made his recent speech," continued Mr. Martin, "and the man certainly was given a most remarkable ovation. It rained, but the crowd that turned out to hear him was very large. But while many people of the south are taken with the personal magnetism of the man and like to hear him speak, it is quite a different proposition to consider him as their candidate. Of all who heard him and who assisted in making his appearance there the spectacular thing it was, I believe that not a man except those who, ordinarily vote the Republican ticket would support him, and it is doubtful even if he would get the total Republican vote of Georgia. It is one thing to cheer and applaud and quite another to give the recipient of this adulation one's suffrage."—Washington Star.

All Due to the Tariff.

We do not think it was very wise of Mr. Roosevelt to put the tariff in the front place. It is too obviously the type and embodiment of all that he professes to abhor and fight in politics. It is the mother of trusts, of monopolies, of combinations under the forms, nay under the direct inspiration and encouragement, of the law. Every word that he has had to say—they are not so many, but they are iterated and reiterated interminably—about the evil and peril of monopolistic corporations is "peculiarly" true of the products of the tariff legislation of the past forty years. The participation in public affairs, the domination of the legislative branch, the indirect control of the executive, influence in party politics, corruption and demoralization in every department of public activities such as he denounces in his vague and fervent fashion—all these are sins of the corporations created and fostered by the tariff.—New York Times.

Rights of the Workmen.

The people are taxed to protect the industries and their employes. The government does not collect this tax, but it makes a tariff law and the people pay the tax in added prices. And if the government makes the people pay this tax to the protected industries, primarily on the plea that it is necessary to the workmen, then it is the government's duty to see that the workmen get what they are entitled to and what the people are assessed to give them.

Tariff Absurdities.

Where the tariff affects prices is in those commodities of which the supply is largely drawn from abroad and importations come in competition with the domestic product. Even here very many American manufactures have grown beyond the need of the tariff's protection. In our iron and steel manufacture, for example, it is not probable that the reduction of rates will make any difference in domestic prices, since we are competing with foreign manufacturers in their own field.

He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not.

"God doesn't love me any more," sobbed Mary to her mother one day.

"Why, dear, God loves everybody; what do you mean?"

"Oh, no, he doesn't love me, I'm sure, for I tried him with a daisy."—Metropolitan Magazine.

A Difficult Position.

"Why don't you be your own landlord?" asked the agent.

"I couldn't manage it. Imagine having nobody but myself to blame because the house is out of repair!"

TOLD OF GALLIFFET

ANECDOTES OF "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF FRENCH ARMY.

Once Ate a Wineglass on a Wager—How He Attempted to Lead a Cavalry Charge Down a Steep Embankment.

There is hardly a Paris paper which does not every few days print a story about the late Marquis General de Galliffet, who crowned an adventurous career by accepting the portfolio of war in the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" only to find himself face to face with M. Millerand, the socialist minister of commerce, whose father Galliffet had once ordered to be shot. That was during the Commune.

"I forgive you," said the son cordially.

"I had no idea he was such a bad father," remarked the Marquis dryly, refusing to take the proffered hand.

A volume of Galliffetiana has been compiled by M. Louis Thomas. Some of the stories told of and by the cavalry officer, who was an "enfant terrible" all his long life, are new. Here is a bet of Galliffet's:

"One evening, when I was quite a young officer, I bet that I would eat a wineglass, stem, and all, and I did. I took some time about it, but I ate it. My mouth was bleeding when I had done, but I went to bed all right. At 2 in the morning I woke up in fearful pain. I tried to think what I had eaten, and then I remembered. It was the wineglass, of course. I proceeded to kick myself. 'Galliffet,' I said, 'you're an ass. You were going to die for your country, and now you are going to die in your bed, because of a driveling and disgusting bet.' While I cursed myself the pain stopped. I turned around, went to sleep and woke up fresh and fit in the morning, and thought no more about the wineglass."

Some say that the pluck which Galliffet certainly had came from a good digestion, which he certainly seems to have had also. Here is a military anecdote of him:

"During some maneuvers he was watching a charge of cavalry under his orders. Suddenly the leading squadron stopped dead. Galliffet roared, 'Send me the colonel!' and he galloped up.

"'Now, colonel, what's wrong?'

"'We came upon a road at the bottom of an embankment too steep to ride down, sir.'

"'Nonsense, sir! You are not fit for your job. I will lead the charge. You go to the tail of the squadron.'

"Galliffet took the command, galloped to the road and rolled down the embankment with his horse. Lying on his back with a sprained muscle in his leg he shouted to his men to stop, adding, 'Send me the colonel.' The colonel came up from the tail of the squadron. 'Colonel, you were right; I am a blank fool. You may take the command of your regiment again.'"

Toward the end of his life, when in a bad temper, Galliffet insisted on calling himself a played-out old idiot. Journalists would try to interview him, and he generally showed them the door with a voluble speech.

"No, sir, every one knows I am an old fool. If I were to talk to you everybody would say, 'What does that blank blank dotard Galliffet want to be talking for? Who wants to know what the decrepit old sinner thinks?' And you, my dear sir, what would people say about you? That you were the blankest ass in the press to ask the opinion of a senile idiot like Galliffet about anything. Now, I don't want people to call you an ass. That is why I won't tell you anything. Good day!"

Came In at Wrong Time.

A young man named Charlie who just returned from a vacation in Maine brought with him a wail against one phase of prohibition. It seems that his mother and sister were leaving their summer place sometime before the young man planned to go. He invited two of his cronies to come and keep him company and they expected to have something of a time.

One of them couldn't come at the last minute and sent in his place a large box of drinkables. To get it into the state he had to mark in large letters on the outside "One qt. Scotch whisky, 2 qts. gin, 2 qts. cocktails, 1 qt. rye whisky," &c.

The night before the young man's family left there was a little party of neighbors at the house. It was the sort of a party at which lemonade is the prevalent beverage. As they were sitting around a knock came at the door. Entered the village expressman, who carried into the room the box from the young man's rakish friend. He plumped it down in the center of the room and straightened slowly. Then he threw a bomb into the party when he exclaimed:

"Charlie, here's your rum!"

"Bonnyclabber."

The popularity of barley water in West end clubs was mentioned in the course of evidence collected by the royal commission on the licensing laws nearly 20 years ago, says the London Chronicle. The Inner Temple, too, is very proud of its particular decoction of barley water, which is served at both lunch and dinner in Hall. And though the Inner Temple also brews its own ale, it is the barley water which, particularly during recent years, has been in the greater demand.

New drinks have sometimes a glorious and brief popularity. Lord Strafford, writing to Lord Cottington in 1635, extols "Bonnyclabber," which he says "is the bravest, freshest drink you ever tasted. Your Spanish don would, on the heats of Madrid, hang his nose and shake his beard an hour over every sop he took of it, and take it to be the drink of the gods all the while." No one, however, seems to know the exact composition of the seductive "bonny clabber," although from an allusion to it by Ben Jonson in "The New Inn," it would seem to have been a mixture of beer and buttermilk.

Racial Changes.

A national and racial type of faces, whose existence none can deny, varies at different historical periods corresponding to that nation's rise or fall in morals, well being, etc. The age of Pericles left a treasure of noble faces in statue.—Wichita Eagle.

Different Views.

He (shaking his head)—The outlook for us all is dark these days.

She (mournfully)—Yes, it is about time to think of getting in the winter coal.

Pressure of Light on the Earth

Light, traveling at 186,000 miles a second, once was regarded an ethereal, immaterial something in vibration. Simon Newcomb, in his "Popular Astronomy," issued in 1878, said of this: "If light were an omission of material particles, as Newton supposed it to be, this supposed pressure of light would have some plausibility; but light is now conceived to consist of vibrations in an ethereal medium and there is no known way in which they could exert any impelling force on matter."

But today Newton is supported and science has gone so far into the pressure of light as to figure that this light pressure on the globe reaches 74,000 tons. Further, along the lines of deduction, there is pressure upon any object that reflects or that absorbs light, the pressure being greater on the reflecting matter. That mankind is not to be smothered or knocked out by this, however, is shown in the fact that 10,000 trillions of light particles strike the globe every second, these overwhelming numbers of particles equaling a five and one-half pound shot falling the 186,000 miles in a second. Unless some unknown influence suddenly should congeal the immeasurable corpuscles of light into solid shot, each striking every second, there's no danger either of death from the shots or of a darkness, relieved only by the sizzling whitehot missiles bombarding us.

The Briefest Letters.

Even the new French ready printed postcards, upon which you have only to tick off the sentences that fit your case, do not beat the record of brevity, in a holiday correspondence established by a Frenchman in the eighteenth century. Voltaire and Piron, the epigrammatist, exchanged challenges to write the shortest possible letter. So, when Voltaire was starting on a holiday, he wrote to Piron, "Eorus," which is the complete Latin for "I am going into the country." Piron's answer was just "I"—complete Latin for "Go!" The tick on the new postcard can hardly be shorter than that single letter. In business correspondence the record is divided between Victor Hugo, who, anxious to know how his "Les Miserables" was going, wrote to the publisher—"?"—and the publisher, who triumphantly replied "!"—London Chronicle.

Furthermore.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"And what is more," rejoined the observer of things and events, "it doesn't seem to care."

Perfect Agreement.

The contributor wrote: "The inclosed are original and have never been published."

The editor answered: "I can quite believe it."—Lippincott's.

Woman and Her Instincts

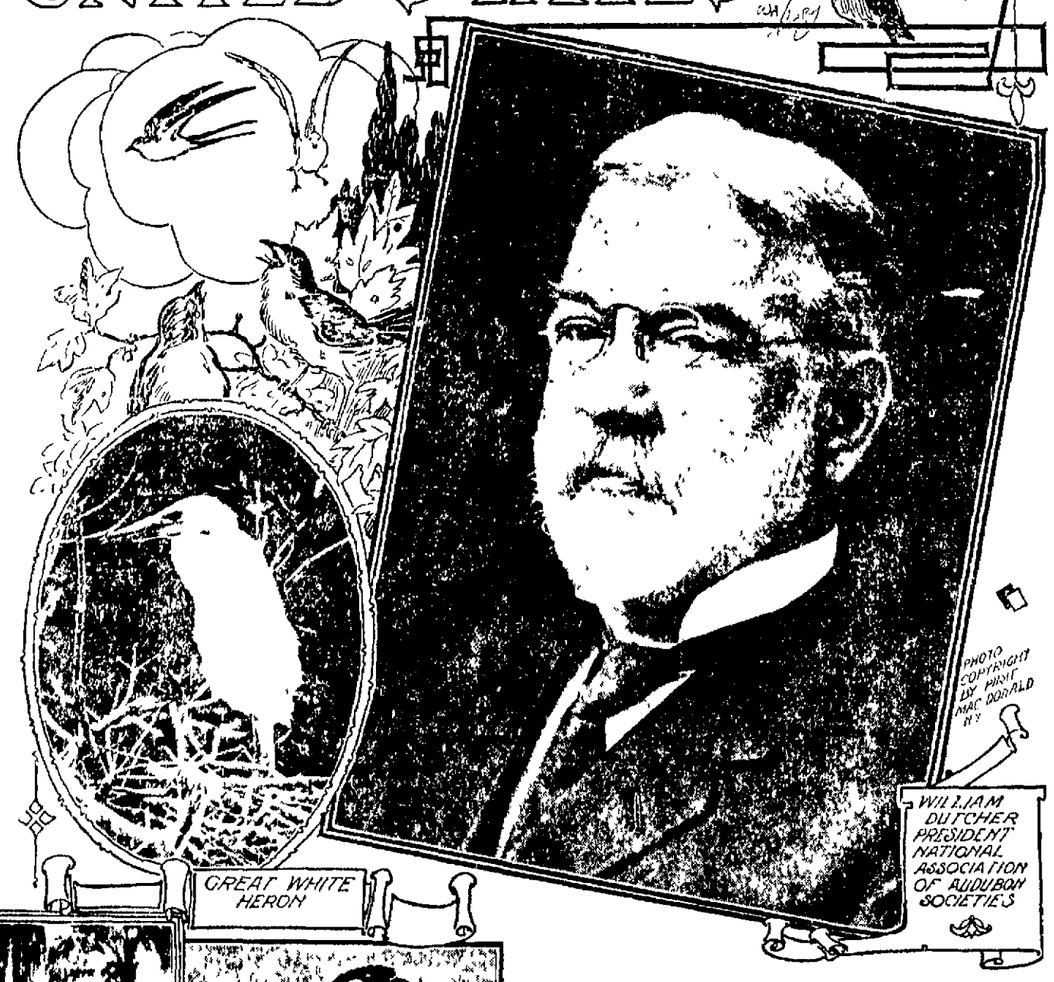
Women will follow the law of their natures, not because "masculine" or "womanly" arguments convince them, but because it was there before they were; they can no more help it than they can stop their hearts from beating; they have no more choice in the matter than they have in regard to having hands and feet, nor as much. Quite as amenable to the underlying laws of life are the older and sterner members of womankind, who chatter on platforms about women's rights. When this kind fall, they fall like Lucifer. I have even observed, though I realize that it will take several aeons before man finds this out, that the strongest-minded women are usually the ones capable of the strongest affections, the most apparently unsexed often, in the deepest sense, the most womanly. The instinct for motherhood is the primal, indestructible fact of woman's life, and professional work, university life, even—even the ballots are not going to change it, any more than the present style in sleeves is going to change it. As well be afraid that water will run up hill, that the Hudson will turn and travel back to the Adirondacks, as that the heart of woman, be she short-haired or long-haired, bonned and spurred or clad in chiffon, shall be made any way except as it is made, and has been for all time! The swallow to her nest, the river to the sea and the heart of the woman to her child, existent or non-existent. You cannot keep the needle from pointing to the pole, and no amount of good advice will make it point there irrevocably.—Scribner's.

A Criticism.

First Angel—What is that spirit fussing about?

Second Angel—She says her hatpins stick out beyond her halo.—Harper's Bazar.

PROTECTION FOR SONG BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES







TODAY the songbirds of the United States have thrown about them a protecting arm of protection For a quarter of a century there was battle after battle waged by creatures who were helpless to save themselves until at last when as someone has put it the hand of man and the head of woman constantly were raised It perhaps is hardly necessary to try that the flush in the head of woman had to do with the fashion of wearing the plumes of small wild bird for decorations for hats and bonnets

It was a fair fight to a finish the masses of the people little realized in this bird protection movement Today very little is known in a general way of the manner in which success was worked out It is not at all uncommon even now to hear the bird protection spoken of as an effeminate and theoretical movement to have had a part in the fight to save the wild life who have been sneered at as off side The truth is that most of the men who carried the work of preserving the feathered species were hard hit and could prove on occasion that they were hard hitters

It takes only a casual glance at women and what today to show that the fashion of wearing feathers is still if not supreme at least a factor to considerable degree It should be known however that not once in a hundred times do you see on a woman's head today the plumage of a native American bird The trade in the feathers of bluebirds robins rabbits cat birds and other domestic pets has been almost completely stopped Even those who wish that the plumage millinery habit should cease altogether are powerless to prevent the sale of the feathers of certain species of foreign birds The absurdity of which woman is so fond is a part of the plumage of the snowy heron a bird which lives not only in the United States but in certain foreign countries If a bird is to be found in America and also where the sale of its plumage is generally forbidden in the United States but there is and always has been some difficulty in proving from whence came the supply Law generally speaking has its unlucky loopholes and the bird protective law is not exempt

Out of the bird protective movement grew the biological survey of the department of agriculture of the United States government The biological survey has been of great service to the farmers of the United States and to all men engaged either directly or indirectly in any form of agricultural pursuits When the survey was threatened with extinction a few years ago by the apparent intention of congress to refuse it an appropriation the farmers of the United States with the bird protector and the real sportsmen rose in its defense and saved it The survey probably will be spared to continue its useful work as long as the agricultural department has existence

The history of bird protection in the United States naturally and of right is connected with the history of two organizations the various state Audubon societies for the protection of wild birds and the American Ornithologists' union Recently William Dutcher of New York who is the president of the National Association of Audubon societies and a fellow of the American Ornithologists' union told the ornithologists of the world assembled in convention in a European city the story of the bird protection movement in North America Mr Dutcher and all the other officers of the National Association of Audubon societies are men who have devoted their lives to the study of birds and to their protection

A celebrated French scientist said not long ago that if the bird life were to be swept out of existence man could survive only a few months Because of the ravages of the insects now held in check by the birds the vegetation creations would be destroyed by the insect enemies So it would seem that if this French scientist is right, that in making their fight for the birds the defenders have been making their fight for man, a fact which is not appreciated by some of those who would suffer were it not for the constant saving efforts of men whom on occasion they have seen fit to call cranks

To lead up to the establishment of the Audubon societies, of which nearly every state in the Union has one it might be said that it was not until the year 1883 that the public in the United States awakened to the fact that too many wild birds were being slaughtered, largely for millinery ornaments and other decorative purposes In addition, thousands of song and insectiverous birds were killed annually for food In his story of the movement for bird protection President Dutcher told of the beginnings of the crusade to save the lives of the songsters which year by year were coming back to the farm and the garden greatly decreased numbers Mr Dutcher said, speaking of the condition in 1883

The newspapers published items almost daily on the subject and many strong editorials were written A quotation from one of these entitled The Sacrifices of Song Birds' will show the earnestness of the press in respect to the situation The destruction of American wild birds for millinery purposes has assumed stupendous proportions The unholy work gives employment to a vast army of men and women and this army wages its campaign of destruction with a diabolical perfection of system

The editorial in question further refers to details of the work published in other columns of the paper which furnishes evidence of the ghastly character of the business The logical result of this newspaper agitation was that the American Ornithologists' union at its annual meeting held in New York city September 30 1884 appointed a committee of its members to investigate the extent of the alleged wild bird destruction and to devise means to stop the slaughter by legal or any other legitimate method

'This committee found that the claims of the press and of individuals were not in the least exaggerated, but on the other hand did not fully represent the terrible inroads that were being made on the non-game birds

After a lapse of a quarter of a century it is hard for the people of the present day to realize the enormous number of birds that were slaughtered for the millinery trade alone

'The greatest sufferers were the white plumage sea and swamp birds, such as terns, gulls and herons, but incredible numbers of land birds also were sacrificed some 60 or 70 species being included in the lists in one millinery establishment alone 150 skins of the Baltimore oriole were found

'From the work started by this committee in 1884 the present well organized and financially endowed corporation known as the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals has resulted, although in the interim there were many periods when the outlook for bird protection in North America seemed doomed to failure'

It was the result of an appeal made to congress by the council of the Ornithologists' union that led congress to vote an appropriation of $6 000 the money to be administered under the direction of the department of agriculture for the purpose of taking means to save the lives of the native American birds which were useful to man

As William Dutcher says further in his story of the protective movement.

'In recognition of the action taken by the American Ornithologists' union in securing the appropriation, the secretary of agriculture invited the council of the union to select a superintendent to carry on the work and at a subsequent meeting held in Washington, Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam was selected as the superintendent and Dr Albert K Fisher as his assistant Both of these noted ornithologists were among the founders of the American Ornithologists' union'

It was from this humble beginning that the present biological survey, a division of the United States department of agriculture has grown It is perfectly apparent from the letters which agriculturists send to Washington constantly that the work of the biological survey has its value appreciated more and more every year The survey has published a great mass of valuable statistics of the food habits of birds and their relation to agriculture and forestry

As has been said, there are Audubon societies for bird protection in nearly every state in the Union They are affiliated in one great society called the National Association of Audubon societies The writer of this article from personal knowledge can speak of the beginnings of one of the largest and most active of the state organizations.

Persons who were known to be interested in birds were asked to meet to form a protective organization A good many persons not particularly interested in bird protection also were invited. Several women came to that first meeting, wearing the plumage of wild birds in their hats At first the society intended to do its work by persuasive missionary efforts, and along this line to a considerable extent the endeavor has been ever since, but it was soon found that while some people were willing to be guided by pleas of humanity and by stories of the destruction of the growing things because of the rapid increase in insect life there were others who could not be reached by any except hard handed methods

So it is that the bird protectors not only have carried on a great work in the education of children and in moral suasion among the elders but they have taken cases into court and have prosecuted wilful and persistent violators of the law until today the bird protective laws are as much feared as any other laws on the statute books There always have been some laws against the wanton killing of useful birds but until the men and women of the American Ornithologists' union and of the Audubon societies went earnestly at their labors the laws were ignored at and violated with impunity and almost always with immunity

Years ago untold thousands of useful native birds were trapped to be sold as pets in cages The women of the south complained to the women of the north who were engaged in bird protection work that their mocking birds and red birds (cardinals) were being trapped in multitudes because of the demand by the trade in northern cities for caged songsters The bird protectors of the north took the matter up and in nearly all places today it is illegal to sell caged wild native American birds

About fifteen years ago there was a week of zero weather in some of the southern states The blue bird, which is a northern favorite, does not go far enough south in winter to escape all of the storms of the winter season The unusual cold of that winter fifteen years ago almost annihilated the tribe of bluebirds There were only a few left to come back to the northern fields in the spring. The blue bird, however, was protected, and the efficiency of the Audubon society's work was never more clearly shown than in this case The blue birds today have recruited their ranks under protection and are as numerous as ever they were.

For years the bird protectionists went ahead with their work with the treasury at a low point

It always had been hoped that some kindly disposed person would realize the strength and beauty of bird protection work and would give of this substance to the cause The man known as a scientist nor as a bird student One day, however, Albert Willcox saw a newspaper account of some of the bird protection work done by the national Association of Audubon societies and he wrote a letter asking for more details He received the information that he wanted and he wrote to say that he was about to make a new will and felt so much pleased with the work of the society that he would give it annually during his life time a considerable sum of money to be used in carrying on the work of the association and that when he died he would give the society a legacy of $100 000 in his will, and, he added, "I may not limit it to this amount"

Albert Willcox died four years ago He left $100,000 to the Audubon society as he had promised, and in addition he made the society his residuary legatee to the extent of one half his estate Today the National Association of Audubon societies, through the generosity of Mr Willcox, is placed on a sure and lasting foundation The bird protective work has been going on for a quarter of a century It had all sorts of trials and tribulations, but today it seems that the friends of the feathered kingdom have triumphed in their cause The promise is that there will be no cessation of the work which means so much to the bird and more to man.

AGAINST THE WEAK

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FAVORS ARE FOR THE STRONG

Those Who Can Afford to Pay for "Protection" Are the Beneficiaries of the Organization Today—Its Ideals Abandoned

Whom is the Republican party with its high tariff policy protecting today—whom has it been protecting for a quarter of a century? Not the weak but the strong not those who needed protection but those who could afford to pay for it and who did pay for it The party has long been selling what it called protection—but which was really privilege—the protection of giant industries that were able to contribute and did contribute to party campaign funds Steel trusts and cotton trusts and wool trusts and oil trusts—these came to be the objects of the party's persistent loving care

And now we come to the era of the so-called strong men for whom the earth is supposed to exist The weak may go hang Canal hats are is one of the newer leaders once said merely questions of finance The development has been slow but looking back over the past we can see how great the change in spirit has been By abandoning the negro and by offering the bait of protectionism both Mr Taft and his predecessor have endeavored to capture the south Political strength rather than political righteousness has been sought for And it has been sought for in exceedingly practical ways The older statesmen faulty as they were would have wrecked prosperity rather than have abandoned a principle in which they believed Today prosperity is the be all and the end all of politics The insurgent protest is in reality a protest against the gross materialism which has so long ruled the party It is also a confession of party sins The only problem in Republican politics is now found among the insurgents Whether they can inoculate the organization with it is the question But it is sad to think that a great political organization which in its beginning had no thought of protection as a permanent policy had indeed hardly any thought of it at all should today stand before the country as the purveyor of protection to men who do not need it and who ought not to have it that it should have come to regard idealism—which was once its very life breath almost as a disease—Indianapolis News

Roosevelt's Inconsistency

The ordinary corporation has special advantages from the law perpetuity of existence limited liability the concentration of small amounts of capital into corporate capital that may be immense and it has the help of a form of negotiable credit that a private person cannot command These advantages impose responsibility and the law properly undertakes to apply that responsibility But what do all these advantages amount to compared with those the tariff grants in the restriction of foreign competition, in the compulsory home market at advanced prices? And what are the dangers from the ordinary corporations compared with those who are invited to establish and aided in maintaining monopolistic combinations by the law that shuts out foreign rivals? Against the former Mr Roosevelt has much to say and says it with extreme bitterness Against the latter he is tongue tied and his convention goes to the limit in defense and in praise Of course in politics mere inconsistency does not always count but in this case it would be interesting if the voters, stirred by Mr Roosevelt's attacks on privilege, should strike at the worst example of privilege and strike all the harder because Mr Roosevelt himself is its champion

Roosevelt's Position

Mr Roosevelt is a very late convert to the belief that the tariff is a moral issue or any issue at all He was as silent as the grave about the tariff during all the years when with his great influence and authority, he might have done much to take the crookedness out of the customs schedules, when he might have done more than any other man to destroy the vast and complicated mechanism by which the protected trusts extort money from the people Such a crusade, it is true, might have destroyed him politically Choosing the corporations as the objects of his assaults, he has prospered mightily But the more prosperous he is in that sense, the more will the immense investing class and all the people all consumers feel the pinch of the high cost of living and reduced incomes Mr McKinley was called the advance agent of prosperity By his choice of the policies and the methods that kept him to the fore politically Mr Roosevelt has made himself the chief agent of the other thing

Labor's Proportion of Benefit

The chief plea of the beneficiaries of protection is that the cost of labor in this country is relatively so high that the industry employing it must be protected against the cheaper foreign labor And so far as the people believe that protection is necessary to the American laborer—so far as it is necessary to give him a decent standard of living—so far they are willing that the industries should be protected or anything like a fair proportion of the benefit that protection gives?

It is Time to Stop.

The country will go to destruction eventually if this steady inroad by the federal power upon the field reserved by the founders of our government for the states is maintained as it is now being directed by the Republican party.

Roosevelt's Stand.

One gathers that owing to the peculiar conditions that exist, Mr Roosevelt is only standing on the New York platform with one foot and his fingers crossed

Ship Subsidy and Economy.

A Washington dispatch states that 'government officials' are hopeful for the passage of a ship subsidy bill at the next session of congress Why? What possible interest can "government officials" have in initiating legislation—particularly legislation which promises to tap the federal treasury? Where does the Taft economy plan come in?—Financial America.

"Cut Thy Cloth," Etc.

Cicero: Our generosity should never exceed our abilities

GIVEN LICENSE TO PLUNDER

How the Trusts, Under Republican Misrule, Rob the American Consumer

In a special dispatch from New Haven, Senator Bulkeley is said to have made the statement that every promise made on the platform on which Taft ran has been redeemed One of the promises made in that platform was that the Republican party would revise the tariff to conform to the difference of the cost of production here and abroad plus a reasonable profit to the home manufacturer Did they do it? Not by a large majority Every one conversant with the cotton and woolen schedules then existing knew instinctively the meaning of that promise must be that the cotton and woolen schedules of the Dingley tariff bill must be reduced No other outcome could be imagined or thought of The statements made by various important politicians through the country since the present bill became a law that the Republican party had not promised to reduce the tariff confined to those who knew the facts like the most arrant nonsense or the densest ignorance

To give you a more explicit idea of my meaning I will give you an experience I had in the summer of 1909 Going to England in the month of July I took with me various samples of lightweight suiting worsteds for men's wear made by American manufacturers and had them examined and valued against English productions of the same character and this was done by one of the cleverest experts in Bradford England The first sample he compared with a cloth made and sold by an American woolen company at $1.14 per yard net The English goods of the same weight and character and quite as good material cost in Bradford 54 cents and the most astonishing fact of all was that these goods could not be imported and sold at the price at which the American woolen company sold their goods These and other similar samples I shall be glad to show to any one who is interested in the matter

Does the honorable senator mean that the American manufacturer is entitled to have 54 cents per yard protection on a fabric costing abroad 54 cents? Does he claim the promise of the Republican platform was carried out in this and numberless other instances of the same kind? The most charitable construction to put on his statement is that he has been as Mr Taft was badly advised Letter in New York Times

Roosevelt and the South

'If the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans depends upon his ability to carry a single southern state the members of that party opposed to Mr Roosevelt need have no fear of his nomination said George L Martin of Atlanta at the Raleigh the other evening Mr Martin for 20 years has been a member of the North Carolina general assembly Although his present term has not expired he now is a resident of Atlanta to which city he recently removed

I was in Atlanta the day Colonel Roosevelt made his recent speech" continued Mr Martin and the man certainly was given a most remarkable ovation It rained but the crowd that turned out to hear him was very large But while many people of the south are taken with the personal magnetism of the man and like to hear him speak it is quite a different proposition to consider him as their candidate Of all who heard him and he assisted in making his appearance there the spectacular thing it was I believe that not a man except those who ordinarily vote the Republican ticket would support him and it is doubtful even if he would get the total Republican vote of Georgia It is one thing to cheer and applaud and quite another to give the recipient of this adulation one's suffrage Washington Star

All Due to the Tariff.

We do not think it was very wise of Mr Roosevelt to put the tariff in the front place It is too obviously the type and embodiment of all that he professes to abhor and fight in politics It is the mother of trusts, of monopolies, of combinations under the forms, say under the direct inspiration and encouragement of the law Every word that he has had to say—they are not so many, but they are iterated and reiterated interminably—about the evil and peril of monopolistic corporations is 'peculiarly' true of the products of the tariff legislation of the past forty years The participation in public affairs, the domination of the legislative branch the in direct control of the executive influence in party politics, corruption and demoralization in every department of public activities such as he denounces in his vague and fervent fashion—all these are sins of the corporations created and fostered by the tariff—New York Times

Rights of the Workmen.

The people are taxed to protect the industries and their employes The government does not collect this tax, but it makes a tariff law and the people pay the tax in added prices And if the government makes the people pay this tax to the protected industries, primarily on the plea that it is necessary to the workmen, then it is the government's duty to see that the workmen get what they are entitled to and what the people are assessed to give them

Tariff Absurdities.

Where the tariff affects prices is in those commodities of which the supply is largely drawn from abroad and importations come in competition with the domestic product Even here very many American manufactures have grown beyond the need of the tariff's protection In our iron and steel manufacture, for example, it is not probable that the reduction of rates will make any difference in domestic prices, since we are competing with foreign manufacturers in their own field

He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not.

"God doesn't love me any more," sobbed Mary to her mother one day 'Why, dear God loves everybody; what do you mean?"

'Oh, so, he doesn't love me, I'm sure, for I tried him with a daisy."—Metropolitan Magazine

A Difficult Position.

"Why don't you be your own landlord?" asked the agent.

"I couldn't manage it. Imagine having nobody but myself to blame because the house is out of repair"

TOLD OF GALLIFFET

ANECDOTES OF "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF FRENCH ARMY

Once Ate a Wineglass on a Wager—How He Attempted to Lead a Cavalry Charge Down a Steep Embankment.

There is hardly a Paris paper which does not every few days print a story about the late Marquis General de Galliffet who crowned an adventurous career by accepting the portfolio of war in the Cabinet of Republican Defense only to find himself face to face with M Millerand, the socialist minister of commerce who as father Galliffet had once ordered to be shot That was during the Commune

I forgive you said the son cordially

I had no idea he was such a bad father remarked the Marquis dryly refusing to take the proffered hand

A volume of Galliffetiana has been compiled by M Louis Thomas Some of the stories told of and by the cavalry officer who was an enfant terrible' all his long life are now Here is a bit of Galliffet

One evening, when I was quite a young officer I bet that I would eat a wineglass then and all and I did I took some time about it but I ate it My mouth was bleeding when I had done but I went to bed all right At in the morning I woke up in fearful pain I tried to think what I had eaten and then I remembered It was the wineglass of course I proceeded to lick myself Galliffet I said you're an ass You were going to die for your country and now you are going to die in your bed because of a drivelling and disgusting bet While I cursed myself the pain stopped I turned around went to sleep and woke up fresh and fit in the morning and thought no more about the wineglass

Some say that the pluck which Gal Biffet certainly had came from a good digestion which he certainly seems to have had also here is a military anecdote of him

'During some maneuvers he was watching a charge of cavalry under his orders Suddenly the leading squadron stopped dead Galliffet roared Send me the colonel!' and he galloped up

'"Now colonel what's wrong?"

We came upon a road at the bottom of an embankment too steep to ride down sir'

Nonsense sir! You are not fit for your job I will lead the charge You go to the tail of the squadron"

Galliffet took the command galloped to the road and rolled down the embankment with his horse lying on his back with a sprained muscle in his leg he shouted to his men to stop adding 'Send me the colonel' The colonel came up from the tail of the squadron Colonel you were right I am a blank fool You may take the command of your regiment again'"

Toward the end of his life when in a bad temper Galliffet insisted on calling himself a played out old idiot Journalists would try to interview him and he generally showed them the door with a voluble speech

'No sir every one knows I am an old fool If I were to talk to you everybody would say 'What does that blank blank decard Galliffet want to be talking for' Who wants to know what the decrepit old sinner thinks?' And you my dear sir what would people say about you? That you were the blankest ass in the press to ask the opinion of a senile idiot like Galliffet about anything Now I don't want people to call you an ass That is why I won't tell you anything Good day!"

Came in at Wrong Time.

A young man named Charlie who just returned from a vacation in Maine brought with him a wail against one phase of prohibition It seems that his mother and sister were leaving their summer place sometime before the young man planned to go He invited two of his cronies to come and keep him company and they expected to have something of a time.

One of them couldn't come at the last minute and sent in his place a large box of drinkables To get it into the state he had to mark in large letters on the outside "One qt. Scotch whisky, 2 qts gin, 2 qts cocktails, 1 qt rye whisky," &c

The night before the young man's family left there was a little party of neighbors at the house It was the sort of a party at which lemonade is the prevalent beverage As they were sitting around a knock came at the door Entered the village expressman who carried into the room the box from the young man's rakish friend He plumped it down in the center of the room and straightened slowly Then he threw a bomb into the party when he exclaimed,

Charlie, here's your rum!"

"Bonnyclabber."

The popularity of barley water in West end clubs was mentioned in the course of evidence collected by the royal commission on the licensing laws nearly 20 years ago says the London Chronicle The Inner Temple, too, is very proud of its particular decoction of barley water, which is served at both lunch and dinner in Hall And though the Inner Temple also brews its own ale, it is the barley water which, particularly during recent years, has been in the greater demand

New drinks have sometimes a glorious and brief popularity Lord Stratford, writing to Lord Cottington in 1635, extols "Bonnyclabber" which he says 'is the bravest, freshest drink you ever tasted Your Spanish don would, on the heats of Madrid, hang his nose and shake his beard an hour over every sop he took of it, and take it to be the drink of the gods all the while" No one, however, seems to know the exact composition of the seductive "bona clabber," although from an allusion to it by Ben Jonson in "The New Inn," it would seem to have been a mixture of beer and buttermilk.

Racial Changes.

A national and racial type of faces, whose existence none can deny, varies at different historical periods corresponding to that nation's rise or fall in morals, well being, etc The age of Pericles left a treasure of noble faces in statue.—Wichita Eagle.

Different Views.

He (shaking his head)—The outlook for us all is dark these days.

She (mournfully)—Yes, it is about time to think of getting in the winter coal.

Pressure of Light on the Earth

Light, traveling 186,000 miles a second once was regarded an ethereal immaterial something in vibration Simon Newcomb, in his "Popular Astronomy" issued in 1878 said of this "If light were an emission of material particles, as Newton supposed it to be this supposed pressure of light would have some plausibility But light is now conceived to consist of vibrations in an ethereal medium and there is no known way in which they could exert any impelling force on matter"

But today Newton is supported and science has gone so far into the pressure of light as to figure that this light pressure on the globe reaches 54 000 tons Further along the lines of deduction there is pressure upon any object that reflects or that absorbs light the pressure being greater on the reflecting matter That mankind is not to be smothered or knocked out by this, however, is shown in the fact that 10,000 trillions of light particles strike the globe every second, these overwhelming numbers of particles equaling a five and one-half pound shot falling the 186 000 miles in a second Unless some unknown influence suddenly should congeal the immeasurable corpuscles of light into solid shot, each striking every second there's no danger either of death from the shots or of a darkness, relieved only by the sizzling whitehot missiles bombarding us.

The Briefest Letters.

Even the new French ready printed postcards, upon which you have only to tick off the sentences that fit your case, do not beat the record of brevity in a holiday correspondence established by a Frenchman in the eighteenth century Voltaire and Piton the epigrammatist, exchanged challenges to write the shortest possible letter So, when Voltaire was starting on a holiday, he wrote to Piton, "Ecrivez," which is the complete Latin for "I am going into the country" Piton's answer was just "I"—complete Latin for "Go!" The tick on the new postcard can hardly be shorter than that single letter In business correspondence the record is divided between Victor Hugo, who, anxious to know how his "Les Miserables" was going, wrote to the publisher —"?"—and the publisher, who triumphantly replied "!"—London Chronicle.

Furthermore.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives" remarked the man with the quotation habit

"And what is more," rejoined the observer of things and events, "it doesn't seem to care'

Perfect Agreement.

The contributor wrote "The inclosed are original and have never been published"

The editor answered "I can quite believe it."—Lippincott's.

Woman and Her Instincts

Women will follow the law of their natures, not because masculine or womanly arguments convince them, but because it was there before they were; they can no more help it than they can stop their hearts from beating; they have no more choice in the matter than they have in regard to having hands and feet nor as much Quite as amenable to the underlying laws of life are the older and sterner members of womankind who chatter on platforms about women's rights When this kind fall they fall like Lucifer I have even observed, though I realize that it will take several aeons before man finds this out, that the strongest-minded women are usually the ones capable of the strongest affections the most apparently unsexed often, in the deepest sense, the most womanly The instinct for motherhood is the primal, indestructible fact of woman's life, and professional work, university life, even—even the ballots are not going to change it, any more than the present style in sleeves is going to change it. As well be afraid that water will run up hill, that the Hudson will turn and travel back to the Adirondacks, as that the heart of woman, be she short-haired or long haired, bonted and spurred or clad in chiffon, shall be made any way except as it is made, and has been for all time! The swallow to her nest, the river to the sea and the heart of the woman to her child, existent or non existent. You cannot keep the needle from pointing to the pole, and no amount of good advice will make it point there irrevocably.—Scribner's

A Criticism.

First Angel—What is that spirit fussing about?

Second Angel—She says her hatpins stick out beyond her hats.—Harper's Bazar

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AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis. — "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." — Mrs. EMMA IMSE, 863 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.



The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membranes of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

PATENTS Trade Marks and Copyrights. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. BENEDICT, MORSELL & CALDWELL.

You pick out the apartment you want by looking over the RHEUDE & HINE Models in Cabinets and Practical School of Furniture Design, Milwaukee, Wis.

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

One of the Best Rest Cures.

Is a good story.

To many women it is as good as a trip away from home.

When you are tired out and your nerves are on edge, try going off by yourself and losing yourself in some good story. You will, in nine cases out of ten, come back rested and invigorated.

One woman who has passed serenely through many years of hard work and worry that go with the managing of a house and bringing up of a large family of children, said that she considered it the duty of every busy housekeeper to read a certain amount of "trash," light fiction, for the rest and change to the mind that it would give.

Try it, you who lead a strenuous life, and who sometimes grow exceedingly weary of the same.

What About Him?

The talk had gone back and fro, and the youthful socialist had been announcing that no man ought to get his living by cheating, and we all listened to him, and agreed that it was dreadful when men and women did not tell the truth, but tried to make their living by deceiving people. Millionaries, landowners, financiers, we scarified all of them who cheat the public. "No one should make a living by deception,' said the young man. Then a quiet voice from a woman came from the corner of the sofa, "What about the conjurer?"—London Chronicle.

Contrary Isues.

"So Binks has had his income cut down?"

"Yes; that is why he is so much cut up."

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GOOD APPLE BUTTER

Snitzing Party Period Is Now a Thing of the Past.

Modern Methods of Manufacture Have Robbed Pennsylvania Farmers of Delightful Frolics Held in the Fall.

Garfield, Pa.—During September and October of each year all roads in Berks county lead to the cider and apple butter mills, for this is the season when everybody has more apples that he needs for winter use. There is no farming community in Berks county today that does not have its community cider mill, where farmers can take their apples in the morning and return with the cider a few hours later, but there are only two or three places in this great agricultural county where the farmer can so speedily turn his fruit into nice, fresh apple butter.

Marvelous as it appears to grandmother, who used to sit in the old farmhouse kitchen with her little Barlow knife, peeling the rinds off the red cheeked apples, paring them next morning in the barrel-sized copper kettle to be cooked into apple butter, it still appears more marvelous to the mother of twenty-five years ago, to whom the apple butter party was "the time of the year." She can hardly realize today that those good old times are passing away.

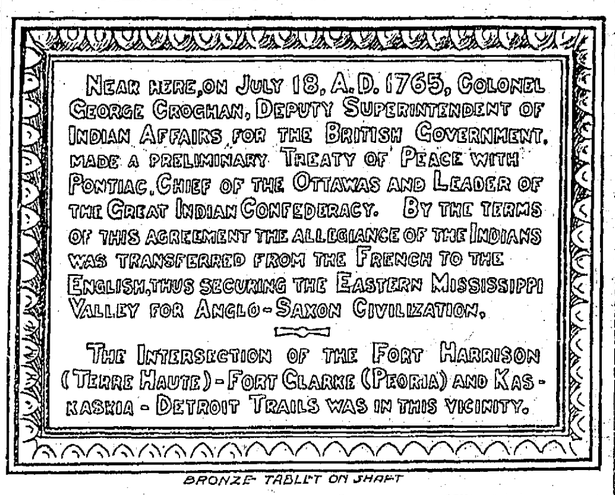
"What a change!" says mother. "Today we pick the apples; tomorrow father starts for the cider mill at 6 o'clock. The apples are shoveled into a grinding machine, ground into pomace and shoveled to one of the latest style hydraulic presses, from which the juice is extracted in a very few minutes, ready for the apple butter cooking, under the same roof. The cider is then cooked and boiled in large barrel-shaped receptacles, the steam running through copper coils that nicely fit in barrels.

The sweet apples the farmer just brings along from the tree, and there is no snitzing party on the farm beforehand. They are brought entire, and are first nicely washed, then placed in a barrel, cooked by steam until they form a thin, mushy paste. Then they are placed in a copper slovelike instrument, over which is operated a rubber lever which separates the skin from the apples, cores and seeds, so nothing but pure apple juice goes into the apple butter. This nicely sieved pulp and the boiling cider are placed together in another barrel, the spices are added, and within forty-five minutes the steam that runs through another set of copper coils will have accomplished the trick and the apple butter will be ready to pour into the farmer's milk cans or crocks in which he usually hauls it home.

The first apple butter cooking factory in Berks county was installed by ex-County Treasurer David W. Mogel and today he and his son, John F. Mogel, make cider and cook apple butter four days each week for the farmers of the community, and each Saturday cook it for themselves, to sell to other folks. When the farmer gets his apples turned into cider he pays only a cent a gallon. For apple butter he pays fifteen cents extra per gallon, and, while it takes four gallons of cider for a gallon of apple butter, the only outlay in cash is the nineteen cents a gallon, except what he pays for the spices. For every barrel of cider he needs two bushels of nice sweet apples. The ordinary cooking for a family consists of two barrels of cider and four bushels of apples, and the result is twenty gallons of apple butter.

If the farmer preferred to sell the apple butter he can realize from sixty cents to one dollar a gallon—twice as much as he could get for the apple butter that was made during the "snitzing party" period. The Mogels have made as high as $8,000 gallons of cider and 4,000 gallons of apple butter in a season. The high mark for one day was 123 barrels of cider and 240 gallons of apple butter. During the busy season they work day and night.

MEMORIAL OF HISTORIC TREATY



BRONZE TABLET ON SHAFT

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The citizens of Edgar county, Illinois, have erected and soon will unveil a monument to mark the spot on which was made one of the most important of American treaties, that made with Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas in 1765. By this agreement the Indians transferred their allegiance from the French to the English and the latter acquired the vast territory that stretched from New York westward along the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi to its mouth. The making of the treaty thus was one of the most momentous events in American colonial history.

BAN ON UNMARRIED WOMEN

Tufts' President Says Middle-Aged Spinsters Should Be Banished as College Teachers.

Medford, Mass.—President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts college has come out with the positive assertion that unmarried woman teachers should be barred from girls' colleges because their influence is harmful. He says:

"I do not believe that young girls who are just passing into young womanhood are in the proper environment when they are continually brought into close personal touch with elderly unmarried women.

"The larger proportion of women's colleges are in the hands of woman teachers, however, and the educational atmosphere of the places is feminine, the peculiar type of feminity developed by highly cultured, middle-aged unmarried women. Now, while the type may be very fine individually, it is not the proper one to create the atmosphere for girls at the formative period of their lives.

"Girls just coming into womanhood are receiving their most valuable impressions and their future attitude toward the questions of this time. Their outlook on life, which I believe is the most important part of the college training, should be broad, and it cannot be so unless formed in an environment of breadth.

"In the lower grades of the schools, too, and in preparatory schools the influence of the unmarried, middle-aged woman is counteracted by the dominating influence of the home. I believe that an element of married teachers, widows, who were teachers before marriage, perhaps, would be beneficial. The relationship of these schools and their pupils is different, however, because the pupils live at home. The girls at college live a purely academic life. They are on their resources and they face problems that are quite new to them. They are to be trained to become competent and important parts of life, we hope. They need a large outlook and a broad viewpoint. The elements which go to give these must be brought into their lives at this psychological time, and all elements that tend toward narrowness should be eliminated."

COULDN'T MISS HIS TRAIN

"Kind" Friends Make Sure That Jersey Man Awakens in Time to Catch Train.

New York.—Anxious to take the 4:35 train from Washington, N. J., Thomas James decided to sleep over night in the store where he is a clerk and be awakened by an alarm clock. The other clerks decided to have fun with him.

At 1 a. m. James was awakened by a loud ringing. There was the clock ticking peacefully by his side with the alarm hand pointing three hours ahead. He found the source of the sound under a large pan. He stopped it and went to sleep. Fifteen minutes afterward he was awakened similarly. Another clock was under another pan. The performance was repeated three times more. Then James decided to abandon the place to the alarm clocks. He walked the streets until train time.

STUMPS MOVED VERY CHEAP

Charpit Method of Taking Out Tree Roots on Cleared Land Proving Successful.

Chehalis, Wash.—Chehalis is just now the center of an interesting experiment in land clearing. Recently through the offices of Secretary Merrell, of the Chehalis Citizens' club, an arrangement made with Harry Thompson of the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Seattle, and Prof. H. W. Sparks, farm demonstrator of the state college, to conduct some experiments with the charpit process of burning out stumps on logged-off lands. The work has just been completed at the farm of Henry Dupertuis, near Chehalis.

One hundred fir stumps, from two to four feet in diameter, were kept burning in this test, an accurate account was kept of labor. Stumps were completely destroyed, and roots burned out at an average cost of 50 cents per stump.

This voluntary work of the Citizens' club of Chehalis will, it is hoped, prove of great value to western Washington and Oregon, as it establishes the value of the charpit burning method of clearing logged-off lands. The process works most effectively on clay soil.

The method has two valuable features. First, it can be successfully conducted without the high-priced skilled labor required for the blasting powder and donkey engine process. Boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age can do the work thoroughly. Then, it leaves highly fertilized seedbeds for grasses, grains, berries or other fruits, whereas blasting tears holes in the ground and lifts the hardpan to the surface.

Photographs taken on the farm of Mr. Dupertuis, where he has heretofore used the charpit process, show that wherever a stump was burned out there was invariably a heavier growth of grain or grass than on adjoining ground. Fruit trees planted over such a spot showed an unusual growth as compared with others.

Mr. Thompson's report will be issued later by the United States department of agriculture.

SAYS WORLD IS GOING MAD

So Declares Dr. Forbes Winslow, Expert on Criminal Lunacy, in Recent Publication.

London.—According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, who acquired international celebrity by his sedulous insistence on his theory that "Jack the Ripper" was a homicidal maniac, the world is going mad.

Dr. Winslow considers that the rate of progress to that consummation is shockingly rapid. In a book of reminiscences this expert in criminal lunacy says:

"By a simple arithmetical calculation it can be shown the exact year when there will be more insane persons in the world than sane. We in England are gradually approaching, with the decadence of our youth, near proximity to a nation of madmen.

"By comparing the lunacy statistics of 1869 with those of 1909, four decades having intervened, my reflections are sad indeed. A terrible but real curse is in store, and an insane world seems to me a certainty in the not far distant future.

"In 1869, out of a population of 22,223,299, there were 53,177 registered lunatics in England and Wales, there being one lunatic in every 418 of total population, whereas in 1909, out of a population of 35,756,615, the number of registered lunatics was 128,787, making on an average one lunatic in every 278 of population. So that in forty years an enormous increase in lunacy is seen. Surely a dreadful future for nations still unborn to have to cope with.

"These are the facts, and sad to reflect upon. They must be accepted. They cannot in any way be challenged."

Dr. Winslow's phraseology is sometimes unhappy, as when he writes, for instance:

"I have breathed the atmosphere of lunacy for over sixty years, and the conclusions I arrive at are pessimistic in the extreme."

TEACH BRIDES COOKING ART

McKeesport School Board in New Uplift Movement—Young Women Enter Night Classes.

Pittsburg.—The spirit of the uplift in this city is now directed toward women and their housekeeping abilities. The action of the domestic science committee of the schools in McKeesport the other night in establishing classes in cooking for prospective brides is expected to result in an increase in matrimonial ventures.

The committee, on application of a number of mothers with eligible daughters, announces the cooking department of the schools will be thrown open for night classes for young women, who will pay 25 cents for ten lessons.

Almost simultaneously, in Pittsburg a number of women organized the housekeepers' club to carry out a plan to solve the servant girl question. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to get good servant girls and keep them after they are captured.

Find Largest Ice Cave.

Vienna.—An ice cave, which turns out to be the largest in the world, has been discovered within the last few days in the Dachstein mountains. It is nearly a mile and a half in length. It consists of an upper and lower group of great halls, the largest of which is about 700 feet long and 100 feet in height. Many interesting prehistoric objects have been found.

Lovers' Lanes in Parks.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, thinks that "lovers' lanes" are a necessary part of the park system of a city. He says that these shady walks are of no harm and that they should be provided in the city parks.

FAVOR YANKEE FIZZY WATER

Twenty August Visitors Line Up at Soda Fountain Like Little School Children.

New York.—Frederick H. Mills, financial director of the international prison commission, is showing New York to the foreign delegates, the British, Austrian, German, South American, Italian and Chinese prison experts who are going to Washington to attend the first international prison congress ever held in the United States. Today Mr. Mills wondered what new thing he could lead them to. They had seen the tall buildings, the art museum, the subway, the parks and the flatirons, but they still craved novelty.

Struck by an idea he guided a party of 20, including Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, of the British home office; Dr. Van Engelberg, of the German ministry of justice; Charles Didion, of the ministry of justice of Belgium, and Victor Almquist, chief of the division of the ministry of justice of Sweden, to a big ice cream parlor in Broadway near the Herald Square hotel.

Mr. Mills seated them along the counter, then he said to the soda fountain attendant: "Make twenty ice-cream sodas, vanilla flavor."

"Trust me," he added to the delegates, "they will not harm you. It is one of our principal American luxuries. Stir gently and eat with the spoon."

The dignified prison congress folk went at the soda gingerly at first, but they froze to the mixture and told Mr. Mills that they intended to try it again. They had never partaken of an ice cream soda and they were positive that the experience would remain as one of their pleasantest in New York.

There is a German delegate at the Hotel Plaza who set out to taste all dishes on the menu card that were new to him. At present he is dieting under doctor's orders. "He mixed things too much," said Mr. Mills.

MAYFLOWER MASCOT IS LOST

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gift to Crew of President's Yacht Is Missing, but Not as Deserter.

New York.—There is sorrow on board the U. S. S. Mayflower, known as the president's yacht, which is being overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard. Spike, the Mayflower's mascot, is missing, and it is feared that either he has been stolen or has met some evil companions. He has not yet overstayed his shore leave to the point where he can be termed a deserter, but the master at arms will take him in charge wherever he is found.

Spike is the bulldog presented to the crew by Mrs. Roosevelt. He is rated the ship's champion swimmer and is entitled to medals for life saving. On two occasions he saved the lives of men who fell overboard.

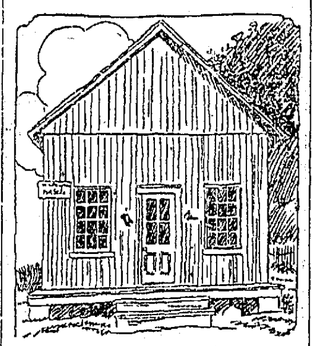
In a notice sent out by the crew offering a reward for his return Spike is described as being "all bulldog, weight about fifty pounds, head about seventeen inches above the ground. He is black and white and has one black ear."

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHOES

Simple but Significant Device of a Long Island Cobbler to Save His Patrons' Time.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Time saving is not less important in the country than in the city. That's what the farmers will tell you as they regard you disdainfully for your presumption in looking upon countrymen as having lots of time on their hands. So when a man with whom they have to deal devises a way to save them time or make things easier for them they like him for it and are inclined to stick by him.

By doing just this a Long Island cobbler makes an easy living, and one



The Sign of the Shoes.

that appears to be comfortable to him. It certainly is an independent one, for he is sole monarch of his home and shop and none will enter there save when bidden by his simple device. None even starts for Crispin's unless the device calls, for it can be seen a long distance down the roads of Southold town, and if it isn't seen Crispin isn't receiving work.

This shoemaker will have no sign blazoning his name before the world. He squats in a plain frame house on the south road at the foot of Willow hill, with the Bowery lane at his elbow, Pine Neck and Goose Creek for a vista and the soldiers' monument and Southold village down the street at his left. The plain boards of the building bear no name, though a shingle at a corner of the house tells that the place is for sale.

But when Crispin is in and working or ready to receive work or to deliver jobs completed there hangs on pegs in the front of the building at either side of the door pairs of old shoes. People up the hill or across the meadows or down the street have merely to look out of their windows or from their dooryards or fields to see whether it's the proper time to go to the cobber's. No waste of time in unnecessary trips. If driving they need neither turn aside nor get out of their vehicles for a possible futile trip to a closed shop, for if there are no boots garnishing Crispin's front door posts it would be like going to a bank to do business after three o'clock. If the boots are there, on the other hand, so is Crispin and ready for callers. It's simple, the people like it, and apparently so does Crispin.

PASSING OF THE EVANGELIST

Only a Few of Any Prominence Left and Their Influence Has Become More Constricted.

Boston.—The church evangelist seems to have served his day. He is less conspicuous than he was some years ago, and his influence is more restricted. A new order of worship as well as thought in the church is responsible for this change, and the new order is simply a part of the general transition toward a safer and more permanent system of public expression. Conditions are not favorable to the peripatetic preacher now, and there are only a few of them of any prominence whatever.

Undoubtedly the old-time evangelist found his richest harvest in the emotional heart. Are hearts less emotional today, or are the people more thoughtful? It must be the latter. It cannot be that they are less religious, if our statistics, which show steady increases in church populations, be infallible. Ministers maintain their people are more inquiring, more honest in their thought, and, therefore, more and not less pious, but the difference between their piety now and that of yesterday is that the preachers are appealing more and more to their reason than their emotion.

And this is as it should be. The new conditions make the local pastor a more important and influential factor and give greater stability and permanence to the church and its agencies. But with the passing of the modern circuit rider have come new enterprises for propagating the faith. They have assumed various forms and are more systematic and aggressive, both as to their character and influence.

NONE KNEW THE MODERN RIP

Wanderer Returns to His Old Home in New York After Absence of Fifty-One Years.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Alfred Booth Sands is a veritable Rip Van Winkle except that he did not sleep. Given up for dead years and years ago, he has returned at the age of seventy-nine, and, after an absence of 51 years, to the village of Milton, where he was born, to find that nearly all his relatives and friends, including the sweetheart of his young manhood, are dead, and that few remain who remember him. He is now renewing associations which he abruptly severed more than half a century ago to seek his fortune in California.

For 18 years Sands has been in the Soldiers' home in California. While sick last spring a friend on an adjoining bed saluted him as "Rip Van Winkle." Instantly the familiar story ran through his mind and he came east under that name to re-enact the story. Only the old stage driver remembered him when he arrived at Milton. His mother lived for 20 years after he went away, and, for nearly all that time, confident of his return, she kept a lamp burning at night in the window of her home. After her death the courts declared Sands legally dead.

The Soft Answer.

"John, dear, don't you think I have worn this pair of shoes long enough?"

"No, dear, if they were long enough you wouldn't have had those corns."

Too True.

A Sunday school teacher, after reading the story of Ananias and Sapphira to the juvenile class, asked: "Now, children, why doesn't the Lord strike everybody dead who tells a lie?" 'Cause," answered a bright little fellow, "there wouldn't be anybody left hardly."

NATURE'S SIGNALS.

The first indication of kidney disorder is often backache. Then comes pain in the hips and sides, lameness, soreness and urinary troubles. These are the warnings—nature's signals for help. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used at the first sign.



Ira Clark, North Main St., Savanna, Ill., says: "I was confined to bed with kidney trouble and never expected to be up again. A doctor said I had acute inflammation of the bladder, but he could not help me. How grateful was I for the prompt relief Doan's Kidney Pills gave me! Continued use removed every sign of kidney trouble."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Natural Query.

Mrs. Thynn—Don't you think I look plump in this gown?

Thynn—Yes. Did you have it made at an upholsterer's?

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

All About It.

To appreciate fully this scrap of dialogue quoted from London Punch, one should see the two odd characters engaged it it. Apparently they parted satisfied, one that he had imparted some real information, the other that he had received some. Said one man:

"D'you recollec' old wot's-'is-name?"

"'Im with the collar?"

"Aye!"

"Wot abaht 'im?"

"'E'ad to go down"—jerk of the head—"you know—they give 'im wot you call it—didn't arf git it, I don't think!"

"Reely!"

"'Adn't you 'eard, then?"

"I did 'ear somefink, but no details, not afore now."—Youth's Companion.

AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had gone to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies, and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props, Boston, Mass.

Getting a Reputation.

There is a desk in the senate particularly convenient as a place from which to make speeches. It is next to the aisle and almost in the center of the chamber, and affords an opportunity for the speaker to make everybody hear.

At least a dozen senators, according to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Star, have borrowed this desk when they had special utterances to deliver to the senate. This led, not long ago, to a mild protest from its legitimate occupant.

"I am perfectly willing to give up my desk," said he, "but I am afraid people will think that the same man is talking all the time. I don't want to get the reputation of constantly filling the senate with words."—Youth's Companion.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Not Easy.

Pat was a married man—a very much married man. He had married no fewer than four times, and all his wives were still in the fore. According to Pat's own account before the court where he was tried for bigamy and found guilty, his experiences were not altogether satisfactory. The judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder that the prisoner could be such a hardened villain as to delude so many women.

"Yer honor," said Pat, apologetically, "I was only tryin' to get a good one, an' it's not aisy!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Endless Job.

"I'll bet I could keep a fairy godmother busy."

"As to how?"

"I'd have her look after my touring car."

CASTORIA

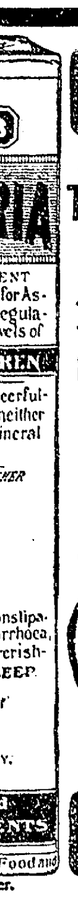
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



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The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there's no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept bright; an ornament to any home. There's nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO lamp as a light-giving device. In every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS

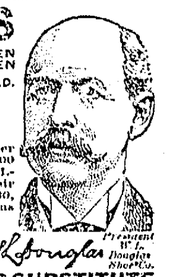
$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones were so well, and gave you so much comfort.



W. L. Douglas, President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog

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Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere.

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THE WISCONSIN KEELEY INSTITUTE

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Established 1880 WAUKESHA, WIS. Correspondence Confidential

Laying the Foundation.

"Why are you always so careful to ask advice about what you are going to do?"

"So that if things go wrong I can say I told you so.'"

When the pulpit gets into poetic clouds it misses the man on the pavement.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat is Hamlins Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

A catalogue of vices never led any one into virtue.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Anaemia is often temporarily mistaken for virtue.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream and Magical Beautifier.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 57 yrs. and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the U.S., Canada and Europe.

Ferd. T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., New York.

PATENT your ideas. 64-page book and advice FREE. Established 1869. Pitzgerald & Co. Box K, Washington, D.C.

FREE Cchurn makes butter 3 minutes. Absolutely guaranteed. 1 to 10 gal. cap. Only one churn in your township. Le Bret Mason Mfg. Co., Dept. Z, Canton, O.

Weak Heart



Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

The ingredients, as attested under oath, are Stone root (*Collinsonia Canadensis*), Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), Golden Seal root (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), Queen's root (*Stillingia Sylvatica*), Black Cherrybark (*Prunus Virginiana*), Mandrake root (*Podophyllum Peltatum*), with triple refined glycerine, prepared in a scientific laboratory in a way that no druggist could imitate.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anæmic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and sane remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

NOT A PENNY TO PAY MUNYON'S

EMINENT DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE

We sweep away all doctor's charges. We put the best medical talent within everybody's reach. We encourage everyone who ails or thinks he ails to find out exactly what his state of health is. You can get our remedies here, at your drug store, or not at all, as you prefer; there is positively no charge for examination. Professor Munyon has prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sent prepaid on receipt of price, and sold by all druggists.

Send to-day for a copy of our medical examination blank and Guide to Health, which we will mail you promptly, and if you will answer all the questions, returning blank to us, our doctors will carefully diagnose your case and advise you fully, without a penny charge.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Insomnia

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 934

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"African Game Trails"

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PATENT your invention. Free booklet. Liberal Terms. Consult us. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. 805 14th St., Washington; 200 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever



Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

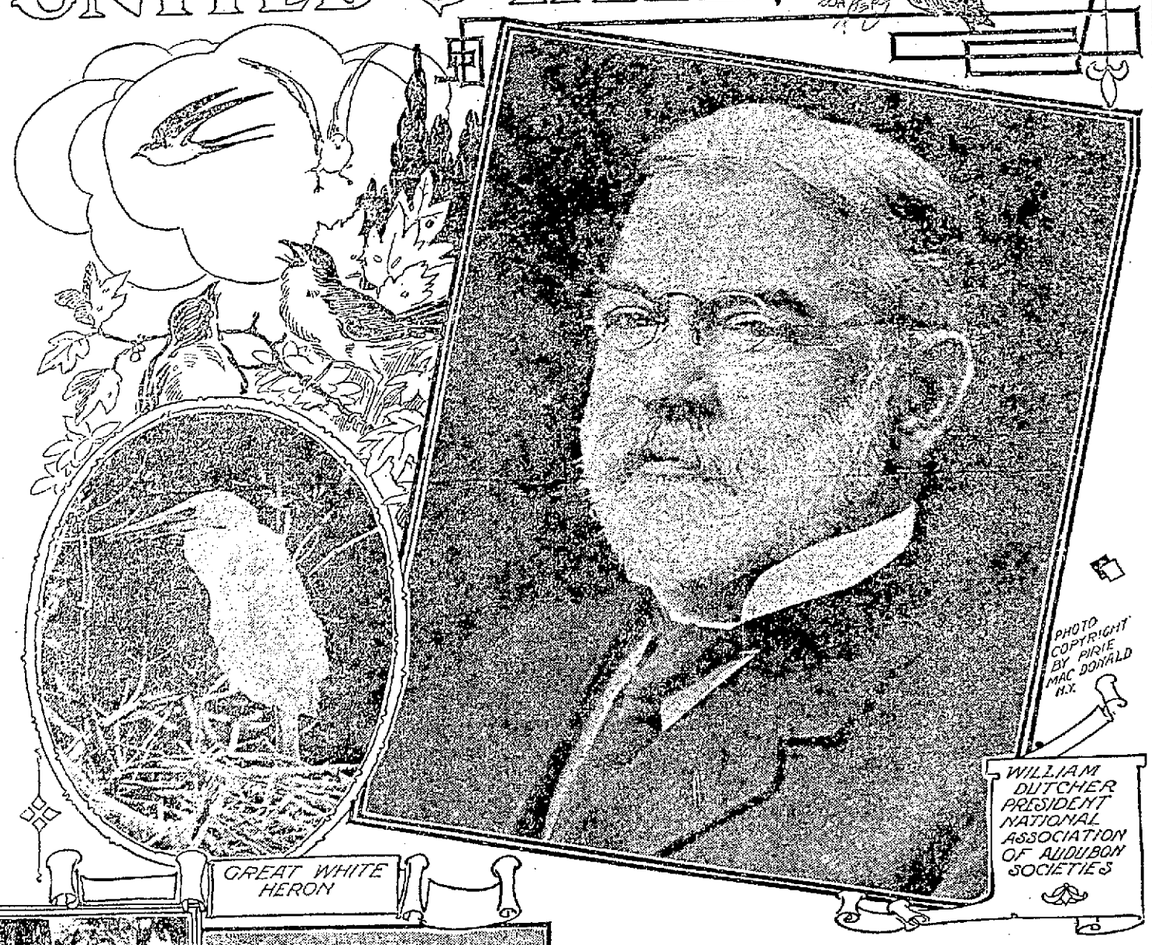
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W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 45-1910.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

PROTECTION FOR SONG BIRDS OF THE UNITED STATES





GRAVE OF GUY M. BRADLEY, ASSOCIATION WARDEN IN FLORIDA, KILLED IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY





KENTUCKY WARBLER

TODAY the songbirds of the United States have thrown about them the strong arm of protection. For a quarter of a century there was heard and systematic work to save creatures who were helpless to save themselves and against whom, as someone has put it, the hand of man and the head of woman constantly were raised. It perhaps is hardly necessary to say that the allusion to the head of woman had to do with the fashion of wearing the plumage of native wild birds for decorations for hats and bonnets.

It was a hard fight to get the masses of the people interested in the bird protection movement. Today very little is known in a general way of the manner in which success was wrought out. It is not at all uncommon even now to hear the bird protectors spoken of as mere sentimentalists, and there are men who have had a part in the fight to save the wild life who have been sneered at as effeminate. The truth is that most of the men who engaged in the work of preserving the feathered species were hard-headed and could prove on occasion that they were hard fisted.

It takes only a casual glance at a woman's hat today to show that the fashion of wearing feathers is still if not supreme, at least a ruler to a considerable degree. It should be known, however, that not once in a hundred times do you see on a woman's head today the plumage of a native American bird. The traffic in the feathers of bluebirds, robins, catbirds and other dooryard pets has been almost entirely stopped. Even those who wish that the plumage-wearing habit should cease altogether are powerless to prevent the sale of the feathers of certain species of foreign birds. The aigrette of which woman is so fond is a part of the plumage of the snowy heron, a bird which lives not only in the United States but in certain foreign countries. If a bird is to be found in America and also abroad the sale of its plumage is generally forbidden in the United States, but there is, and always has been, some difficulty in proving from whence came the supply. Law, generally speaking, has its technicality loopholes and the bird protective law is not exempt.

Out of the bird protective movement grew the biological survey of the department of agriculture of the United States government. The biological survey has been of great service to the farmers of the United States and to all men engaged either directly or indirectly in any form of agricultural pursuits. When the survey was threatened with extinction a few years ago by the apparent intention of congress to refuse it an appropriation, the farmers of the United States with the bird protectors and the real sportsmen, rose in its defense and saved it. The survey probably will be spared to continue its useful work as long as the agricultural department has existence.

The history of bird protection in the United States naturally and of right, is connected with the history of two organizations, the various state Audubon societies for the protection of wild birds, and the American Ornithologists' union. Recently William Dutcher of New York, who is the president of the National Association of Audubon societies and a fellow of the American Ornithologists' union, told the ornithologists of the world assembled in convention in a European city the story of the bird protection movement in North America. Mr. Dutcher and all the other officers of the National Association of Audubon societies are men who have devoted their lives to the study of birds and to their protection.

A celebrated French scientist said not long ago that if the bird life were to be swept out of existence man could survive only a few months. Because of the ravages of the insects now held in check by the birds, the vegetation creatures would be destroyed by the insect enemies. So it would seem that if this French scientist is right, that in making their fight for the birds the defenders have been making their fight for man, a fact which is not appreciated by some of those who would suffer were it not for the constant saving efforts of men whom on occasion they have seen fit to call cranks.

To lead up to the establishment of the Audubon societies, of which nearly every state in the Union has one, it might be said that it was not until the year 1883 that the public in the United States awakened to the fact that too many wild birds were being slaughtered, largely for millinery ornaments and other decorative purposes. In addition, thousands of song and insectiverous birds were killed annually for food. In his story of the movement for bird protection President Dutcher told of the beginnings of the crusade to save the lives of the songsters which year by year were coming back to the farm and the garden in greatly decreased numbers. Mr. Dutcher said, speaking of the condition in 1883:

"The newspapers published items almost daily on the subject, and many strong editorials were written. A quotation from one of these entitled 'The Sacrifices of Song Birds' will show the earnestness of the press in respect to the situation: 'The destruction of American wild birds for millinery purposes has assumed stupendous proportions. The unholy work gives employment to a vast army of men and women and this army wages its campaign of destruction with a diabolical perfection of system.'

"The editorial in question further refers to details of the work published in other columns of the paper, which furnishes evidence of the ghastly character of the business. The logical result of this newspaper agitation was that the American Ornithologists' union at its annual meeting held in New York city September 30, 1884, appointed a committee of its members to investigate the extent of the alleged wild bird destruction and to devise means to stop the slaughter by legal or any other legitimate method.

"This committee found that the claims of the press and of individuals were not in the least exaggerated, but on the other hand did not fully represent the terrible inroads that were being made on the non-game birds. After a lapse of a quarter of a century it is hard for the people of the present day to realize the enormous number of birds that were slaughtered for the millinery trade alone.

"The greatest sufferers were the white plumage sea and swamp birds, such as terns, gulls and heron, but incredible numbers of land birds also were sacrificed, some 60 or 70 species being included in the lists. In one millinery establishment alone 150 skins of the Baltimore oriole were found.

"From the work started by this committee in 1884 the present well-organized and financially endowed corporation known as the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals has resulted, although in the interim there were many periods when the outlook for bird protection in North America seemed doomed to failure."

It was the result of an appeal made to congress by the council of the Ornithologists' union that led congress to vote an appropriation of $5,000, the money to be administered under the direction of the department of agriculture for the purpose of taking means to save the lives of the native American birds which were useful to man.

As William Dutcher says further in his story of the protective movement:

"In recognition of the action taken by the American Ornithologists' union in securing the appropriation, the secretary of agriculture invited the council of the union to select a superintendent to carry on the work and at a subsequent meeting held in Washington, Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam was selected as the superintendent and Dr. Albert K. Fisher as his assistant. Both of these noted ornithologists were among the founders of the American Ornithologists' union."

It was from this humble beginning that the present biological survey, a division of the United States department of agriculture, has grown. It is perfectly apparent from the letters which agriculturists send to Washington constantly that the work of the biological survey has its value appreciated more and more every year. The survey has published a great mass of valuable statistics of the food habits of birds and their relation to agriculture and forestry.

As has been said, there are Audubon societies for bird protection in nearly every state in the Union. They are affiliated in one great society called the National Association of Audubon societies. The writer of this article from personal knowledge can speak of the beginnings of one of the largest and most active of the state organizations.

Persons who were known to be interested in birds were asked to meet to form a protective organization. A good many persons not particularly interested in bird protection also were invited. Several women came to that first meeting, wearing the plumage of wild birds in their hats. At first the society intended to do its work by persuasive missionary efforts, and along this line to a considerable extent the endeavor has been ever since, but it was soon found that while some people were willing to be guided by pleas of humanity and by stories of the destruction of the growing things because of the rapid increase in insect life, there were others who could not be reached by any except hard handed methods.

So it is that the bird protectors not only have carried on a great work in the education of children and in moral suasion among the elders, but they have taken cases into court and have prosecuted wilful and persistent violators of the law, until today the bird protective laws are as much feared as any other laws on the statute books. There always have been some laws against the wanton killing of useful birds, but until the men and women of the American Ornithologists' union and of the Audubon society went earnestly at their labors the laws were laughed at and violated with impunity and almost always with immunity.

Years ago untold thousands of useful native birds were trapped to be sold as pets in cages. The women of the south complained to the women of the north who were engaged in bird protection work that their mocking birds and red birds (cardinals) were being trapped in multitudes because of the demand by the trade in northern cities for caged songsters. The bird protectors of the north took the matter up and in nearly all places today it is illegal to sell caged wild native American birds.

About fifteen years ago there was a week of zero weather in some of the southern states. The blue bird, which is a northern favorite, does not go far enough south in winter to escape all of the storms of the winter season. The unusual cold of that winter fifteen years ago almost annihilated the tribe of bluebirds. There were only a few left to come back to the northern fields in the spring. The blue bird, however, was protected, and the efficiency of the Audubon society's work was never more clearly shown than in this case. The blue birds today have recruited their ranks under protection and are as numerous as ever they were.

For years the bird protectionists went ahead with their work with the treasury at a low point.

It always had been hoped that some kindly disposed person would realize the strength and beauty of bird protection work and would give of this substance to the cause. The man known as a scientist nor as a bird student. One day, however, Albert Willcox saw a newspaper account of some of the bird protection work done by the national Association of Audubon societies and he wrote a letter asking for more details. He received the information that he wanted and he wrote to say that he was about to make a new will and felt so much pleased with the work of the society that he would give it annually during his lifetime a considerable sum of money to be used in carrying on the work of the association, and that when he died he would give the society a legacy of $100,000 in his will, and, he added, "I may not limit it to this amount."

Albert Willcox died four years ago. He left $100,000 to the Audubon society as he had promised, and in addition he made the society his residuary legatee to the extent of one-half his estate. Today the National Association of Audubon societies, through the generosity of Mr. Willcox, is placed on a sure and lasting foundation. The bird protective work has been going on for a quarter of a century. It had all sorts of trials and tribulations, but today it seems that the friends of the feathered kingdom have triumphed in their cause. The promise is that there will be no cessation of the work which means so much to the bird and more to man.

AGAINST THE WEAK

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FAVORS ARE FOR THE STRONG.

Those Who Can Afford to Pay for "Protection" Are the Beneficiaries of the Organization Today—Its Ideals Abandoned.

Whom is the Republican party, with its high tariff policy, protecting today—whom has it been protecting for a quarter of a century? Not the weak but the strong, not those who needed protection, but those who could afford to pay for it and who did pay for it. The party has long been selling what it called protection—but which was really privilege—the protection of giant industries that were able to contribute and did contribute to party campaign funds. Steel trusts and cotton trusts and wool trusts and oil trusts—these came to be the objects of the party's persistent loving care.

And now we come to the era of the so-called "strong men," for whom the earth is supposed to exist. The weak may go hang. Campaigns are, as one of the newer leaders once said, merely questions "of finance." The development has been slow, but, looking back over the past, we can see how great the change in spirit has been. By abandoning the negro, and by offering the bait of protectionism, both Mr. Taft and his predecessor have endeavored to capture the south. Political strength rather than political righteousness has been sought for. And it has been sought for in exceedingly practical ways. The older statesmen, faulty as they were, would have wrecked prosperity rather than have abandoned a principle in which they believed. Today prosperity is the be-all and the end-all of politics. The insurgent protest is in reality a protest against the gross materialism which has so long ruled the party. It is also a confession of party sins. The only idealism in Republican politics is now found among the insurgents. Whether they can inoculate the organization with it is the question. But it is sad to think that a great political organization which, in its beginning, had no thought of protection as a permanent policy, had indeed hardly any thought of it at all, should, today stand before the country as the purveyor of protection to men who do not need it and who ought not to have it, that it should have come to regard idealism—which was once its very life breath—almost as a disease.—Indianapolis News.

Roosevelt's Inconsistency.

The ordinary corporation has special advantages from the law, perpetuity of existence, limited liability, the concentration of small amounts of capital into corporate capital that may be immense, and it has the help of a form of negotiable credit that a private person cannot command. These advantages impose responsibility, and the law properly undertakes to apply that responsibility. But what do all these advantages amount to compared with those the tariff grants in the restriction of foreign competition, in the compulsory home market at advanced prices? And what are the dangers from the ordinary corporations compared with those who are invited to establish and aided in maintaining monopolistic combinations by the law that shuts out foreign rivals? Against the former Mr. Roosevelt has much to say and says it with extreme bitterness. Against the latter he is tongue-tied and his convention goes to the limit in defense and in praise. Of course in politics mere inconsistency does not always count, but in this case it would be interesting if the voters, stirred by Mr. Roosevelt's attacks on privilege, should strike at the worst example of privilege, and strike all the harder because Mr. Roosevelt himself is its champion.

Roosevelt's Position.

Mr. Roosevelt is a very late convert to the belief that the tariff is a moral issue or any issue at all. He was as silent as the grave about the tariff during all the years when, with his great influence and authority, he might have done much to take the crookedness out of the customs schedules; when he might have done more than any other man to destroy the vast and complicated mechanism by which the protected trusts extort money from the people. Such a crusade, it is true, might have destroyed him politically. Choosing the corporations as the objects of his assaults, he has prospered mightily. But the more prosperous he is in that sense, the more will the immense investing class and all the people, all consumers, feel the pinch of the high cost of living and reduced incomes. Mr. McKinley was called the advance agent of prosperity. By his choice of the policies and the methods that kept him to the fore politically, Mr. Roosevelt has made himself the chief agent of the other thing.

Labor's Proportion of Benefit.

The chief plea of the beneficiaries of protection is that the cost of labor in this country is relatively so high that the industry employing it must be protected against the cheaper foreign labor. And so far as the people believe that protection is necessary to the American laborer—so far as it is necessary to give him a decent standard of living—so far they are willing that the industries should be protected, or anything like a fair proportion of the benefit that protection gives?

It Is Time to Stop.

The country will go to destruction eventually if this steady inroad by the federal power upon the field reserved by the founders of our government for the states is maintained, as it is now being directed by the Republican party.

Roosevelt's Stand.

One gathers that owing to the peculiar conditions that exist, Mr. Roosevelt is only standing on the New York platform with one foot and his fingers crossed.

Ship Subsidy and Economy.

A Washington dispatch states that "government officials" are hopeful for the passage of a ship subsidy bill at the next session of congress. Why? What possible interest can "government officials" have in initiating legislation—particularly legislation which promises to tap the federal treasury? Where does the Taft economy plan come in?—Financial America.

"Cut Thy Cloth," Etc.

Cicero: Our generosity should never exceed our abilities.

GIVEN LICENSE TO PLUNDER

How the Trusts, Under Republican Misrule, Rob the American Consumer.

In a special dispatch from New Haven, Senator Bulkeley is said to have made the statement that "every promise made on the platform on which Taft ran has been redeemed." One of the promises made in that platform was that the Republican party would revise the tariff to conform to the difference of the cost of production here and abroad, plus a reasonable profit to the home manufacturer. Did they do it? Not by a large majority. Every one conversant with the cotton and woolen schedules then existing, knew instinctively the meaning of that promise must be that the cotton and woolen schedules of the Dingley tariff bill must be reduced. No other outcome could be imagined or thought of. The statements made by various important politicians through the country since the present bill became a law, that the Republican party had not promised to reduce the tariff, sounded to those who knew the facts like the most arrant nonsense or the densest ignorance.

To give you a more explicit idea of my meaning, I will give you an experience I had in the summer of 1909. Going to England in the month of July I took with me various samples of lightweight, spring worsteds for men's wear, made by American manufacturers, and had them examined and valued against English productions of the same character, and this was done by one of the cleverest experts in Bradford, England. The first sample he compared with a cloth made and sold by an American woolen company at $1.14 per yard net. The English goods of the same weight and character, and quite as good material, cost in Bradford 54 cents, and the most astonishing fact of all was, that these goods could not be imported and sold at the price at which the American woolen company sold their goods. These and other similar samples I shall be glad to show to any one who is interested in the matter.

Does the honorable senator mean that the American manufacturer is entitled to have 64 cents per yard protection on a fabric costing abroad 54 cents? Does he claim the promise of the Republican platform was carried out in this and numberless other instances of the same kind? The most charitable construction to put on his statement is, that he has been, as Mr. Taft was, badly advised.—Letter in New York Times.

Roosevelt and the South.

"If the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans depends upon his ability to carry a single southern state, the members of that party opposed to Mr. Roosevelt need have no fear of his nomination," said George L. Martin of Atlanta at the Raleigh the other evening. Mr. Martin for 20 years has been a member of the North Carolina general assembly. Although his present term has not expired, he now is a resident of Atlanta, to which city he recently removed.

"I was in Atlanta the day Colonel Roosevelt made his recent speech," continued Mr. Martin, "and the man certainly was given a most remarkable ovation. It rained, but the crowd that turned out to hear him was very large. But while many people of the south are taken with the personal magnetism of the man and like to hear him speak, it is quite a different proposition to consider him as their candidate. Of all who heard him and who assisted in making his appearance there the spectacular thing it was, I believe that not a man except those who ordinarily vote the Republican ticket would support him, and it is doubtful even if he would get the total Republican vote of Georgia. It is one thing to cheer and applaud and quite another to give the recipient of this adulation one's suffrage."—Washington Star.

All Due to the Tariff.

We do not think it was very wise of Mr. Roosevelt to put the tariff in the front place. It is too obviously the type and embodiment of all that he professes to abhor and fight in politics. It is the mother of trusts, of monopolies, of combinations under the forms, may under the direct inspiration and encouragement, of the law. Every word that he has had to say—they are not so many, but they are iterated and reiterated interminably—about the evil and peril of monopolistic corporations is "peculiarly" true of the products of the tariff legislation of the past forty years. The participation in public affairs, the domination of the legislative branch, the indirect control of the executive, influence in party politics, corruption and demoralization in every department of public activities such as he denounces in his vague and fervent fashion—all these are sins of the corporations created and fostered by the tariff.—New York Times.

Rights of the Workmen.

The people are taxed to protect the industries and their employes. The government does not collect this tax, but it makes a tariff law and the people pay the tax in added prices. And if the government makes the people pay this tax to the protected industries, primarily on the plea that it is necessary to the workmen, then it is the government's duty to see that the workmen get what they are entitled to and what the people are assessed to give them.

Tariff Absurdities.

Where the tariff affects prices is in those commodities of which the supply is largely drawn from abroad and importations come in competition with the domestic product. Even here very many American manufactures have grown beyond the need of the tariff's protection. In our iron and steel manufacture, for example, it is not probable that the reduction of rates will make any difference in domestic prices, since we are competing with foreign manufacturers in their own field.

He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not.

"God doesn't love me any more," sobbed Mary to her mother one day.

"Why, dear, God loves everybody; what do you mean?"

"Oh, no, he doesn't love me, I'm sure, for I tried him with a daisy."—Metropolitan Magazine

A Difficult Position.

"Why don't you be your own landlord?" asked the agent.

"I couldn't manage it. Imagine having nobody but myself to blame because the house is out of repair!"

TOLD OF GALLIFFET

ANECDOTES OF "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF FRENCH ARMY.

Once Ate a Wineglass on a Wager—How He Attempted to Lead a Cavalry Charge Down a Steep Embankment.

There is hardly a Paris paper which does not every few days print a story about the late Marquis General de Galliffet, who crowned an adventurous career by accepting the portfolio of war in the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" only to find himself face to face with M. Millerand, the socialist minister of commerce, whose father Galliffet had once ordered to be shot. That was during the Commune.

"I forgive you," said the son cordially.

"I had no idea he was such a bad father," remarked the Marquis dryly, refusing to take the proffered hand.

A volume of Galliffetiana has been compiled by M. Louis Thomas. Some of the stories told of and by the cavalry officer, who was an "enfant terrible" all his long life, are new. Here is a bet of Galliffet's:

"One evening, when I was quite a young officer, I bet that I would eat a wineglass, stem and all, and I did. I took some time about it, but I ate it. My mouth was bleeding when I had done, but I went to bed all right. At 3 in the morning I woke up in fearful pain. I tried to think what I had eaten, and then I remembered. It was the wineglass, of course. I proceeded to kick myself. 'Galliffet,' I said, 'you're an ass. You were going to die for your country, and now you are going to die in your bed, because of a driveling and disgusting bet.' While I cursed myself the pain stopped. I turned around, went to sleep and woke up fresh and fit in the morning, and thought no more about the wineglass."

Some say that the pluck which Galliffet certainly had came from a good digestion, which he certainly seems to have had also. Here is a military anecdote of him:

"During some maneuvers he was watching a charge of cavalry under his orders. Suddenly the leading squadron stopped dead. Galliffet roared, 'Send me the colonel!' and he galloped up.

"'Now, colonel, what's wrong?'

"'We came upon a road at the bottom of an embankment too steep to ride down, sir.'

"'Nonsense, sir! You are not fit for your job. I will lead the charge. You go to the tail of the squadron.'

"Galliffet took the command, galloped to the road and rolled down the embankment with his horse. Lying on his back with a sprained muscle in his leg he shouted to his men to stop, adding, 'Send me the colonel.' The colonel came up from the tail of the squadron. 'Colonel, you were right; I am a blank fool. You may take the command of your regiment again.'"

Toward the end of his life, when in a bad temper, Galliffet insisted on calling himself a played-out old idiot. Journalists would try to interview him, and he generally showed them the door with a voluble speech.

"No, sir, every one knows I am an old fool. If I were to talk to you everybody would say, 'What does that blank blank dotard Galliffet want to be talking for? Who wants to know what the decrepit old sinner thinks?' And you, my dear sir, what would people say about you? That you were the blankest ass in the press to ask the opinion of a senile idiot like Galliffet about anything. Now, I don't want people to call you an ass. That is why I won't tell you anything. Good day!"

Came In at Wrong Time.

A young man named Charlie who just returned from a vacation in Maine brought with him a wail against one phase of prohibition. It seems that his mother and sister were leaving their summer place sometime before the young man planned to go. He invited two of his cronies to come and keep him company and they expected to have something of a time.

One of them couldn't come at the last minute and sent in his place a large box of drinkables. To get it into the state he had to mark in large letters on the outside "One qt. Scotch whisky, 2 qts. gin, 2 qts. cocktails, 1 qt. rye whisky," &c.

The night before the young man's family left there was a little party of neighbors at the house. It was the sort of a party at which lemonade is the prevalent beverage. As they were sitting around a knock came at the door. Entered the village expressman, who carried into the room the box from the young man's rakish friend. He plumped it down in the center of the room and straightened slowly. Then he threw a bomb into the party when he exclaimed:

"Charlie, here's your rum!"

"Bonnyclabber."

The popularity of barley water in West end clubs was mentioned in the course of evidence collected by the royal commission on the licensing laws nearly 20 years ago, says the London Chronicle. The Inner Temple, too, is very proud of its particular decoction of barley water, which is served at both lunch and dinner in Hall. And though the Inner Temple also brews its own ale, it is the barley water which, particularly during recent years, has been in the greater demand.

New drinks have sometimes a glorious and brief popularity. Lord Strafford, writing to Lord Cottington in 1635, extols "Bonnyclabber," which he says "is the bravest, freshest drink you ever tasted. Your Spanish don would, on the heats of Madrid, hang his nose and shake his beard an hour over every sop he took of it, and take it to be the drink of the gods all the while." No one, however, seems to know the exact composition of the seductive "bonny clabber," although from an allusion to it by Ben Jonson in "The New Inn," it would seem to have been a mixture of beer and buttermilk.

Racial Changes.

A national and racial type of faces, whose existence none can deny, varies at different historical periods corresponding to that nation's rise or fall in morals, well being, etc. The age of Pericles left a treasure of noble faces in statue.—Wichita Eagle.

Different Views.

He (shaking his head)—The outlook for us all is dark these days.

She (mournfully)—Yes, it is about time to think of getting in the winter coal.

Pressure of Light on the Earth

Light, traveling 186,000 miles a second, once was regarded an ethereal, immaterial something in vibration. Simon Newcomb, in his "Popular Astronomy," issued in 1878, said of this: "If light were an emission of material particles, as Newton supposed it to be, this supposed pressure of light would have some plausibility. But light is now conceived to consist of vibrations in an ethereal medium and there is no known way in which they could exert any impelling force on matter."

But today Newton is supported and science has gone so far into the pressure of light as to figure that this light pressure on the globe reaches 74,000 tons. Further, along the lines of deduction, there is pressure upon any object that reflects or that absorbs light, the pressure being greater on the reflecting matter. That mankind is not to be smothered or knocked out by this, however, is shown in the fact that 10,000 trillions of light particles strike the globe every second, these overwhelming numbers of particles equaling a five and one-half pound shot falling the 186,000 miles in a second. Unless some unknown influence suddenly should congeal the immeasurable corpuscles of light into solid shot, each striking every second, there's no danger either of death from the shots or of a darkness, relieved only by the sizzling whitehot missiles bombarding us.

The Briefest Letters.

Even the new French ready printed postcards, upon which you have only to tick off the sentences that fit your case, do not beat the record of brevity in a holiday correspondence established by a Frenchman in the eighteenth century. Voltaire and Piron, the epigrammatist, exchanged challenges to write the shortest possible letter. So, when Voltaire was starting on a holiday, he wrote to Piron, "Eo rus," which is the complete Latin for "I am going into the country." Piron's answer was just "I"—complete Latin for "Go!" The tick on the new postcard can hardly be shorter than that single letter. In business correspondence the record is divided between Victor Hugo, who, anxious to know how his "Les Miserables" was going, wrote to the publisher "?"—and the publisher, who triumphantly replied "!"—London Chronicle.

Furthermore.

"One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"And what is more," rejoined the observer of things and events, "it doesn't seem to care."

Perfect Agreement.

The contributor wrote: "The inclosed are original and have never been published."

The editor answered: "I can quite believe it."—Lippincott's.

Woman and Her Instincts

Women will follow the law of their natures, not because masculine or "womanly" arguments convince them, but because it was there before they were; they can no more help it than they can stop their hearts from beating; they have no more choice in the matter than they have in regard to having hands and feet, nor as much. Quite as amenable to the underlying laws of life are the older and sterner members of womankind who chatter on platforms about women's rights. When this kind fall, they fall like Lucifer. I have even observed, though I realize that it will take several aeons before man finds this out, that the strongest-minded women are usually the ones capable of the strongest affections, the most apparently unsexed often, in the deepest sense, the most womanly. The instinct for motherhood is the primal, indestructible fact of woman's life, and professional work, university life, even—even the ballots are not going to change it, any more than the present style in sleeves is going to change it. As well be afraid that water will run up hill, that the Hudson will turn and travel back to the Adirondacks, as that the heart of woman, be she short-haired or long-haired, bobbed and spurred, or clad in chiffon, shall be made any way except as it is made, and has been for all time! The swallow to her nest, the river to the sea and the heart of the woman to her child, existent or non-existent. You cannot keep the needle from pointing to the pole, and no amount of good advice will make it point there irrevocably.—Scribner's.

A Criticism.

First Angel—What is that spirit fussing about?

Second Angel—She says her hatpins stick out beyond her halo.—Harper's Bazar.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 9, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50
Six Months..... 75

Up to the Home Merchant.

That octopus, the catalogue house, which stretches its tentacles to every nook and corner of the country, sucking the sap of life, in the shape of dollars and cents, out of each and every community, should be viewed with disfavor by every man and woman who has the welfare of his community at heart. It may seem a trifle sordid to mention dollars and cents as the sap of life of a community, but such is the case, nevertheless. We might have our city surrounded by beautiful parks, and all of the streets of marble, and the stores and hotels furnished in the most handsome and elaborate manner, but if the business is not here to keep things moving it will not be very long before civic pride will be a thing of the past and merchants and everybody else will be vieing with each other to figure how to save a cent rather than to try to find ways for spending their money, for they won't have money to spend.

People in a community ought to take pride enough in local matters so as to trade at home without any coaxing or extra inducements, but unfortunately for the country town, all people are not built on this plan.

As a consequence something should be done to offset this tendency to go abroad for goods, and it looks very much as if it was up to the home merchant to turn the trick.

Associations can be formed at the meetings of which resolutions will be passed condemning the mail order house, and country newspapers can howl about the matter, but after it is all over it is entirely probable that the mail order house will continue to do business at the old stand and that suckers will continue to bite in sufficient quantities to make it worth their while to continue in business.

The country merchant can mitigate the evil, however, by putting forth his wares in attractive shape, advertising them properly and making an effort to give his customers as good values as possible for their money, and then by practicing what he preaches. This last is quite an important item and should not be neglected under any circumstances.

There are people who would rather trade at home, even if it costs them a trifle more, and then there are those who would rather send outside for what they get, even if they do get soaked about nine times out of ten. For the latter class there is very little help. The following is taken from the Marshfield News, and is worth reading:

"Every town in America takes the traveling circus. Why? Simply because it is argued that the circus takes money out of the town. This argument is a sound one. Self preservation is nature's first law. The circus realizes the soundness of the argument. It pays its license cheerfully. There is no way to collect license from the big catalogue house that pays no taxes in the local communities from which it draws its sustenance. It comes in and brazenly competes with the public spirited town-building retail merchant who pays taxes, helps in the various public enterprises for the good of the town, contributes to the local churches, helps maintain the local schools, and serves on the school board or in the village council without a cent of pay. The circus comes but once a year—and the circus has redeeming features. It buys feed for the horses, provisions for the performers. Even the smallest traveling aggregation must leave some money in the town before it goes away. A minstrel show carrying only 5 or 6 people puts up at the local hotel and puts some money in circulation. But the catalogue house is bleeding the small towns every day of the year and it has no redeeming features. Did the catalogue house ever contribute one penny toward the good roads fund of your county, to your athletic park, to your base ball club? Just think it over. The merchant owes it to himself, to his town and to the catalogue house to use the weapons of "co-operation" and "association" to keep the catalogue house out of his town. And the consumer should be urged to use the effective weapons of "loyalty" and "neighborliness" to destroy this vampire that thrives and fattens on the life blood of the small town."

PRACTICE CLEVER GAME ON FARMERS

Antigo Journal

The postal authorities have discovered the cleverest swindling game worked in Wisconsin in the last ten years. One of the gang would enter a town and make a large deposit in one of the banks. All bills incurred would be paid with checks, thus establishing a good credit. They would tour the surrounding country, paying remarkable prices for produce and paying all farmers in checks. The goods would be delivered immediately to them. They re-crated it and shipped it east, drew their deposits from the bank before the checks came back, and left for parts unknown.

The gang worked in Minnesota and Iowa also and their total profits were $10,000. Edward Davis has been arrested, charged with using the mail to defraud Wisconsin farmers.

He pleaded guilty. His brother was sentenced to five years in Fort Leavenworth at the last term of federal court.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

Is the name of a German chemical, one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and anti-septic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy promptly at the first sign of kidney trouble and avoid a serious malady. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

The Ten cent Oleomargarine Tax

Why did the Congress of the United States enact the present oleomargarine law which provides for an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine? Was it to permit the butter producers of the country to exact a high price for butter as has been claimed? To make such a claim is a pretty serious indictment of our federal law making body. Of course butter is higher in price than it was ten years ago but so are other necessities of life. The percentage of oleomargarine now being put upon the market bears a higher ratio to the amount of butter consumed than it did ten years ago This coupled with the fact that less than three per cent of the oleomargarine sold is taxed at ten cents per pound proves that the oleomargarine law has absolutely nothing to do with the price of butter.

Congress enacted this law to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. The law was never intended to prevent the honest sale of oleomargarine or to enhance the interests of the butter producers of the country, but rather to protect the one against fraud in the purchase of butter or oleomargarine and the other against fraudulent competition.

Congress intended to compel the sale of oleomargarine in its natural color (which is white or nearly so) instead of in the natural color of butter (which is yellow). Congress at the same time reduced the former tax of two cents per pound on oleomargarine to one-fourth of a cent per pound when the product is not artificially colored to look like butter.

Congress used its taxing power to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine because it had no other effective means of accomplishing that result. When oleomargarine is put upon the market in its natural color, thus making it impossible to commit fraud, the tax is one and three-fourths cents less per pound than under any previous oleomargarine law.

The butter producers of the country are benefitted by oleomargarine legislation only in so far as the integrity of the dairy industry is sustained—a benefit which is shared by every other citizen. It is a most important branch of agriculture and it is quite as essential to prevent the destruction of an agricultural industry by fraud as it is to prevent the destruction of our banking industry or any of the other industries in which every good citizen is interested.

The National Dairy Union.

Timely Farm Notes.

The rule for feeding grain in the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station dairy herd is to give as many pounds of grain as the cow produces pounds of butter-fat per week.

Now is the time to plan crop rotations for next year. Study the results of the rotation followed during the season. Discover its weak points and correct them in the 1911 system.

Sows which are to farrow this fall should be amply provided with fresh, dry, clean, dustless bedding. Fine oat straw or shredded corn fodder is recommended by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station. Barley straw or wood shavings should be avoided.

The landlord who lets land on shares must give much attention to the management of the farm but he who lets his land for cash need give little attention to the farm beyond the securing of the right tenant under proper agreements. Share tenancy usually yields larger returns to a landlord than cash tenancy because he renders more service, takes more risk and often furnishes more capital.

Nursery trees are the most productive source of infestation from the San Jose Scale and its closely related forms. While all nursery stock coming into the state must bear a certificate of inspection, nevertheless the insect is frequently overlooked. While a careful observation of all new trees is necessary the application of a contract insecticide either before or after planting the tree is better. The use of miscible or soluble oil and the lime sulphur wash is recommended for this purpose by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A Bumper Crop.

Stevens Point Journal:—G. A. Sutherland of this city and brother, Eugene, of Minneapolis, have just finished threshing the grain which they took off of forty acres of land in the Portage County drainage district. The yield was eighteen hundred bushels of oats from twenty acres; three hundred and fifty bushels of rye from ten acres; three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres. These figures are machine measure—not weight. It is estimated that the yield—weight measure—will run considerably over those figures. This is no doubt the largest yield of grain ever grown in this section of the country and shows something of the worth of the land in this drainage district. At the prices that are being paid for wheat, rye and oats in this city today, the crop harvested from that 40 acre tract would come to $1,156, or at the rate of $28.90 per acre. One often notices advertisements of western farming lands which are offered for sale, including a table showing the yield of various products—they look good—but notice the proposition right here at home.

Experimental Bulletins.

The Tribune is in receipt of a number of bulletins from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, several of which should be of interest to farmers, and which can be obtained by writing for them. Among those of interest to almost every farmer might be mentioned the following:

"Principles and Practice of Land Drainage," "The Control of Quack Grass and Canada Thistles," "The Curing and Testing of Seed Corn," and "Draft Horse Judging."

Sick Headache.

This distressing disease results from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Daly's drug store and try it.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times)

The next district convention of Odd Fellows will be held at Nekoosa in February, on which occasion officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Miss May Davis of Sigel who has been assisting Mrs. J. Mosher for the past week, was taken ill last Friday returned home Monday accompanied by Mrs. Mosher as far as Grand Rapids where the young lady's father met them.

Mrs. D. Pollock, who has been visiting at the homes of her aunts, Mrs Frank McGarigle and Mrs. J. Gutheil for a week, left Monday for a short visit with relatives at Milwaukee and Kansas City before returning to her home at Los Angeles, Cal.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Pearson was saddened last Sunday night when their baby boy, Floyd Stuart, passed away, the cause of death being cholera infantum. The baby was one year and a week old at the time of his death.

About twenty-five of the lady friends of Mrs. F. H. Richmond tendered her a farewell surprise party last Tuesday evening. They enjoyed themselves at whist after which dainty refreshments were served.

David C. Gray passed away at the home of his sister, Mrs. O. B. Quint, in the town of Saratoga, Monday, October 31, at the ripe old age of 80 years, 2 months and 19 days, having been born in the state of New York, August 12, 1830

John Young of Tomah arrived Tuesday and is a guest at the homes of his sisters, Mesdames Brazeau and Fitch, this week.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

Cabbage has commenced to come into the city in large quantities. We understand the price is $6.00 per ton, $2.00 higher than last year at the commencement of the hauling season, and some higher than the price after shipments had advanced later in the season.

George James had the thumb of his right hand split to the first joint and the fore finger of the same hand considerably lacerated by a shingle saw at the McCoy mill Monday. He was sawing heading and had reached in to pick out a sliver that had got lodged in the saw when the hand was caught by the teeth of the saw.

G. H. Schiller, who is employed in the Soo car shops at North Fond du Lac, visited at his home here last week.

James Wallace of Chicago is visiting at the F. P. Hiles farm at Dextorville.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chamber, Nov. 1st. 1910.

Council met in regular session Mayor Wheelan presiding.

Present Aldermen Andrew, Bamberg, Abel, Billinyre, Ellis, Davis, Gotzloff, Lukaseski, Gilmaster, Jackson, Prehbanow, Mosher, Payne and Joffrey. Absent Alderman Pantor and Nash.

On motion the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with. The committee to whom was referred the matter of purchasing corner stones for the Robinson Park reported that they had purchased 4 corner stones 8 in. by 8in. and 4ft. long with the letters R. P. to be placed on top of each stone for $30.00 dilvered at the park.

On motion the report was accepted by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Snider and eleven others for placing a street light at the intersection of 11th and Saratoga streets reported recommending that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. On motion the report was accepted.

The committee on general business reported on the petition of W. A. Meyers and others praying for an arc light on Lincoln street where G. street meets Lincoln street recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a 50 candle power arc light be put in.

On motion the report was accepted and light ordered in by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll.

The finance committee reported on the bill of A. L. Fontaine for printing liquor license applications recommending that the bill be allowed at $63.70.

On motion the report was adopted by manimous vote the clerk calling the roll and the clerk instructed to pay the same.

There was a remonstrance presented signed by Ed. Monske and four others against the construction of the sewer on Fremont street that was ordered in at the August meeting. On motion the sewer committee were instructed to disregard the remonstrance.

On motion the petition of Max Urbanowski and 16 others for the placing of a street light at the intersection of High street and 12th avenue north was referred to the committee on general business. The following resolution and petition was presented and on motion referred to the street committee for their approval.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 1st, 1910.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned Lyon Land Company, hereby present a proposed plat of Lyon Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids, and we would respectfully petition that you approve the same that we may have said plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in accordance of law.

We also hereby petition your Honorable Body to abandon that part of Thirteenth Avenue South lying and being between Franklin Street West and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's Right of Way, being a distance of about 143 feet.

Respectfully submitted,
Lyon Land Co., by
C. Lyon,
President.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Mayor, and the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids, that permission is hereby given to Lyon Land Company, a Wisconsin Corporation, owner, to plat that part of Gov't. Lot No. 3 in Sec. No. 18, Twp. 22 North of Range No. 6 East, which lies South of the Nekoosa branch of the Princeton & Northwestern Railway Company's Right of Way, and all that part of said Lot No. 3, which lies North East of the main line of said P. & N. W. Right of Way, excepting that part of said Lot, No. 3 heretofore platted and recorded as River Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids, into Streets, Blocks, Lots and Alleys, the same having been duly platted according to law and in accordance with the plat hereby submitted, said platted addition being known as "Lyon Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids," and Lyon Land Company is the owner thereof.

That said plat of said premises herein described and submitted is hereby approved and adopted in all particulars and said Lyon Land Company is hereby authorized to have said plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wood County as provided by law.

Dated at Grand Rapids, Wis., this ——day of——A. D., 1910.

Mayor.

City Clerk.

State of Wisconsin } SS.
Wood County }

I, M. G. Gordon, City Clerk of the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of a resolution filed in the office of the City Clerk of said city on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1910, and duly adopted by the Common Council of said City on the ——day of——A. D., 1910.

Witness my hand and the official seal of said City at the office of the City Clerk, this—day of—A. D., 1910.

City Clerk.

On motion the matter of placing the calaboose in proper condition was referred to the committee on general business with instructions to make the necessary improvements.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance to compel loafers and tramps to go on the chain gang.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll the following bills were allowed.

F. E. Kellner, coal	$ 210 63
Labor, east side	552 85
Labor, west side	468 00
Labor, Oak street sewer	92 80
Labor, 8th street south waterworks	381 02
Labor, 3rd ave south waterworks	142 02
Labor, 17th ave sewer	420 04
Labor, waterworks	148 38
Labor, waterworks Madison Street	151 43
J. A. Stamb, lamp batteries	7 25
Bossert Bros., Curb, curb etc	80 48
Henry Goldberg, sprinkling	10 00
Griesbach Bros., blacksmithing	6 07
A. F. Billinyre, Balance on jail contract	81 00
Electric & Water Co., lights	609 82
Louis Panter, gravel	27 00
M. G. Gordon, Express and postage	2 20
W. T. Jones, Final settlement on reservoir	600 00
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co., cement and lbr.	98 62
Ben Hansen, special police	50 00
W. O. Blanchar, fumigating and Quarantining	38 00
Frank Stahl, special police	28 00
J. B. Grignon, collecting dog tax	74 00
Wood County Tel. Co., Sept. service	0 95
Wood County Tel. Co., Oct. service	12 00
E. I. Phillco, Sept. and Oct. bill	166 75
M. Lemense, blacksmithing	82 80
First Nat. Bank, Interest on O. D.	169 75
Wis. Valley Leader, Printing Sept. & Oct.	54 00
B. F. Nason, repairing scales	20 00
Centralia Hdw. Co., supplies	37 04
Frank Wagner, burying dog	1 50
G. R. Foundry Co., castings	19 81
Soo Ry. Co., Freight car sewer pipe	38 82
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Freight water pipe	15 00
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Freight water pipe	55 74
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies	221 08
W. A. Marling Lbr. Co., lumber	63 10
Buffalo Motor Co., meters	83 00
Hoffman Billings Mfg. Co., fittings	34 02
James B. Clow Sons, waterpipe	318 91
Windsor Mfg. Co., pig lead	24 56
C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., freight on pig lead	1 00
The Massillon Iron & Steel Co., car water pipe	875 07
Minneapolis Sewer Pipe Works, sewer pipe	101 98
Red Wing Sewer Pipe Co., sewer pipe	1540 58
John Rasmussen, cement work	122 50

On motion the bill of W. T. Jones for labor and material on the old reservoir were referred to Supt. Pfeiffer and City Engineer Phillco to check up and O. K. and if found correct the clerk was instructed to pay same.

On motion the bill of Electric & Water Co., for pumping for October and bill for meter and starting box were referred to Supt. Pfeiffer to report on and if O. K. the clerk to pay same.

Moved and seconded that the city teamsters on either side of the river take an inventory each month of the city tools and file same with the City clerk before each meeting of the council and make brief statement as to their condition.

On motion the matter of widening the street on 3rd Ave. South at the C. & N. W. railway crossing and building sidewalks along the west side of street south from Nels Johnson's property was referred to the street committee and city attorney.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to take up the matter of trains east bound stopping at the crossing on 3rd Ave. South with their agent and Supt.

On motion the clerk was instructed to look up when last fire hose was purchased and report.

On motion the sewer committee was instructed to take up the matter of cleaning out sewer at 10th Ave. North and Rosencrans streets.

The city treasurers report for the month of October was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

On motion council adjourned.

M. G. GORDON, Clerk. W. E. WHEELAN, Mayor.

President Waters on the Chicago Stock Show.

Pres. H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, on a recent occasion expressed himself as follows:

"The International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from November 26th to December 3rd, is the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the improvement of live stock. It is the place where all controversies regarding superior merit are settled for the year, and as such contributes more to live stock improvement than any other single agency in America. As an object lesson it is unequaled on the continent. As a means of awakening interest in improved live stock, it and similar shows are indispensable. It is a liberal education in live stock production for any farmer, breeder or student to attend the International."

Nov. 9 Nov. 23

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. F. Sydow, deceased.

On this 8th day of November, 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Minnie Sydow, former widow of Wm. F. Sydow, stating among other things that said Wm. F. Sydow of the city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, died intestate on or about the 17th day of January, 1909, and praying that Hugo Sydow be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased

Now therefore upon motion of Geo. L. Williams, attorney for said petitioner, it is

Ordered that said application be heard before me at the probate office in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the first Tuesday, being the 6th day of December, 1910, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

Dated November 5th, 1910.

By the Court,

Geo. L. Williams, Attorney for Petitioner. W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice for Bids on Bonds.

—Sealed bids will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the 16th day of November A. D. 1910 at the office of the County Clerk of Wood County Wisconsin, at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars of "Wood County Wisconsin Insane Asylum Bonds" of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars each, dated December 1st, 1910 payable at the office of the Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or at the office of the County Treasurer of said Wood County at the option of the holder of said bonds, as follows: Three Thousand Dollars April 1st 1911, Four Thousand Dollars April 1st 1912, Five Thousand Dollars April 1st 1913 Six Thousand Dollars April 1st 1914, Two Thousand Dollars each year from April 1st 1915 to April 1st 1924 both inclusive and Twelve Thousand Dollars April 1st, 1930.

Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of four and one half per cent per annum payable April 1st 1911 and semi-annually thereafter as per interest coupons to be attached thereto.

Bids will be considered for the whole, or any part of said issue of bonds and for delivery thereof on January 1st 1911.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check on some National or State Bank for two per cent of the amount of the bonds bid for.

No bid of less than the par value of said bonds will be considered and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Wood County has only One Hundred and Thirty Thousand ($130,000.00) Dollars other bonded indebtedness, has a population of over 30,000 and an assessed valuation of $17,434,500.

Dated Grand Rapids, Wis., this 27th day of October A. D. 1910.

E. E. Andrews, Dist. Atty.
B. H. Goggins
E. M. Doming
Committee on sale of bonds.

28.

Nov. 2 Nov. 16

State of Wisconsin, In County Court for Wood County.

In re Survey of Section 19 Township 23 North of Range 5 East.

A verified petition in writing having been made and filed by Henry Buckbarth, H. J. Bassemeer and Herman Wichmann praying that an order be made by the County Court for a survey of Section 19 Township 23 North of Range 5 East in the Town of Sigel, Wood County, Wisconsin, pursuant to Sections 8291 to 8294 inclusive, of the Statutes.

It is Ordered that said petition be heard before me at my office in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin on the 29th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

It is Further Ordered that a notice of said hearing be given by publication of this order in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a paper published at the County Seat of Wood County where said petitioners reside, at least three weeks before said hearing.

Dated October 28th, 1910.

W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Oct. 19 Nov. 9

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In County Court,

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Quasigroch by this court;

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 24th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Quasigroch deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Quasigroch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 4th Tuesday of April, 1911, being April 25, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the county of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

GOOD HEALTH

Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like

GRAND RAPIDS BEER

The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like ***Grand Rapids Beer,*** is proverbial. They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use. In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.

Try our beer. It is the acme of healthful liquid refreshments.

Grand Rapids Brewing Co.

A Home Industry

'Phone 177

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 1910.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, City of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit the report of my office for the month of October, 1910.

October 1, Balance in bank		$109 44
Oct. 1, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon Acc. W. T. Jones, crushed stone		201 51
October 1, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, telegram		55
October 1, 1910, " " " " "	pipe	9 90
" " " " " "	freight	83
" " " " " "	Water line	17 93
" " " " " "	Grand Rap. St. Ry. crushed granite	3 13
Oct. 1, Rec'd from city Treas., water collected for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, 1910		4254 61
Oct. 17, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, 5 ft. cull sewer pipe		3 75
" " " " " "	1000 brick	12 00
Oct. 20, 1910 Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, dog tax		4 50
Oct. 20, 1910 " " " " "	old rubber boots sold	4 90
		$4010 05
Orders paid by bank	$4162 83	
Balance		$466 22
Orders paid and held by bank at close of business Oct. 30, 1910		$35099 35

Respectfully submitted,
SAM CHURCH, City Treas.

CALIFORNIA
On Home Comfort Trains.

which rival the best hotels and insure you every modern travel comfort. The San Francisco "Overland Limited," The Los Angeles Limited, and the China and Japan Fast Mail are all luxuriously equipped. Be sure your tickets read Chicago & North Western Ry. Apply to ticket agents for particulars.—8t

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Eye and Ear Surgeon, Riverview hospital. Office in Wood Co. Bank Building. Tel. 254

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Attorneys at Law.
Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side, Grand Rapids Wis.

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DENTIST
Office over Wood County National Bank on the east side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 260

DR. E. L. GRAVES
DENTIST
Office in the MacKinnon Block. Office 'phone 254

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block, over Post Office. Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

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Law, Loans and Collections. We have $2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 338

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Undertakers and Licensed Embalmers
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Office over Otto's drug store on west side. Phone 437.

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105 North Second street, east Grand Rapids, Wis. Business 'phone 401, night calls 402

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Now is the time to bring your Cutters to the Anderson Carriage Shop to get them in proper shape for winter use
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Grand Rapids, East Side

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For the newest and best original ideas and the modern thoughts in novelties? See our bright stock of beautiful and desirable articles that sell for 5 AND 10 CENTS. ¶Be an up-to-date buyer. It is easy to buy up-to-date novelties from an up-to-date stock. It is easy, no difficulties in the way, if you make your selections from our profused area of new novelties shown for the first time this season. ¶Come in at once and bring your friends. Don't be like the man whose train pulled out while he was studying the time-table, but come in to-day and let us show you what one dollar will buy at the

..NOVELTY STORE..

M. A. BOGOGER - PROPRIETOR

Store Opposite Ideal Theater, on Vine Street



Out of the Woods

came the logs for our Lumber. We are very particular about the grade of our

---LUMBER---

and nothing of inferior quality is ever permitted to enter our yard. If you are going to build or do any repairing be careful not to place your order until we have had a chance to give you an estimate. We are certain to give you satisfaction, both in quality and price.

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Richardson & Boynton Co's "Perfect" Fresh-Air Heaters

Are Wonderful Heat Producers
They Heat Where Others Fail

They give June Weather during Winter Months. Are Economical in Fuel Are Easily Managed. Thousands are in use all over the U. S. giving best satisfaction. Install these popular heaters if Comfort is wanted.

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Littl dabs of powder,
Little specks of paint
Make a woman's freckles
Look as if they aint.

A little pile of ashes,
Hardly any slate
Make our coal the winner;
Come and investigate.

BOSSERT BROS. & COMPANY

Office Phone 416 Residence Phone 54

HOW TO SAVE FUEL!

Briefly-BUY A COLE'S HOT BLAST COAL STOVE



It cuts the fuel bill in two because it burns the gas arising frym the coal. Gas goes via the chimney in other stoves. Cole's Hot Blast really makes $3 soft coal work like $9 hard coal. Come in and see that smokeless fuel door. It does away with dust, dirt and smoke in the house.

Our Cutlery has a great reputation in the neighborhood because while the price is cheap the goods are not

D. M. Huntington
...SOLE AGENT...
East Side -:- Near Library Building

LOUIS REICHEL, Expert Optician

Glasses fiitted by the latest methods and all defects of the eye corrected.
If you have had trouble with your eyes

See REICHEL, the West Side Jeweler

We own the only complete set of | **Incorporated Paid up Capital, $15,000.** | Abstracts of Title of Wood County

TAYLOR & SCOTT CO.
WOOD COUNTY ABSTRACTS
LOANS, and REAL ESTATE. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE MADE OR CORRECTED TO DATE ON SHORT NOTICE.
GRAND RAPIDS - - WISCONSIN

GALLIFFET

"ENFANT TER-
ENCH ARMY.

lass on a Wager—
oted to Lead a
ge Down a
ankment.

Paris paper which days print a story rquis General de ned an adventur- ting the portfolio inet of Republican nd himself face to rand, the socialist rce, whose father dered to be shot. he Commune said the son cor-

n was such a bad the Marquis dryly. e proffered hand lliffet has been ns Thomas Some and by the cav- as an enfant ter- le, are now Hero t's'

en I was quite a that I would eat nd all, and I did. bout it, but I ate bleeding when I t to bed all right. ng I woke up in ed to think what en I remembered ass, of course I myself Galliffet.' You were going ntry, and now you your bed because l disgusting bet' yself the pain around went to fresh and fit to thought no more ."

pluck which Gal- came from a good certainly seems here is a military

aneuvers he was of cavalry under nly the leading dead Galliffet colonel" and he

hat's wrong?" a road at the nkment too steep

You are not fit ll lead the charge. of the squadron" he command, gal- and rolled down ith his horse. Ly- th a sprained mus- routed to his men nd me the colonel" up from the tail of olonel you were k fool You may of your regiment

of his life, when alliffet insisted on loved out old idiot try to interview ally showed them lible speech ne knows I am an re to talk to you y What does that l Galliffet want to Vho wants to know old sinner thinks?" r sir what would you? That you nes in the press to a senile idiot like hing Now I don't you an ass That ell you anything.

Wrong Time.

amed Charlie who a vacation in him a wall against ibition. It seems d sister were leav- place sometime be- planned to go He ronies to come and and they expected of a time.

uldn't come at the ent in his place a kables. To get it ad to mark in large ide "One qt. Scotch , 2 qts. cocktails, &c.

e the young man's as a little party of house. It was the hich lemonade is the As they were sit k came at the door. e expressman, who oom the box from akish friend He the center of the ned slowly. Then nto the party when

your rum!"

labber.'

barley water in mentioned in the collected by the on the licensing rs ago says the The Inner Temple, of its particular de- water, which is h and dinner in Hall. nner Temple also It is the barley wa- arly during recent n the greater de-

e sometimes a glo- pularity Lord Straf- ord Cottington in yclabber," which he eat, freshest drink Your Spanish don ts of Madrid, hang e his beard an hour took of it, and take of the gods all the however, seems to mposition of the se- ber," although from by Ben Jonson in would seem to have beer and butter-

Changes.

racial type of faces, one can deny, varies ical periods corre- ation's rise or fall eing, etc. The age treasure of noble Wichita Eagle.

t Views.

head)—The outlook hese days.

)—Yes. It is about tting in the winter

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—MRS. EMMA IMSE, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.



The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentgood

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You make the safest investment by attending the RHEUDE & HINE Business College and Drafting School Germania Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

One of the Best Rest Cures.

Is a good story.

To many women it is as good as a trip away from home.

When you are tired out and your nerves are on edge, try going off by yourself and losing yourself in some good story. You will, in nine cases out of ten, come back rested and invigorated.

One woman who has passed serenely through many years of hard work and worry that go with the managing of a house and bringing up of a large family of children, said that she considered it the duty of every busy housekeeper to read a certain amount of "trash," light fiction, for the rest and change to the mind that it would give.

Try it, you who lead a strenuous life, and who sometimes grow exceedingly weary of the same.

What About Him?

The talk had gone back and fro, and the youthful socialist had been announcing that no man ought to get his living by cheating, and we all listened to him, and agreed that it was dreadful when men and women did not tell the truth, but tried to make their living by deceiving people. Millionaries, landowners, financiers, we scarified all of them who cheat the public. "No one should make a living by deception," said the young man. Then a quiet voice from a woman came from the corner of the sofa, "What about the conjurer?"—London Chronicle.

Contrary Issues.

"So Binks has had his income cut down?"

"Yes; that is why he is so much cut up."

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GOOD APPLE BUTTER

Snitzing Party Period Is Now a Thing of the Past.

Modern Methods of Manufacture Have Robbed Pennsylvania Farmers of Delightful Frolics Held in the Fall.

Garfield, Pa.—During September and October of each year all roads in Berks county lead to the cider and apple butter mills, for this is the season when everybody has more apples that he needs for winter use. There is no farming community in Berks county today that does not have its community cider mill, where farmers can take their apples in the morning and return with the cider a few hours later, but there are only two or three places in this great agricultural county where the farmer can so speedily turn his fruit into nice, fresh apple butter.

Marvelous as it appears to grandmother, who used to sit in the old farmhouse kitchen with her little Barlow knife, peeling the rinds off the red cheeked apples, paring them next morning in the barrel-sized copper kettle to be cooked into apple butter, it still appears more marvelous to the mother of twenty-five years ago to whom the apple butter party was "the time of the year." She can hardly realize today that those good old times are passing away.

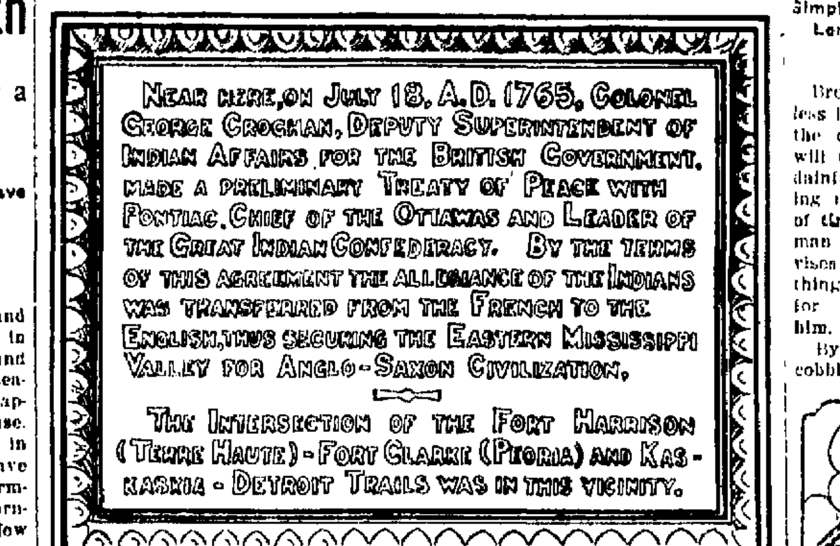
"What a change!" says mother. "Today we pick the apples; tomorrow father starts for the cider mill at 6 o'clock. The apples are shoveled into a grinding machine, ground into pomace and shoveled to one of the latest style hydraulic presses, from which the juice is extracted in a very few minutes, ready for the apple butter cooking, under the same roof. The cider is then cooked and boiled in large barrel-shaped receptacles, the steam running through copper coils that nicely fit in barrels.

The sweet apples the farmer just brings along from the tree, and there is no snitzing party on the farm beforehand. They are brought entire, and are first nicely washed, then placed in a barrel, cooked by steam until they form a thin, mushy paste. Then they are placed in a copper sievelike instrument, over which is operated a rubber lever which separates the skin from the apples, cores and seeds, so nothing but pure apple juice goes into the apple butter. This nicely sieved pulp and the boiling cider are placed together in another barrel, the spices are added, and within forty-five minutes the steam that runs through another set of copper coils will have accomplished the trick and the apple butter will be ready to pour into the farmer's milk cans or crocks in which he usually hauls it home.

The first apple butter cooking factory in Berks county was installed by ex-County Treasurer David W. Mogel and today he and his son, John F. Mogel, make cider and cook apple butter four days each week for the farmers of the community, and each Saturday cook it for themselves, to sell to other folks. When the farmer gets his apples turned into cider he pays only a cent a gallon. For apple butter he pays fifteen cents extra per gallon, and, while it takes four gallons of cider for a gallon of apple butter, the only outlay in cash is the nineteen cents a gallon, except what he pays for the spices. For every barrel of cider he needs two bushels of nice sweet apples. The ordinary cooking for a family consists of two barrels of cider and four bushels of apples, and the result is twenty gallons of apple butter.

If the farmer preferred to sell the apple butter he can realize from sixty cents to one dollar a gallon—twice as much as he could get for the apple butter that was made during the "snitzing party" period. The Mogels have made as high as 88,000 gallons of cider and 4,000 gallons of apple butter in a season. The high mark for one day was 123 barrels of cider and 240 gallons of apple butter. During the busy season they work day and night.

MEMORIAL OF HISTORIC TREATY



BRONZE TABLET ON SHAFT

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The citizens of Edgar county, Illinois, have erected and soon will unveil a monument to mark the spot on which was made one of the most important of American treaties, that made with Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas in 1765. By this agreement the Indians transferred their allegiance from the French to the English and the latter acquired the vast territory that stretched from New York westward along the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi to its mouth. The making of the treaty thus was one of the most momentous events in American colonial history.

COULDN'T MISS HIS TRAIN

"Kind" Friends Make Sure That Jersey Man Awakens in Time to Catch Train.

New York—Anxious to take the 4:35 train from Washington, N. J., Thomas James decided to sleep over night in the store where he is a clerk and be awakened by an alarm clock. The other clerks decided to have fun with him.

At 1 a. m. James was awakened by a loud ringing. There was the clock ticking peacefully by his side with the alarm hand pointing three hours ahead. He found the source of the sound under a large pan. He stopped it and went to sleep. Fifteen minutes afterward he was reawakened similarly. Another clock was under another pan. The performance was repeated three times more. Then James decided to abandon the place to the alarm clocks. He walked the streets until train time.

BAN ON UNMARRIED WOMEN

Tufts' President Says Middle-Aged Spinsters Should Be Banished as College Teachers.

Medford, Mass.—President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts college has come out with the positive assertion that unmarried women teachers should be barred from girls' colleges because their influence is harmful. He says:

"I do not believe that young girls who are just passing into young womanhood are in the proper environment when they are continually brought into close personal touch with elderly unmarried women.

"The larger proportion of women's colleges are in the hands of woman teachers, however, and the educational atmosphere of the places is feminine, the peculiar type of feminity developed by highly cultured, middle-aged unmarried women. Now, while the type may be very fine individually, it is not the proper one to create the atmosphere for girls at the formative period of their lives.

"Girls just coming into womanhood are receiving their most valuable impressions and their future attitude toward the questions of this time. Their outlook on life, which I believe is the most important part of the college training, should be broad, and it cannot be so unless formed in an environment of breadth.

"In the lower grades of the schools, too, and in preparatory schools the influence of the unmarried, middle-aged woman is counteracted by the dominating influence of the home. I believe that an element of married teachers, widows, who were teachers before marriage, perhaps, would be beneficial. The relationship of these schools and their pupils is different, however, because the pupils live at home. The girls at college live a purely academic life. They are on their resources and they face problems that are quite new to them. They are to be trained to become competent and important parts of life, we hope. They need a large outlook and a broad viewpoint. The elements which go to give these must be brought into their lives at this psychological time, and all elements that tend toward narrowness should be eliminated."

STUMPS MOVED VERY CHEAP

Charpit Method of Taking Out Tree Roots on Cleared Land Proving Successful.

Chehalis, Wash.—Chehalis is just now the center of an interesting experiment in land clearing. Recently through the offices of Secretary Merrell, of the Chehalis Citizens' club, an arrangement made with Harry Thompson of the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Seattle, and Prof. H. W. Sparks, farm demonstrator of the state college, to conduct some experiments with the charpit process of burning out stumps on logged-off lands. The work has just been completed at the farm of Henry Dupertuis, near Chehalis.

One hundred fir stumps, from two to four feet in diameter, were kept burning in this test, an accurate account was kept of labor. Stumps were completely destroyed, and roots burned out at an average cost of 50 cents per stump.

This voluntary work of the Citizens' club of Chehalis will, it is hoped, prove of great value to western Washington and Oregon, as it establishes the value of the charpit burning method of clearing logged-off lands. The process works most effectively on clay soil.

The method has two valuable features. First, it can be successfully conducted without the high-priced skilled labor required for the blasting powder and donkey engine process. Boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age can do the work thoroughly. Then, it leaves highly fertilized seedbeds for grasses, grains, berries or other fruits, whereas blasting tears holes in the ground and lifts the hardpan to the surface.

Photographs taken on the farm of Mr. Dupertuis, where he has heretofore used the charpit process, show that wherever a stump was burned out there was invariably a heavier growth of grain or grass than on adjoining ground. Fruit trees planted over such a spot showed an unusual growth as compared with others.

Mr. Thompson's report will be issued later by the United States department of agriculture.

SAYS WORLD IS GOING MAD

So Declares Dr. Forbes Winslow, Expert on Criminal Lunacy, in Recent Publication.

London.—According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, who acquired international celebrity by his sedulous insistence on his theory that "Jack the Ripper" was a homicidal maniac, the world is going mad.

Dr. Winslow considers that the rate of progress to that consummation is shockingly rapid. In a book of reminiscences this expert in criminal lunacy says:

"By a simple arithmetical calculation it can be shown the exact year when there will be more insane persons in the world than sane. We in England are gradually approaching, with the decadence of our youth, near proximity to a nation of madmen.

"By comparing the lunacy statistics of 1869 with those of 1909, four decades having intervened, my reflections are sad indeed. A terrible but real curse is in store, and an insane world seems to me a certainty in the not far distant future.

"In 1869, out of a population of 22,223,299, there were 53,177 registered lunatics in England and Wales, there being one lunatic in every 418 of total population, whereas in 1909, out of a population of 36,756,615, the number of registered lunatics was 128,787, making on an average one lunatic in every 278 of population. So that in forty years an enormous increase in lunacy is seen. Surely a dreadful future for nations still unborn to have to cope with.

"These are the facts, and sad to reflect upon. They must be accepted. They cannot in any way be challenged."

Dr. Winslow's phraseology is sometimes unhappy, as when he writes, for instance:

"I have breathed the atmosphere of lunacy for over sixty years, and the conclusions I arrive at are pessimistic in the extreme."

TEACH BRIDES COOKING ART

McKeesport School Board in New Uplift Movement—Young Women Enter Night Classes.

Pittsburg.—The spirit of the uplift in this city is now directed toward women and their housekeeping abilities. The action of the domestic science committee of the schools in McKeesport the other night in establishing classes in cooking for prospective brides is expected to result in an increase in matrimonial ventures.

The committee, on application of a number of mothers with eligible daughters, announces the cooking department of the schools will be thrown open for night classes for young women, who will pay 25 cents for ten lessons.

Almost simultaneously in Pittsburg a number of women organized the housekeepers' club to carry out a plan to solve the servant girl question. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to get good servant girls and keep them after they are captured.

Find Largest Ice Cave.

Vienna.—An ice cave, which turns out to be the largest in the world, has been discovered within the last few days in the Dachstein mountains. It is nearly a mile and a half in length. It consists of an upper and lower group of great halls, the largest of which is about 700 feet long and 100 feet in height. Many interesting prehistoric objects have been found.

Lovers' Lanes in Parks.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, thinks that "lovers' lanes" are a necessary part of the park system of a city. He says that these shady walks are of no harm and that they should be provided in the city parks.

FAVOR YANKEE FIZZY WATER

Twenty August Visitors Line Up at Soda Fountain Like Little School Children.

New York.—Frederick H. Mills, financial director of the international prison commission, is showing New York to the foreign delegates, the British, Austrian, German, South American, Italian and Chinese prison experts who are going to Washington to attend the first international prison congress ever held in the United States. Today Mr. Mills wondered what new thing he could lead them to. They had seen the tall buildings, the art museum, the subway, the parks and the flatirons, but they still craved novelty.

Struck by an idea he guided a party of 20, including Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, of the British home office; Dr. Van Engelberg, of the German ministry of justice; Charles Didion, of the ministry of justice of Belgium, and Victor Almquist, chief of the division of the ministry of justice of Sweden, to a big ice cream parlor in Broadway near the Herald Square hotel.

Mr. Mills seated them along the counter, then he said to the soda fountain attendant: "Make twenty ice-cream sodas, vanilla flavor."

"Trust me," he added to the delegates, "they will not harm you. It is one of our principal American luxuries. Stir gently and eat with the spoon."

The dignified prison congress folk went at the soda gingerly at first, but they froze to the mixture and told Mr. Mills that they intended to try it again. They had never partaken of an ice cream soda and they were positive that the experience would remain as one of their pleasantest in New York.

There is a German delegate at the Hotel Plaza who set out to taste all dishes on the menu card that were new to him. At present he is dieting under doctor's orders. "He mixed things too much," said Mr. Mills.

MAYFLOWER MASCOT IS LOST

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gift to Crew of President's Yacht Is Missing, but Not as Deserter.

New York.—There is sorrow on board the U. S. S. Mayflower, known as the president's yacht, which is being overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard. Spike, the Mayflower's mascot, is missing, and it is feared that either he has been stolen or has met some evil companions. He has not yet overstayed his shore leave to the point where he can be termed a deserter, but the master at arms will take him in charge wherever he is found.

Spike is the bulldog presented to the crew by Mrs. Roosevelt. He is rated the ship's champion swimmer and is entitled to medals for life saving. On two occasions he saved the lives of men who fell overboard.

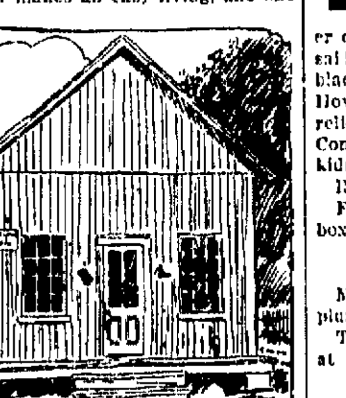
In a notice sent out by the crew offering a reward for his return, Spike is described as being "all bulldog, weight about fifty pounds, head about seventeen inches above the ground. He is black and white and has one black ear."

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHOES

Simple but Significant Device of Long Island Cobbler to Save His Patrons' Time.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Time saving is not less important in the country than in the city. That's what the farmers will tell you as they regard you disdainfully for your presumption in looking upon countrymen as having lots of time on their hands. So when a man with whom they have to deal devises a way to save them time or make things easier for them they like him for it and are inclined to stick by him.

By doing just this a Long Island cobbler makes an easy living, and one



The Sign of the Shoes.

that appears to be comfortable to him. It certainly is an independent one, for he is sole monarch of his home and shop and none will enter there save when bidden by his simple device. None even starts for Crispin's unless the device calls, for it can be seen a long distance down the roads of Southold town, and if it isn't seen Crispin isn't receiving work.

This shoemaker will have no sign blazoning his name before the world. He squats in a plain frame house on the south road at the foot of Willow hill, with the Bowery lane at his elbow, Pine Neck and Goose Creek for a vista and the soldiers' monument and Southold village down the street at his left. The plain boards of the building bear no name, though a shingle at a corner of the house tells that the place is for sale.

But when Crispin is in and working or ready to receive work or to deliver jobs completed there hangs on pegs in the front of the building at either side of the door pairs of old shoes. People up the hill or across the meadows or down the street have merely to look out of their windows or from their dooryards or fields to see whether it's the proper time to go to the cobbler's. No waste of time in unnecessary trips. If driving they need neither turn aside nor get out of their vehicles for a possible futile trip to a closed shop, for if there are no boots garnishing Crispin's front door posts it would be like going to a bank to do business after three o'clock. If the boots are there, on the other hand, so is Crispin and ready for callers. It's simple, the people like it, and apparently so does Crispin.

PASSING OF THE EVANGELIST

Only a Few of Any Prominence Left and Their Influence Has Become More Constricted.

Boston.—The church evangelist seems to have served his day. He is less conspicuous than he was some years ago, and his influence is more restricted. A new order of worship as well as thought in the church is responsible for this change, and the new order is simply a part of the general transition toward a safer and more permanent system of public expression. Conditions are not favorable to the peripatetic preacher now, and there are only a few of them of any prominence whatever.

Undoubtedly the old-time evangelist found his richest harvest in the emotional heart. Are hearts less emotional today, or are the people more thoughtful? It must be the latter. It cannot be that they are less religious, if our statistics, which show steady increases in church populations, be infallible. Ministers maintain their people are more inquiring, more honest in their thought, and, therefore, more and not less pious, but the difference between their piety now and that of yesterday is that the preachers are appealing more and more to their reason than their emotion.

And this is as it should be. The new conditions make the local pastor a more important and influential factor and give greater stability and permanence to the church and its agencies. But with the passing of the modern circuit rider have come new enterprises for propagating the faith. They have assumed various forms and are more systematic and aggressive, both as to their character and influence.

NONE KNEW THE MODERN RIP

Wanderer Returns to His Old Home in New York After Absence of Fifty-One Years.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Alfred Booth Sands is a veritable Rip Van Winkle except that he did not sleep. Given up for dead years and years ago, he has returned at the age of seventy-nine, and, after an absence of 51 years, to the village of Milton, where he was born, to find that nearly all his relatives and friends, including the sweetheart of his young manhood, are dead, and that few remain who remember him. He is now renewing associations which he abruptly severed more than half a century ago to seek his fortune in California.

For 18 years Sands has been in the Soldiers' home in California. While sick last spring a friend on an adjoining bed saluted him as "Rip Van Winkle." Instantly the familiar story ran through his mind and he came east under that name to re-enact the story. Only the old stage driver remembered him when he arrived at Milton. His mother lived for 20 years after he went away, and, for nearly all that time, confident of his return, she kept a lamp burning at night in the window of her home. After her death the courts declared Sands legally dead.

The Soft Answer.

"John, dear, don't you think I have worn this pair of shoes long enough?"

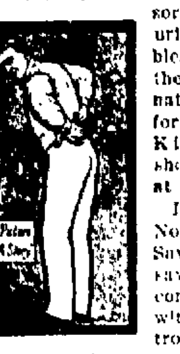
"No, dear, if they were long enough you wouldn't have had those corns."

Too True.

A Sunday school teacher, after reading the story of Ananias and Sapphira to the juvenile class, asked: "Now, children, why doesn't the Lord strike everybody dead who tells a lie?" "'Cause," answered a bright little fellow, "there wouldn't be anybody left hardly."

NATURE'S SIGNALS.

The first indication of kidney disorder is often backache. Then comes pain in the hips and sides, lameness, soreness and urinary troubles. These are the warnings—nature's signals for help. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used at the first sign.



Ira Clark, North Main St., Savanna, Ill., says: "I was confined to bed with kidney trouble and never expected to be up again. A doctor said I had acute inflammation of the bladder, but he could not help me. How grateful was I for the prompt relief Doan's Kidney Pills gave me! Continued use removed every sign of kidney trouble."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Natural Query.

Mrs Thynn—Don't you think I look plump in this gown?

Thynn—Yes. Did you have it made at an upholsterer's?

Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

All About It.

To appreciate fully this scrap of dialogue quoted from London Punch, one should see the two odd characters engaged in it. Apparently they parted satisfied, one that he had imparted some real information, the other that he had received some. Said one man:

"D'you recollec' old wot's-'is-name?"

"'Im with the collar?"

"Aye!"

"Wot abaht 'im?"

"E'ad to go down"—jerk of the head—"you know—they give 'im wot you call it—didn't arf git it, I don't think!"

"Reely!"

"'Adn't you 'eard, then?"

"I did 'ear somefink, but no details, not afore now."—Youth's Companion.

AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had gone to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies, and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props, Boston, Mass.

Getting a Reputation.

There is a desk in the senate particularly convenient as a place from which to make speeches. It is next to the aisle and almost in the center of the chamber, and affords an opportunity for the speaker to make everybody hear.

At least a dozen senators, according to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Star, have borrowed this desk when they had special utterances to deliver to the senate. This led, not long ago, to a mild protest from its legitimate occupant.

"I am perfectly willing to give up my desk," said he, "but I am afraid people will think that the same man is talking all the time. I don't want to get the reputation of constantly filling the senate with words."—Youth's Companion.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Not Easy.

Pat was a married man—a very much married man. He had married no fewer than four times, and all his wives were still in the fore. According to Pat's own account before the court where he was tried for bigamy and found guilty, his experiences were not altogether satisfactory. The judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder that the prisoner could be such a hardened villain as to delude so many women.

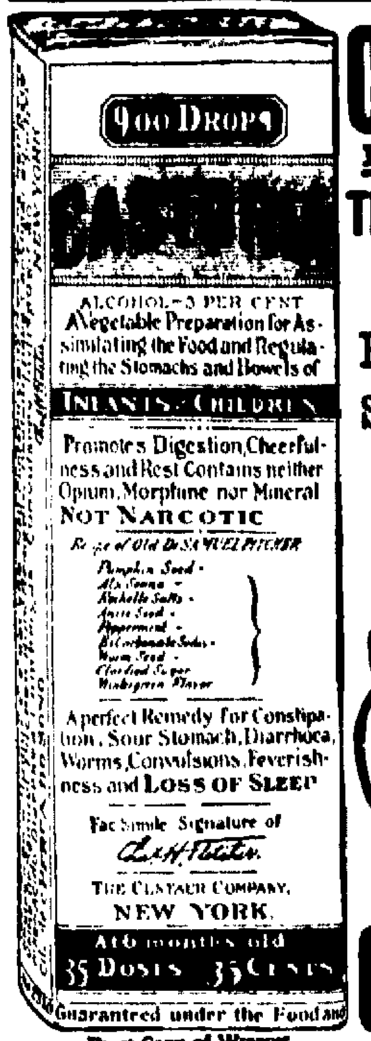
"Yer honor," said Pat, apologetically, "I was only tryin' to get a good one, an' it's not aisy!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Endless Job.

"I'll bet I could keep a fairy godmother busy."

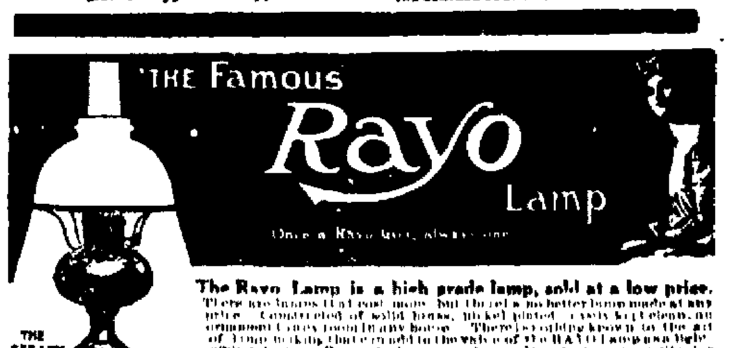
"As to how?"

"I'd have her look after my touring car."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

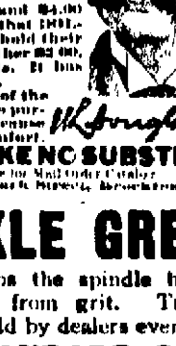
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better, and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.



CAUTION! TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

If you dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas Shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

MICA AXLE GREASE Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere. STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)

THE WISCONSIN KEELEY INSTITUTE FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS WAUKESHA, WIS. Established 1880 Correspondence Confidential

Laying the Foundation.

"Why are you always so careful to ask advice about what you are going to do?"

"So that if things go wrong I can say I told you so."

When the pulpit gets into poetic clouds it misses the man on the pavement.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat is Hamlins Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

A catalogue of vices never led any one into virtue.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Anaemia is often temporarily mistaken for virtue.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream and Magical Beautifier.

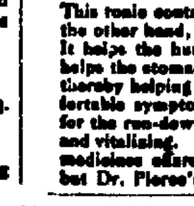


Ferd. T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., New York

PATENT your ideas.

FREE CHURN makes butter 1 minute.

Weak Heart



Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and sane remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

NOT A PENNY TO PAY

MUNYON'S

EMINENT DOCTORS AT YOUR SERVICE FREE

We sweep away all doctor's charges. We put the best medical talent within everybody's reach. We encourage everyone who ails or thinks he ails to find out exactly what his state of health is. You can get our remedies here, at your drug store, or not at all, as you prefer; there is positively no charge for examination. Professor Munyon has prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sent prepaid on receipt of price, and sold by all druggists.

Send to-day for a copy of our medical examination blank and Guide to Health, which we will mail you promptly, and if you will answer all the questions, returning blank to us, our doctors will carefully diagnose your case and advise you fully, without a penny charge.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Insomnia

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented." Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

ROOSEVELT'S OWN BOOK "African Game Trails"



For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever & Catarrhal Fever

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

PATENTS

PATENTS

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL ITEMS.

Frank Schmeling of Wausau spent Sunday here visiting among friends.

Atty. E. C. Pors of Marshfield transacted business in the city on Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Hahner departed on Thursday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Henry Pellersels leaves this week for California where he will spend the winter with his wife.

Dave Woodruff Sr. and James Garrett of Vesper were business visitors in the city on Thursday.

Sneak thieves have stolen over twenty chickens from the hen coop of J. B. Arpin the past few weeks.

—H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta, Wis., cures that awful cough. Johnson & Hill Co.

Geo. Otto departed on Tuesday for Davenport to resume his studies after spending two weeks visiting with his family.

—Look for Gilkey over the Wood County Bank when you want insurance or real estate.

John Hammer, who is employed at the printing trade at Oconomowoc, spent Sunday in the city visiting with his parents.

Miss Pauline Whoir departed last week for Fond du Lac, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Frank Broderick.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Karnitz came up from Almond on Sunday to attend My Cinderella Girl at the opera house that evening.

Miss Tessie Yetter of Crandon arrived in the city on Saturday to attend the Grand Rapids Business College for the ensuing term.

Robert Hannaman, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business.

—Gilkey, the insurance man, is now located over the Wood County bank.

John M. Johnson, one of the substantial farmers of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday and advanced his subscription another year to The Tribune before leaving.

The second in the series of the entertainment course was given on Wednesday evening, the entertainers being Foland and his Italian boys. The number was pronounced a good one by those in attendance.

S. L. Brooks sold his farm in the town of Rudolph last week to Christ Molum of Peoria, Ill., who will take possession at once. This farm consists of 160 acres and is known as the Adam Zimmerman farm.

Arthur Sickles purchased the 50 acre farm of Henry Pellersels in the town of Grand Rapids thru the S. L. Brooks agency. This is one of the finest pieces of land in that town and Mr. Sickles made a very profitable purchase.

Messrs. Andrew and Fred Mosher, Leo Polzin, Dr. E. J. Clark, Alex Bandelin, Chas. Dixon, Jake Gropp, Tom Laramie, Arthur Sickles and A. Trudell departed this morning for Mercer where they will spend the next two weeks hunting deer.

John Bartels of Champaign, Ill., on Thursday closed a deal for the Chas. Turbin farm in the town of Grant, consisting of 120 acres. Mr. Bartels expects to take possession of the place at once. The deal was made thru J. M. Gage of Babcock.

Prof. C. C. Parlin, principal of the Wausau high school, was elected president of the Wisconsin State Teachers association at their session held in Milwaukee last week. Mr. Parlin was president of the Northeastern Wisconsin Teachers association.

Minocqua Times:—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carman of Star Lake left Monday evening for Grand Rapids. They will leave there Tuesday evening for Cheyenne Junction, South Dakota, where Mr. Carman has filed on a homestead. Mr. Carman will erect his dwelling and establish his residence and will then return for the winter as the government has granted the settlers a three months leave of absence during the winter.

Andrew Bissig, who has been on the road for the Cranberry Sales Company during the past two or three weeks, returned to this city on Monday, having spent the time in Wisconsin and northern Michigan selling cranberries. He reports that the market is in good condition and that the price is gradually rising and the indications are very encouraging for the growers, to what it was earlier in the season.

Nic Gross and James Mason returned last week from near Baudette, Minn., where they had been to look over their timber claims. They found that their claims had not been injured by the fire, although it had been very close to them. They report that the amount of damage done to the timber in that country can only be realized by tramping thru the country where the fire has been, and that many valuable claims have been utterly ruined.

Mr. Otto Paul, Milwaukee, Wis., says Foley's Honey and Tar is still more than the best. He writes us, "All those that bought it think it is the best for coughs and colds they ever had and I think it is still more than the best. Our baby had a bad cold and it cured him in one day. Please accept thanks." Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Berard-Monegan.

Miss Lillian Berard of this city and Wm. Monegan of Dexterville were married on Wednesday last at the Catholic church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Hamm, and the groom by John Monegan, a brother. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lucian Berard, and they left the same day on a short wedding tour.

Both the contracting parties have many friends in this city and vicinity who will unite with the Tribune in wishing them a happy journey thru life.

Mrs. B. R. Goggins has been a guest at the L. M. Alexander home in Milwaukee the past week.

Hon. T. E. Nash and son James departed on Monday for Honolulu where they will spend the winter.

A. I. Chambers purchased the Garry Mason home on First Avenue on Monday. Consideration private.

Mrs. Leon LaSarge, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, left for her home in LaCrosse last week.

A. J. Pankow, editor of the Democrat of Marshfield, was in the city on Friday on business. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. Oscar Crotteau returned last week from Oshkosh where she has been for several weeks, having submitted to a surgical operation by Dr. Oviatt.

Miss Inez Reichel, who is attending the Milwaukee Normal, was home last week to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

The members of the west side Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold a 10c social at the home of Mrs. C. F. Kellogg this afternoon.

Mrs. C. Blaisdell, who had been visiting her people in this city for the past three weeks, left on Thursday for Montana, where Mr. Blaisdell is located.

G. Brudorli is now nicely located in his shop on the west side, just west of the Soo tracks, and will be pleased to meet any of his old friends who may need shoe repairing.

George N. Wood, the real estate man, has taken one of the suite of offices occupied by Attorney Geo. L. Williams in the Wood block over the post office, where he can be found hereafter by his friends.

If you have not ordered your calendars for 1911, call at the Tribune office and see what we have to offer you in this line. You will want designs that are handsome and distinctive, and you can find them here.

Dr. S. E. Cottrill, veterinarian, who has been in partnership with Dr. V. P. Norton for some time past, has located in the west side and can be found at Jos. Wheir's livery stable by those wishing his services.

The snow storms of last week delayed work on the new Congregational church and the Johnson & Hill store building, but it has since been resumed and there is now hope of getting them both enclosed before cold weather sets in for good.

Adam Paulus of Marshfield was in the city on Thursday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. He returned home the same afternoon, being accompanied by his mother and sister, who had been visiting at the Geo. W. Paulus home.

One of our citizens was arrested last week for dumping rubbish on the river bank and it cost him something over six dollars to settle with the justice, the complaint being made by Ben Hanson. Better observe the statute in this matter and keep out of trouble.

H. H. Lueck of the Waupaca Music Co. was in the city on Saturday, having come here for the purpose of looking up a location for a music store. He leased the Farrish building on the east side near the opera house and expects to open there on the 17th of November with a stock of music and musical instruments.

Kirk Muir, who has been in poor health for some time past, left last week for Maxomanie, where he will visit his grandparents for a short time, after which he may go south. It is hoped that outdoor exercise will prove beneficial to him, and his many friends here will hope to hear of an early recovery.

Griffin-Gordon.

Miss Mae Kathryn Griffin of this city and Fred R. Gordon of Oakfield were married in this city on Thursday morning at SS. Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Gordon, sister to the groom, and the groom by Phil Griffin, brother to the bride.

After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, and at 1:35 the young couple left on the Northwestern for Milwaukee and other points on a wedding tour, after which they will make their home in Fond du Lac.

The bride is the daughter of Sheriff and Mrs. Michael Griffin of this city and a most estimable young lady, while the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gordon of Oakfield, and is a young man of good character and sterling worth. They have many friends here and at Marshfield, where the bride formerly lived, and the Tribune unites with these in extending the heartiest of congratulations.

Dollars Hidden

in tea cups, stockings, old shoes and under the carpet aren't doing much to build up the industries of our community. That's where we make ourselves useful.—We furnish a much safer depository for the money than the best hiding place ever invented, and by gathering together the many scattered dollars we are able to help keep the wheels of business moving.

This means employment for those who wish it and prosperity for all. The smallest account, (even one dollar) is welcome.

First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Savings deposits made on or before the 12th of the month, receive 3 per cent interest from the 1st.



JUST A MINUTE—

NOVEMBER

Mr. Taft, who rules the nation,
Offers this, his proclamation:

Whereas, Providence continues
Blessing us from day to day, ,
And the boom of independence
Has, we take it, come to stay;

And whereas, Indulgent Nature
Lavishes upon us still
Bounty in excess of what the
Weather and the bugs can kill;

And whereas, the old republic
Couldn't be improved upon,
Notwithstanding everybody
Gets to run it off and on;

Therefore, I, as delegated
Now and for a short time hence
President, decree that turkey
Shall go up to 20 cents.

That's about all there is to it. Once the country raised its own, and the White House proclamation was not greeted with a groan. Father simply grabbed the hatchet, mother got the water hot, father read the proclamation to the turkeys in the lot, all the young and female turkeys promptly fainted from the shock, and after due farewells the gobbler laid his head upon the block.

No one telephoned the butcher, asking what a turkey cost. No one in his deep resentment wished the Pilgrims had been lost. No one, while the feast proceeded, knew the torment of the rack figuring upon his napkin what the day had set him back.

Everybody was provided, as the founders pre-supposed. No one can be very thankful, if the truth should be disclosed, paying what we pay for turkey, and, for all of Heaven's gifts, feeling that the day was founded for the Armours and the Swifts.

November gets its name from the Latin novem (nine), and was originally the ninth month of the year. This brought Thanksgiving around two months earlier than we have it now, and it became very unpopular. The insurgents, who constituted a majority in the agricultural districts, were bitterly opposed to it. They made two contentions: First, that young turkeys were not old enough to market; second, that crops had not progressed to the point where it was possible to make out whether there was anything to be thankful for or not. In 713 B. C. the storm broke. The insurgents carried Gaul, Britannia and 17 other doubtful states, and the Forum immediately assembled and made November the eleventh month of the year.

The festive colt will sniff the air and don his heavy underhair, and the frenzied candidate will jump and hop around upon the stump. He'll point with pride and view with fear, and suck and blow the atmosphere, and then, together with his cult, await with prayer the result.

Does reason haply hold its sway, or is it madness for a day will tell the people what to think and put the country on the blink? One cannot tell, but must abide the count that sees him justified in courage, confidence or doubt, according as it may turn out.

One thing alone is sure, it seems, and that is this: No one esteems a patriot in politics. We only trust him while he sticks to war, with all its thrill and throb. The moment that he wants a job somewhat conspicuous for pay, by Jove! we don't know what to say.

But whether we do ill or well, election day alone can tell, or whether love for us and fear did any good, will then appear. We have to judge men as we may, and where the candidates all say about the same thing in the end, one scarcely knows who is a friend.

At any rate the snow will fly, and the wild duck spin across the sky with both eyes focused on the ground, and his tail-piece going round and round. The eager hunter will deploy and supplement the live decoy, and the pneumococcus, while he toots, will perforate his rubber boots.

A little shooting now and then is relished by a lot of men. They like to gallivant about and let the farmers run them out. It does them good to feel, by jing, that Morgan don't own everything, and if he came in consequence, and also tried to climb the fence, together with his dog and gun, he, too, would also get the run.

November will be unusual this year for the reason that there will be no full moon. This is because there will be a total eclipse of the moon on the night of the 16th, when it would otherwise be full. This eclipse will be visible in the United States and in Wall street, and it will send bacon down a couple of points.

The breath of Winter will distil upon the outer windowsill, and the chilling calf will hump his back and burrow deeper in the stack. The hired man, with wintry spurts, will put on both his undershirts, and the plutocrat who sells us coals will pry our bodies from our souls.

Then let us all embrace the chance and be as merry as we may, for whether we desist ar dance, the fiddler is for all to pay. The gentle autumntime will pass, the countryman will kill his hogs, the cotton-tail will weave the grass around the obfuscated dogs, the honking goose will ride the heights with that weird hollering of his and the wolf will sit around o' nights and tell the moon how thin he is.

O woe is us who could enjoy the autumntime for aye and aye, and what with growing soul employ its witchery from day to day. The phosphorescence in the sky, the quail soft-piping on the hill, the blackirds ever bobing by, and the wind sott-sighing where it will.

But happiness can never last, as Antony could apprehend, and holding Cleo to him fast, destroyed himself before the end. The summer cometh after spring, and winter merciless withal, as truly must succeed the sweet and gentle blandishments of fall.

At any rate upon a day
Deciphered in the almanacs,
December, desolate and gray,
Will come to whistle through the cracks.

Turkey Supper.

—The east side Congregational Society will serve a Turkey Supper, Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 5:30 in the vacant building opposite the Wood County Bank.

Menu.

Roast Turkey	Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes	Hubbard Squash
Sandwiches	
Cranberry Sauce	Pickles
Apple or Pumpkin Pie	Cheese
Coffee	

Tickets 35 cents.

Both Speedy and Effective.

This indicates the action of Foley Kidney Pills as S. Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich., illustrates: "I have been afflicted with a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble for which I found no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These cured me entirely of all my ailments. I was troubled with backaches and severe shooting pains with annoying urinary irregularities. The steady use of Foley Kidney Pills rid me entirely of all my former troubles. They have my highest recommendation." Johnson & Hill Co. and John E. Daly.

Hunchbacks and Cripples Result of Ignorance.

"Tuberculosis of the bones and joints is responsible for every case of hunchback. Practically every cripple with a stiff hip, short leg or high soled shoe is a living monument to someone's carelessness, negligence or ignorance."

This is the startling statement made by the Wisconsin Anti Tuberculosis association in a bulletin which throws a ray of hope in these encouraging words.

"The hunchback and cripple will have largely disappeared in a generation if we are alert to recognize the possibility of early bone and into tuberculosis. While there are other conditions which cripple their victims much more is possible in prevention and relief than ever before. Tuberculosis of the bone, like pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, is a preventable disease.

"Bone tuberculosis is a germ disease. It is the most common in children occurring between the ages of 5 and 15 years. It is never hereditary. New born children are in no way doomed if removed from tuberculous parents and unhygienic surroundings.

"Parents too often mistake early symptoms of bone and joint tuberculosis as being growing pains or rheumatism. They rub the sore spots with liniment instead of consulting a competent physician. The child soon becomes an apparently hopeless cripple.

"Some of the danger signals are: In spinal disease, a slight disinclination to indulge in usual play or sports; in disease of the hip, a slight limp, often intermittent; in disease of other joints such as knees, ankles, wrists and fingers, a slight pain and limitation of motion.

"The slightest symptom should be the cause of an immediate investigation. If suspicions are verified the efficient remedies which exist should be applied without delay."

Great Scheme.

Wausau Pilot:—Frank Mathie has solved a problem which is of interest to all bird hunters. The solution was made while he was up north fishing last week, and the problem was, "How to get birds, without resorting to fire arms?" Frank and several others were fishing in Horsehead lake, using worms for bait. Deciding to try their luck in Hungry Lake, and not caring to tote their poles through the woods, they threw them down on the mossy bank of the lake and left them. After fishing for several hours in Hungry lake, they returned to their fishing place, and on their approach found a partridge fluttering about in the hazel brush and apparently trying to escape from something. Closer observation showed that the bird had swallowed a worm and hook and was held fast. To the man who is not possessed of a gun this method of getting birds is an important discovery. Instead on carrying a heavy gun and a lot of weighty ammunition through the woods and tiring one's self out, why not fix a set line, bait it, place it on some feeding ground and then go and sit for an hour or so and await results? But the yokels down in Madison who frame the game laws will soon get onto the scheme and spoil it.

Indian School Must be O. K.

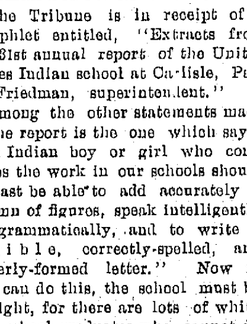
The Tribune is in receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Extracts from the 31st annual report of the United States Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.; M. Friedman, superintendent."

Among the other statements made in the report is the one which says: "An Indian boy or girl who completes the work in our schools should at least be able to add accurately a column of figures, speak intelligently and grammatically, and to write a legible, correctly-spelled, and properly-formed letter." Now if they can do this, the school must be all right, for there are lots of white high school graduates who cannot do as much, and even University men have been known to fall down on the same proposition.

Cost Him $33.50.

Frank Gollar of Stevens Point has had one of his delusions dispelled. He imagined he could come up into Marathon County and violate the game laws with impunity. He selected the little Eau Pleine river in the town of Bergen as the scene of his operations. When Deputy Game Wardens Foster and Cole swooped down upon him the other day they captured quite a store of furs that had been illegally taken—109 muskrat skins, 7 mink, 3 skunk and 3 raccoon. Gollar was brought to Wausau, pleaded guilty and fined $24 and costs, the whole amounting to $33.50. —Wausau Sun.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.



Will win the stamp of your approval--it creates an impression of goodness when once used that you'll find it hard to change to any other brand.

Contains ALL the nutriment of specially selected wheat--perfectly milled and absolutely pure.

Try VICTORIA FLOUR.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

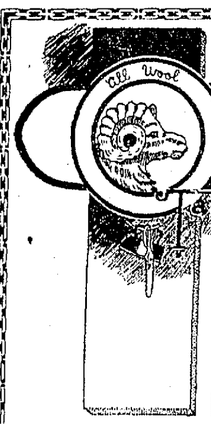
HYGIENIC SHOES FOR WOMEN



Treadeasy shoes for women are made on scientifically hygienic principles. They have rubber heels that take all jar off the spine —not just a lift but a full heel made from new rubber—and cork cushion insoles, with an additional layer of cork and rubber between the insole and outsole making them practically damp-proof. Treadeasys are always $3.50 the pair.



Sold by I. Zimmerman



R. F. MATTHEWS Tailor

Do You Need Clothes?
Most People Do.
We can make them for you and make them right.

No need to look like a dummy in front of a clothing store when there is a first-class tailor in town.

LET US SHOW YOU.

R. F. MATTHEWS

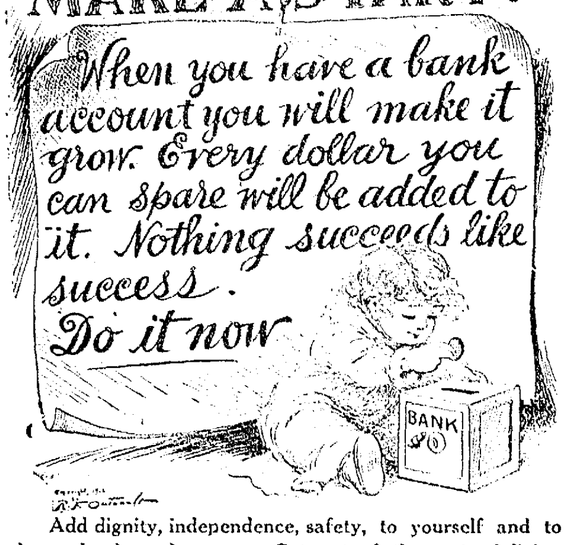
A Household Medicine.

To be really valuable must show equally good results from each member of the family using it. Foley's Honey and Tar does just this. Whether for children or grown persons Foley's Honey and Tar is best and safest for all coughs and colds. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Notice.

My wife Christina having left my bed and board I take this method of notifying the public not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting. August Kath, Jr.
3 t p.

MAKE A START!



Add dignity, independence, safety, to yourself and to those who depend on you. Get out of that rut of living beyond your income. Saving money acts on the mind like exercise acts on the muscles. It sends new ideas through the brain. Start that savings account now.

We will pay 3 per cent interest on the money you put in our bank and compound the interest every six months.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

.... WEST SIDE ....

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

We have made arrangements to hold one of the biggest sales of seasonable goods in our history. The prices have been cut in half, so don't fail to come. Look over the list below and you will find that you cannot afford to miss these rare bargains. Come early while the stock is complete.

SALE BEGINS NOV. 8 to 18, 1910

Dress Goods, Etc.

Sheeting worth 6c sale price..... 4½c
Bleached muslin, good quality..... 7c
Good heavy outing flannel, worth 9c, sale price only..... 5½c
Extra good dress goods worth 75c, sale price only..... 45c
Dress goods worth 50c only..... 25c
Cashmere regular price 60c, now..... 40c
Apron gingham, sale price..... 4½c
Unbleached table cloth worth 35c, sale price only..... 23c

Sweaters

Ladies' all wool sweaters, white, worth $1.25, to close out at..... 65c
Ladies' wool sweaters, all colors, worth $2, now..... $1.48
Children's sweaters, regular price $2.00, sale price..... $1.48
Children's sweaters, sale price..... 43c
Men's woolen sweater coats worth $1.48, at this sale..... 98c

Lace Curtains

Lace curtains worth 65c, sale price..... 37c
Lace curtains worth $1.25, now..... 75c
Lace curtains extra large, now..... $1.25

Scarfs & Collars

Ladies' scarfs, price 50c, now..... 35c
Ladies' scarfs, worth $1.50, now only..... 98c
Lace collars worth 50c, sale price only..... 25c
Lace collars worth 75c only..... 48c
Lace collars worth $1, now..... 75c

Blankets

Good blankets, extra size, worth $1.10, sale price..... 85c
Good blankets, extra large, worth $1.60, at this sale..... $1.15
Good wool blankets, regular price $5.00, sale price..... $3.48

Night Gowns and Petticoats

Flannel night gowns worth 75c, at this sale only..... 45c
Flannel night gowns worth $1.50, sale price only..... 98c
Flannel night gowns worth $1.25, only..... 85c
Black petticoats, sale only..... 73c
Flannel petticoats... only..... 23c
Knit petticoats worth 75c, at this sale only..... 40c
Ladies' heavy fleeced lined underwear worth 50c now..... 35c
1 lot quilts worth $2.25, now..... $1.60

Coats

Ladies' coats worth $15, now..... $9.98
Ladies' coats worth $10, now..... $6.48
Ladies' coats worth $8, sale price..... $5.98
Misses coats worth $10, now..... $6.48
Girls' coats, extra values, and latest styles, worth $4, now..... $2.98
Ladies' patent leather belts sale price only..... 23c



DON'T FORGET OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We have the most Up-to-Date Hats, Plumes, Feathers, Etc., and at the lowest prices; we're sure to please everybody

Extra size hose sale, price..... 23c
Ladies' hand bags worth $1.00, sale price only..... 50c
Ladies' all leather handbags, sale price only..... 65c

We will sell you all kinds of rubbers at the same price we sold you last year regardless of the advance in rubber prices.

Men's kersey pants warranted all wool, worth $3, at this sale..... $2.25
Heavy woolen pants at this sale..... $1.48

We give big reductions on all our Shoes.

Overcoats and Suits.

Men's latest style overcoats worth $12, at this sale..... $7.50
Men's plush lined fur collar overcoats worth $25, at this sale..... $16
Men's fur collar overcoats worth $20.00, at this sale... $12.50
Men's fur coats worth $20.00 at this sale only..... $14.25
Men's sheep skin lined, long coats coats worth $12, sale price.. $6.48
Men's sheep skin lined fur collar coats worth $5, at this sale.. $3.48
Corduroy sheep skin lined warm bed collar, worth $8.00, at this sale only..... $5.48
Corduroy coats with heavy wool lining, worth $4, now $2.48
Corduroy coats with leather trimming worth $5, now..... $3.48
Boys' heavy overcoats worth $5.00, at this sale only..... $3.48
Children's fancy overcoats worth $4, at this sale..... $2.48
All our $10 men's suits go at..... $6.00
All our children's suits up to $5.00, at this sale..... $2.25

Caps and Mittens

Men's leather lined mittens worth 40c, at this sale..... 28c
Men's leather mittens worth 75c, at this sale only..... 48c
Men's good heavy winter caps worth 60c, at this sale..... 35c
Leather caps worth $1 at this sale..... 60c
Men's heavy woolen overshirts worth $1.50, at this sale..... 98c

MAX STEINBERG'S

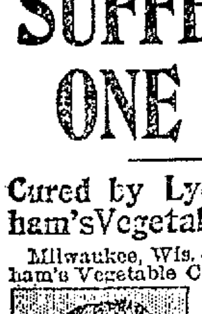
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
East Side

"The Store for Bargains"

Opposite Wood County National Bank

AFTER SUFFERING ONE YEAR

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



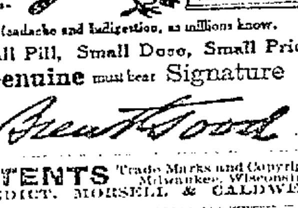
Milwaukee, Wis.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—MRS. EMMA IMSE, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health and her advice is free.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

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RHEUDE & HINE Business College and Stenographic School

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

One of the Best Rest Cures.

Is a good story.

To many women it is as good as a trip away from home.

When you are tired out and your nerves are on edge, try going off by yourself and losing yourself in some good story. You will, in nine cases out of ten, come back rested and invigorated.

One woman who has passed serenely through many years of hard work and worry that go with the managing of a house and bringing up of a large family of children, said that she considered it the duty of every busy housekeeper to read a certain amount of "trash," light fiction, for the rest and change to the mind that it would give.

Try it, you who lead a strenuous life, and who sometimes grow exceedingly weary of the same.

What About Him?

The talk had gone back and fro, and the youthful socialist had been announcing that no man ought to get his living by cheating, and we all listened to him, and agreed that it was dreadful when men and women did not tell the truth, but tried to make their living by deceiving people. Millionaries, landowners, financiers, we scarified all of them who cheat the public. "No one should make a living by deception,' said the young man. Then a quiet voice from a woman came from the corner of the sofa, "What about the conjurer?"—London Chronicle.

Contrary Issues.

"So Binks has had his income cut down?"

"Yes; that is why he is so much cut up."

THE FIRST TASTE

Learned to Drink Coffee When a Baby.

If parents realized the fact that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which is especially harmful to children, they would doubtless hesitate before giving the babies coffee to drink.

"When I was a child in my mother's arms and first began to nibble things at the table, mother used to give me sips of coffee. As my parents used coffee exclusively at meals I never knew there was anything to drink but coffee and water.

"And so I contracted the coffee habit early. I remember when quite young the continual use of coffee so affected my parents that they tried roasting wheat and barley, then ground it in the coffee-mill, as a substitute for coffee.

"But it did not taste right and they went back to coffee again. That was long before Postum was ever heard of. I continued to use coffee until I was 27, and when I got into office work, I began to have nervous spells. Especially after breakfast I was so nervous I could scarcely attend to my correspondence.

"At night, after having coffee for supper, I could hardly sleep, and on rising in the morning would feel weak and nervous.

"A friend persuaded me to try Postum. My wife and I did not like it at first, but later when boiled good and strong it was fine. Now we would not give up Postum for the best coffee we ever tasted.

"I can now get good sleep, am free from nervousness and headaches. I recommend Postum to all coffee drinkers."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GOOD APPLE BUTTER

Snitzing Party Period Is Now a Thing of the Past.

Modern Methods of Manufacture Have Robbed Pennsylvania Farmers of Delightful Frolics Held in the Fall.

Garfield, Pa.—During September and October of each year all roads in Berks county lead to the cider and apple butter mills, for this is the season when everybody has more apples that he needs for winter use. There is no farming community in Berks county today that does not have its community cider mill, where farmers can take their apples in the morning and return with the cider a few hours later, but there are only two or three places in this great agricultural county where the farmer can so speedily turn his fruit into nice, fresh apple butter.

Marvelous as it appears to grandmother, who used to sit in the old farmhouse kitchen with her little Barlow knife, peeling the rinds off the red cheeked apples, paring them next morning in the barrel-sized copper kettle to be cooked into apple butter, it still appears more marvelous to the mother of twenty-five years ago, to whom the apple butter party was "the time of the year." She can hardly realize today that those good old times are passing away.

"What a change!" says mother. "Today we pick the apples; tomorrow father starts for the cider mill at 6 o'clock. The apples are shoveled into a grinding machine, ground into pomace and shoveled to one of the latest style hydraulic presses, from which the juice is extracted in a very few minutes, ready for the apple butter cooking, under the same roof. The cider is then cooked and boiled in large barrel-shaped receptacles, the steam running through copper coils that nicely fit in barrels.

The sweet apples the farmer just brings along from the tree, and there is no snitzing party on the farm beforehand. They are brought entire, and are first nicely washed, then placed in a barrel, cooked by steam until they form a thin, mushy paste. Then they are placed in a copper slovelike instrument, over which is operated a rubber lever which separates the skin from the apples, cores and seeds, so nothing but pure apple juice goes into the apple butter. This nicely sieved pulp and the boiling cider are placed together in another barrel, the spices are added, and within forty-five minutes the steam that runs through another set of copper coils will have accomplished the trick and the apple butter will be ready to pour into the farmer's milk cans or crocks in which he usually hauls it home.

The first apple butter cooking factory in Berks county was installed by ex-County Treasurer David W. Mogel and today he and his son, John F. Mogel, make cider and cook apple butter four days each week for the farmers of the community, and each Saturday cook it for themselves, to sell to other folks. When the farmer gets his apples turned into cider he pays only a cent a gallon. For apple butter he pays fifteen cents extra per gallon, and, while it takes four gallons of cider for a gallon of apple butter, the only outlay in cash is the nineteen cents a gallon, except what he pays for the spices. For every barrel of cider he needs two bushels of nice sweet apples. The ordinary cooking for a family consists of two barrels of cider and four bushels of apples, and the result is twenty gallons of apple butter.

If the farmer preferred to sell the apple butter he can realize from sixty cents to one dollar a gallon—twice as much as he could get for the apple butter that was made during the "snitzing party" period. The Mogels have made as high as 88,000 gallons of cider and 4,000 gallons of apple butter in a season. The high mark for one day was 123 barrels of cider and 240 gallons of apple butter. During the busy season they work day and night.

MEMORIAL OF HISTORIC TREATY

NEAR HERE, ON JULY 18, A.D. 1765, COLONEL GEORGE CROGHAN, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, MADE A PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE WITH PONTIAC, CHIEF OF THE OTTAWAS AND LEADER OF THE GREAT INDIAN CONFEDERACY. BY THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE INDIANS WAS TRANSFERRED FROM THE FRENCH TO THE ENGLISH, THUS SECURING THE EASTERN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FOR ANGLO-SAXON CIVILIZATION.

THE INTERSECTION OF THE FORT HARRISON (TERRE HAUTE)-FORT CLARKE (PEORIA) AND KASKASKIA-DETROIT TRAILS WAS IN THIS VICINITY.

BRONZE TABLET ON SHAFT

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—The citizens of Edgar county, Illinois, have erected and soon will unveil a monument to mark the spot on which was made one of the most important of American treaties, that made with Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas in 1765. By this agreement the Indians transferred their allegiance from the French to the English and the latter acquired the vast territory that stretched from New York westward along the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi to its mouth. The making of the treaty thus was one of the most momentous events in American colonial history.

COULDN'T MISS HIS TRAIN

"Kind" Friends Make Sure That Jersey Man Awakens in Time to Catch Train.

New York.—Anxious to take the 4:35 train from Washington, N. J., Thomas James decided to sleep over night in the store where he is a clerk and be awakened by an alarm clock. The other clerks decided to have fun with him.

At 1 a. m. James was awakened by a loud ringing. There was the clock ticking peacefully by his side, with the alarm hand pointing three hours ahead. He found the source of the sound under a large pan. He stopped it and went to sleep. Fifteen minutes afterward he was reawakened similarly. Another clock was under another pan. The performance was repeated three times more. Then James decided to abandon the place to the alarm clocks. He walked the streets until train time.

BAN ON UNMARRIED WOMEN

Tufts' President Says Middle-Aged Spinsters Should Be Banished as College Teachers.

Medford, Mass.—President Frederick W. Hamilton of Tufts college has come out with the positive assertion that unmarried woman teachers should be barred from girls' colleges because their influence is harmful. He says:

"I do not believe that young girls who are just passing into young womanhood are in the proper environment when they are continually brought into close personal touch with elderly unmarried women.

"The larger proportion of women's colleges are in the hands of woman teachers, however, and the educational atmosphere of the places is feminine, the peculiar type of feminity developed by highly cultured, middle-aged unmarried women. Now, while the type may be very fine individually, it is not the proper one to create the atmosphere for girls at the formative period of their lives.

"Girls just coming into womanhood are receiving their most valuable impressions and their future attitude toward the questions of this time. Their outlook on life, which I believe is the most important part of the college training, should be broad, and it cannot be so unless formed in an environment of breadth.

"In the lower grades of the schools, too, and in preparatory schools the influence of the unmarried, middle-aged woman is counteracted by the dominating influence of the home. I believe that an element of married teachers, widows, who were teachers before marriage, perhaps, would be beneficial. The relationship of these schools and their pupils is different, however, because the pupils live at home. The girls at college live a purely academic life. They are on their resources and they face problems that are quite new to them. They are to be trained to become competent and important parts of life, we hope. They need a large outlook and a broad viewpoint. The elements which go to give these must be brought into their lives at this psychological time, and all elements that tend toward narrowness should be eliminated."

TEACH BRIDES COOKING ART

McKeesport School Board in New Uplift Movement—Young Women Enter Night Classes.

Pittsburg.—The spirit of the uplift in this city is now directed toward women and their housekeeping abilities. The action of the domestic science committee of the schools in McKeesport the other night in establishing classes in cooking for prospective brides is expected to result in an increase in matrimonial ventures.

The committee, on application of a number of mothers with eligible daughters, announces the cooking department of the schools will be thrown open for night classes for young women, who will pay 25 cents for ten lessons.

Almost simultaneously in Pittsburg a number of women organized the housekeepers' club to carry out a plan to solve the servant girl question. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means to get good servant girls and keep them after they are captured.

Find Largest Ice Cave.

Vienna.—An ice cave, which turns out to be the largest in the world, has been discovered within the last few days in the Dachstein mountains. It is nearly a mile and a half in length. It consists of an upper and lower group of great halls, the largest of which is about 700 feet long and 100 feet in height. Many interesting prehistoric objects have been found.

Lovers' Lanes in Parks.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Rev. Samuel Garvin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city, thinks that "lovers' lanes" are a necessary part of the park system of a city. He says that these shady walks are of no harm and that they should be provided in the city parks.

STUMPS MOVED VERY CHEAP

Charpit Method of Taking Out Tree Roots on Cleared Land Proving Successful.

Chehalis, Wash.—Chehalis is just now the center of an interesting experiment in land clearing. Recently through the offices of Secretary Merroll, of the Chehalis Citizens' club, an arrangement made with Harry Thompson of the United States department of agriculture, with headquarters at Seattle, and Prof. H. W. Sparks, farm demonstrator of the state college, to conduct some experiments with the charpit process of burning out stumps on logged-off lands. The work has just been completed at the farm of Henry Dupertuis, near Chehalis.

One hundred fir stumps, from two to four feet in diameter, were kept burning in this test, an accurate account was kept of labor. Stumps were completely destroyed, and roots burned out at an average cost of 50 cents per stump.

This voluntary work of the Citizens' club of Chehalis will, it is hoped, prove of great value to western Washington and Oregon, as it establishes the value of the charpit burning method of clearing logged-off lands. The process works most effectively on clay soil.

The method has two valuable features. First, it can be successfully conducted without the high-priced skilled labor required for the blasting powder and donkey engine process. Boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age can do the work thoroughly. Then, it leaves highly fertilized seedbeds for grasses, grains, berries or other fruits, whereas blasting tears holes in the ground and lifts the hardpan to the surface.

Photographs taken on the farm of Mr. Dupertuis, where he has heretofore used the charpit process, show that wherever a stump was burned out there was invariably a heavier growth of grain or grass than on adjoining ground. Fruit trees planted over such a spot showed an unusual growth as compared with others.

Mr. Thompson's report will be issued later by the United States department of agriculture.

SAYS WORLD IS GOING MAD

So Declares Dr. Forbes Winslow, Expert on Criminal Lunacy, in Recent Publication.

London.—According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, who acquired international celebrity by his sedulous insistence on his theory that "Jack the Ripper" was a homicidal maniac, the world is going mad.

Dr. Winslow considers that the rate of progress to that consummation is shockingly rapid. In a book of reminiscences this expert in criminal lunacy says:

"By a simple arithmetical calculation it can be shown the exact year when there will be more insane persons in the world than sane. We in England are gradually approaching, with the decadence of our youth, near proximity to a nation of madmen.

"By comparing the lunacy statistics of 1869 with those of 1909, four decades having intervened, my reflections are sad indeed. A terrible but real curse is in store, and an insane world seems to me a certainty in the not far distant future.

"In 1869, out of a population of 22,223,299, there were 53,177 registered lunatics in England and Wales, there being one lunatic in every 418 of total population, whereas in 1909, out of a population of 35,756,615, the number of registered lunatics was 128,787, making on an average one lunatic in every 278 of population. So that in forty years an enormous increase in lunacy is seen. Surely a dreadful future for nations still unborn to have to cope with.

"These are the facts, and sad to reflect upon. They must be accepted. They cannot in any way be challenged."

Dr. Winslow's phraseology is sometimes unhappy, as when he writes, for instance:

"I have breathed the atmosphere of lunacy for over sixty years, and the conclusions I arrive at are pessimistic in the extreme."

FAVOR YANKEE FIZZY WATER

Twenty August Visitors Line Up at Soda Fountain Like Little School Children.

New York.—Frederick H. Mills, financial director of the international prison commission, is showing New York to the foreign delegates, the British, Austrian, German, South American, Italian and Chinese prison experts who are going to Washington to attend the first international prison congress ever held in the United States. Today Mr. Mills wondered what new thing he could lead them to. They had seen the tall buildings, the art museum, the subway, the parks and the flatirons, but they still craved novelty.

Struck by an idea he guided a party of 20, including Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, of the British home office; Dr. Van Engelberg, of the German ministry of justice; Charles Didion, of the ministry of justice of Belgium, and Victor Almquist, chief of the division of the ministry of justice of Sweden, to a big ice cream parlor in Broadway near the Herald Square hotel.

Mr. Mills seated them along the counter, then he said to the soda fountain attendant: "Make twenty ice-cream sodas, vanilla flavor."

"Trust me," he added to the delegates, "they will not harm you. It is one of our principal American luxuries. Stir gently and eat with the spoon."

The dignified prison congress folk went at the soda gingerly at first, but they froze to the mixture and told Mr. Mills that they intended to try it again. They had never partaken of an ice cream soda and they were positive that the experience would remain as one of their pleasantest in New York.

There is a German delegate at the Hotel Plaza who set out to taste all dishes on the menu card that were new to him. At present he is dieting under doctor's orders. "He mixed things too much," said Mr. Mills.

MAYFLOWER MASCOT IS LOST

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gift to Crew of President's Yacht is Missing, but Not as Deserter.

New York.—There is sorrow on board the U. S. S. Mayflower, known as the president's yacht, which is being overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard. Spike, the Mayflower's mascot, is missing, and it is feared that either he has been stolen or has met some evil companions. He has not yet overstayed his shore leave to the point where he can be termed a deserter, but the master at arms will take him in charge wherever he is found.

Spike is the bulldog presented to the crew by Mrs. Roosevelt. He is rated the ship's champion swimmer and is entitled to medals for life saving. On two occasions he saved the lives of men who fell overboard.

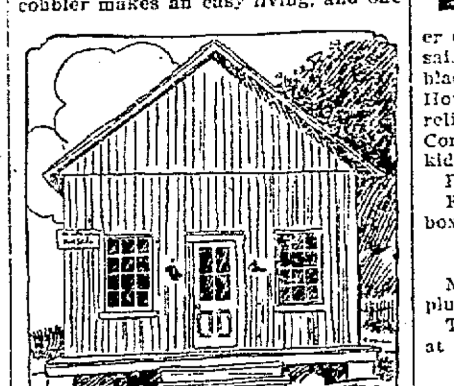
In a notice sent out by the crew offering a reward for his return, Spike is described as being "all bulldog, weight about fifty pounds, head about seventeen inches above the ground. He is black and white and has one black ear."

AT THE SIGN OF THE SHOES

Simple but Significant Device of a Long Island Cobbler to Save His Patrons' Time.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Time saving is not less important in the country than in the city. That's what the farmers will tell you as they regard you disdainfully for your presumption in looking upon countrymen as having lots of time on their hands. So when a man with whom they have to deal devises a way to save them time or make things easier for them they like him for it and are inclined to stick by him.

By doing just this a Long Island cobbler makes an easy living, and one that appears to be comfortable to him. It certainly is an independent one, for he is solo monarch of his home and shop and none will enter there save when bidden by his simple device. None even starts for Crispin's unless the device calls, for it can be seen a long distance down the roads of Southold town, and if it isn't seen Crispin isn't receiving work.



The Sign of the Shoes.

This shoemaker will have no sign blazoning his name before the world. He squats in a plain frame house on the south road at the foot of Willow hill, with the Bowery lane at his elbow, Pine Neck and Goose Creek for a vista and the soldiers' monument and Southold village down the street at his left. The plain boards of the building bear no name, though a shingle at a corner of the house tells that the place is for sale.

But when Crispin is in and working or ready to receive work or to deliver jobs completed there hangs on pegs in the front of the building at either side of the door pairs of old shoes. People up the hill or across the meadows or down the street have merely to look out of their windows or from their dooryards or fields to see whether it's the proper time to go to the cobbler's. No waste of time in unnecessary trips. If driving they need neither turn aside nor get out of their vehicles for a possible futile trip to a closed shop, for if there are no boots garnishing Crispin's front door posts it would be like going to a bank to do business after three o'clock. If the boots are there, on the other hand, so is Crispin and ready for callers. It's simple, the people like it, and apparently so does Crispin.

PASSING OF THE EVANGELIST

Only a Few of Any Prominence Left and Their Influence Has Become More Constricted.

Boston.—The church evangelist seems to have served his day. He is less conspicuous than he was some years ago, and his influence is more restricted. A new order of worship as well as thought in the church is responsible for this change, and the new order is simply a part of the general transition toward a safer and more permanent system of public expression. Conditions are not favorable to the peripatetic preacher now, and there are only a few of them of any prominence whatever.

Undoubtedly the old-time evangelist found his richest harvest in the emotional heart. Are hearts less emotional today, or are the people more thoughtful? It must be the latter. It cannot be that they are less religious, if our statistics, which show steady increases in church populations, be infallible. Ministers maintain their people are more inquiring, more honest in their thought, and, therefore, more and not less pious, but the difference between their piety now and that of yesterday is that the preachers are appealing more and more to their reason than their emotion.

And this is as it should be. The new conditions make the local pastor a more important and influential factor and give greater stability and permanence to the church and its agencies. But with the passing of the modern circuit rider have come new enterprises for propagating the faith. They have assumed various forms and are more systematic and aggressive, both as to their character and influence.

NONE KNEW THE MODERN RIP

Wanderer Returns to His Old Home in New York After Absence of Fifty-One Years.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Alfred Booth Sands is a veritable Rip Van Winkle except that he did not sleep. Given up for dead years and years ago, he has returned at the age of seventy-nine, and, after an absence of 51 years, to the village of Milton, where he was born, to find that nearly all his relatives and friends, including the sweetheart of his young manhood, are dead, and that few remain who remember him. He is now renewing associations which he abruptly severed more than half a century ago to seek his fortune in California.

For 18 years Sands has been in the Soldiers' home in California. While sick last spring a friend on an adjoining bed saluted him as "Rip Van Winkle." Instantly the familiar story ran through his mind and he came east under that name to re-enact the story. Only the old stage driver remembered him when he arrived at Milton. His mother lived for 20 years after he went away, and, for nearly all that time, confident of his return, she kept a lamp burning at night in the window of her home. After her death the courts declared Sands legally dead.

The Soft Answer.

"John, dear, don't you think I have worn this pair of shoes long enough?"

"No, dear, if they were long enough you wouldn't have had those corns."

Too True.

A Sunday school teacher, after reading the story of Ananias and Sapphira to the juvenile class, asked: "Now, children, why doesn't the Lord strike everybody dead who tells a lie?"

"Cause," answered a bright little fellow, "there wouldn't be anybody left, hardly."

NATURE'S SIGNALS.

The first indication of kidney disorder is often backache. Then comes pain in the hips and sides, lameness, soreness and urinary troubles. These are the warnings—nature's signals for help. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used at the first sign.



Ira Clark, North Main St., Savanna, Ill., says: "I was confined to bed with kidney trouble and never expected to be up again. A doctor said I had acute inflammation of the bladder, but he could not help me. How grateful was I for the prompt relief Doan's Kidney Pills gave me! Continued use removed every sign of kidney trouble."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Natural Query.

Mrs. Thynn—Don't you think I look plump in this gown?

Thynn—Yes. Did you have it made at an upholsterer's?

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

All About It.

To appreciate fully this scrap of dialogue quoted from London Punch, one should see the two odd characters engaged in it. Apparently they parted satisfied, one that he had imparted some real information, the other that he had received some. Said one man:

"D'you recollec' old wot's-'is-name?"

"'Im with the collar?"

"Aye!"

"Wot ababt 'im?"

"'E'ad to go down"—jerk of the head—"you know—they give 'im wot you call it—didn't arf git it, I don't think!"

"Reely!"

"'Adn't you 'eard, then?"

"I did 'ear somefink, but no details, not afore now."—Youth's Companion.

AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had gone to my chest and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies, and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props, Boston, Mass.

Getting a Reputation.

There is a desk in the senate particularly convenient as a place from which to make speeches. It is next to the aisle and almost in the center of the chamber, and affords an opportunity for the speaker to make everybody hear.

At least a dozen senators, according to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Star, have borrowed this desk when they had special utterances to deliver to the senate. This led, not long ago, to a mild protest from its legitimate occupant.

"I am perfectly willing to give up my desk," said he, "but I am afraid people will think that the same man is talking all the time. I don't want to get the reputation of constantly filling the senate with words."—Youth's Companion.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

for Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Not Easy.

Pat was a married man—a very much married man. He had married no fewer than four times, and all his wives were still in the fore. According to Pat's own account before the court where he was tried for bigamy and found guilty, his experiences were not altogether satisfactory. The judge, in passing sentence, expressed his wonder that the prisoner could be such a hardened villain as to delude so many women.

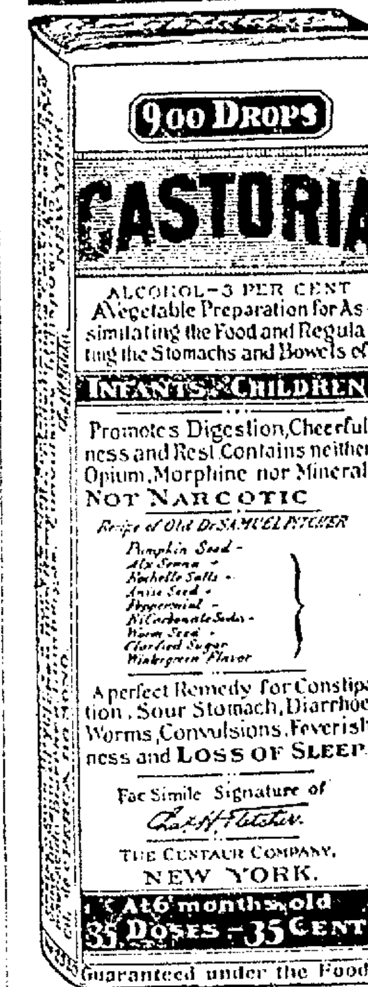
"Yer honor," said Pat, apologetically, "I was only tryin' to get a good one, an' it's not aisy!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

An Endless Job.

"I'll bet I could keep a fairy godmother busy."

"As to how?"

"I'd have her look after my touring car."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

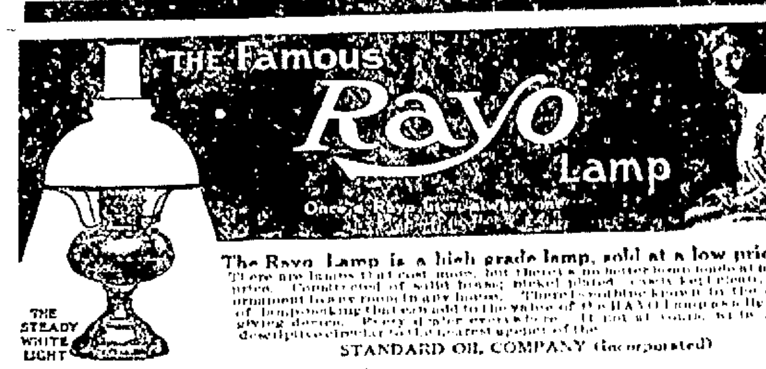
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

W. L. DOUGLAS

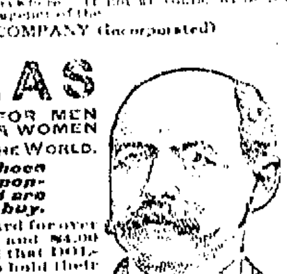
$3 $3.50 & $4 SHOES FOR MEN & WOMEN

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes are positively the best made and most popular shoes for the price in America, and are the most economical shoes for you to buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years, that I make and sell more $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the U.S., and that DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR, I GUARANTEE MY SHOES to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other $3.00, $3.50 or $4.00 shoes you can buy? Quality counts. It has made my shoes THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

You will be pleased when you buy my shoes because of the fit and appearance, and when it comes time for you to purchase another pair, you will be more than pleased because the last ones wore so well, and gave you so much comfort.



W. L. Douglas, President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

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FOR LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

WAUKESHA, WIS.

Established 1880 Correspondence Confidential

Laying the Foundation.

"Why are you always so careful to ask advice about what you are going to do?"

"So that if things go wrong I can say I told you so.'"

When the pulpit gets into poetic clouds it misses the man on the pavement.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sore Throat is Hamlins Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

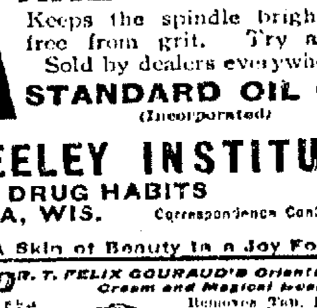
A catalogue of vices never led any one into virtue.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Anaemia is often temporarily mistaken for virtue.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream and Magical Beautifier.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 62 yrs.

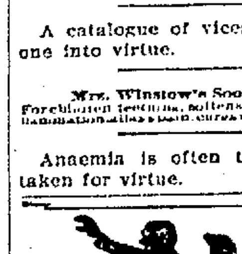
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Weak Heart



Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, their heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alterative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which contains no dangerous narcotics nor alcohol.

The ingredients, as attested under oath, are Stone root (*Collinsonia Canadensis*), Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), Golden Seal root (*Hydrastis Canadensis*), Queen's root (*Stillingia Sylvatica*), Black Cherrybark (*Prunus Virginiana*), Mandrake root (*Podophyllum Peltatum*), with triple refined glycerine, prepared in a scientific laboratory in a way that no druggist could imitate.

This tonic contains no alcohol to shrink up the red blood corpuscles; but, on the other hand, it increases their number and they become round and healthy. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in convalescence from fevers; for the run-down, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing. Stick to this safe and sane remedy, and refuse all "just as good" medicines offered by the druggist who is looking for a larger profit. Nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do you half as much good.

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We sweep away all doctor's charges. We put the best medical talent within everybody's reach. We encourage everyone who ails or thinks he ails to find out exactly what his state of health is. You can get our remedies here, at your drug store, or not at all, as you prefer; there is positively no charge for examination. Professor Munyon has prepared specifics for nearly every disease, which are sent prepaid on receipt of price, and sold by all druggists.

Send to-day for a copy of our medical examination blank and Guide to Health, which we will mail you promptly, and if you will answer all the questions, returning blank to us, our doctors will carefully diagnose your case and advise you fully, without a penny charge.

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"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all that they are represented."

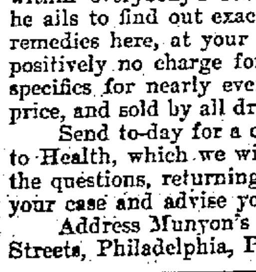
Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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"African Game Trails"

Wanted! by thousands for Christmas and New Years. Needed! A man in every place to take it to the families in his locality. Offered! Monopoly of field and high Commission. Take the great chance and write for prospectus now to CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153 (R. S.) Fifth Avenue, New York.



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Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any stage are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue; acts on the Blood and Glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine Kidney remedy. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special Agents wanted.

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Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

FOR CLEAN FOODS.

Addressing the American Health association in convention at Milwaukee, Prof. James O. Jordan of Boston, chairman, pointed out the need of protecting foods from contamination not only by dirt, dust, insect life, dogs and cats, but also from handling by human being, says the Buffalo Express. He must have had in mind careless masses to whom the rules of cleanliness are practically unknown. The effort of the day, among civilized people is generally for clean food. Restaurants are sometimes accused of being less particular than they should be, but local health officials can keep them up to the standard or have them discontinued. If such power is not accessible by any health officer, legislation should provide for such an arrangement. Professor Jordan spoke also for milk, saying: "Less money spent on millinery and beer and more devoted to procuring clean milk will yield health dividends more than commensurate with the capital thus invested." It is hardly necessary for the individual to forego much beer or much millinery to provide clean milk. The task is the community's. Only one class of milk should be tolerated, and that, clean, reasonably rich, and delivered in cleanly vessels and vehicles.

A part of the theory touching the nature of matter is that the ions, which are the constituents of atoms, are not only in constant motion, but that this energy is working toward a lower quality of matter; that is, that gold is developing toward copper or toward some other kind of metal of less value. So of silver and the diamond. Those precious metals never transmute upward, but always downward. The changes may not be observed in centuries, but in millions of years they will manifest themselves. This disintegration of the atom and its transmutation into the base metals suggest two inferences—either the advance of civilization in the eradication of gold and other precious metals, or that the so-called baser metals are of greater value and use in the social economy. Of course, long before the eradication of gold through this process, mankind will disappear from the planet, yet the lesson is left by this scientific discovery that in the great plan of nature, copper and iron are more to be esteemed than gold or silver.

The day of a doze is no more—that delicious moment as the day breaks, when the sleeper wakes and rolls over in a half dream and yields himself to a drowsy spell that gives to joy a sort of real existence—well, it is no more. These days of advance have blotted it out. Invention and rapid life are too many for it. When a person wakes, he wakes. No lotus-eating for him. No floating away on a silvery mist out into the land of forgetfulness. Listen to that motor cycle running from away down the street, sputtering, cracking and crashing as it comes, rushing past your window as the very devil himself would; and then, that snorting, rioping and slashing clamor sweeping by in the form of an automobile—goodby, old Somnus and Momus, and all ye divinities of night and sleep, farewell, says the Ohio State Journal. Some day we may meet again, but in some other world or some other time when the long, lingering doze at dawn may be looked upon as one of the sacred rights of mankind.

Before the year's outing season is over nearly half a million persons will have sought recreation and health in the national forests. The use of the forests for recreation is as yet in its beginning, but is growing steadily and rapidly—in some of the forests at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. The day seems not far distant when 1,000,000 persons will annually visit them. The records show that the seasonal use of the forests runs from two months in a Colorado forest, such as the Routt, to 12 months in an Alaskan, such as the Tongass. But the uses differ. In Colorado the 2,000 visitors entered the forest to fish, to camp, to climb and to drink the medicinal waters; in Alaska, the 1,000 almost solely to hunt and fish. The 21,000 persons who went into the Conconino forest, Arizona, during nine months went to camp or to enjoy the scenery. The most popular of the forests is the Pike, containing the famous peak of that name.

The official census-statistics give Chicago a population of 2,185,293, a gain of 486,708 in ten years. This is doing very well, as the returns show Chicago to be the second city in the United States in number of inhabitants, ranking next to New York both in population and in rate of increase. Yet Chicago is not satisfied. The metropolis thought it should have at least 3,000,000. Apparently the only way to get such a total is to annex some more of the outlying territory.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer Paulding has made a record for oil-burning warships by running at the rate of 33.94 knots an hour. This feat was accomplished during a standardization trial-trip off the Maine coast, and seems to furnish strong testimony to the effectiveness of oil as fuel.

"Do something for the girls" is a moving plea. The best possible thing to do is to marry them.

Philadelphia's rate per cent. of growth in the last ten years was smaller than it was in the preceding decade. Philadelphia seems bound to put a solid foundation under those slow-town jokes which have done so much to ease the labors of New York paragraphers.

Another big gold-strike is reported in Alaska. That marvelous territory seems to have no end of surprises up its sleeve.

ASCENDS 9,714 FEET

JOHNSTONE BREAKS WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD AT CLOSE OF AVIATION MEET.

IS WINNER OF $2,000 PRIZE

Lack of Fuel Prevents Daring Aviator Going Still Higher—Moissant Captures Another Purse—Englishman Falls in Speed Event.

New York.—The international aviation meet was brought to a close in a blaze of glory Monday when Ralph Johnstone, flying in a Wright "baby" biplane, a craft which he drove for the first time in his aerial flights, broke the world's altitude record by ascending to a height of 9,714 feet.

For his daringly spectacular feat he received a prize of $2,000. If he had been able to soar just 287 feet higher he would have won an additional prize of $5,000 offered on the condition that the altitude record be over 10,000 feet. He was prevented from reaching this height because his machine would not climb and more on account of lack of fuel. The previous record was 9,186 feet.

It took Johnstone about one hour and twenty-six minutes to reach his highest point in the sky. For an hour he was utterly beyond the sight of the naked eye. He made his descent from the perilous height of almost two miles in the air in less than six minutes.

A great air race from Belmont Park around the Statue of Liberty in New York bay and return for a bet of $10,000 a side probably will result from a challenge issued by Claude Grahame-White to John B. Moissant. The challenge is the result of Sunday's race over the same course in which Moissant defeated the Englishman by forty-three seconds.

Grahame-White issued the formal challenge and the Chicago aviator said he would accept it.

Moissant, flying the Blériot in which he captured the Statue of Liberty prize, won the Aero Club of America's distance prize of $2,000. In two hours he made the course fifty-six times, a total distance of about eight-seven and one-half miles.

Moissant made a sensational landing in front of the grand stand, smashing his propeller and breaking one wheel of his monoplane. He climbed out of the machine, however, uninjured. Latham was second in the race with thirty-five laps.

Grahame-White, who was flying in the speed race against McCurdy, overturned in front of the grand stand and was buried under the machine. Helpers lifted the machine off him and he walked out limping slightly, waving his hand to the crowd to let them know he was not seriously injured. His machine was damaged.

OVERRULES LINE DEMURRER

State of Illinois Is Victor Over Illinois Central Railroad Under Decision by High Court.

Springfield, Ill.—A decision of the supreme court of Illinois was handed down Friday in the tax case of the state against the Illinois Central Railroad company.

The state won every important contention with the exception that the opinion holds the accounts prior to 1905 have been accepted by the state and payment made thereon, and that therefore they are not subject to further inquiry.

But for the future settlements and for the settlement of all accounts since Governor Deneen came into office, the court lays down hard and fast rules for accounting by which the state will reap a reward of $2,000,000 a year more in taxes than it has been receiving from the Illinois Central Railroad company.

When the Illinois Central tendered its first payment under Governor Deneen's administration he accepted the money with the understanding the accounting upon which the money was tendered was subject to revision. This act on the part of the governor, the court holds, makes all transactions with the road during his administration subject to further accounting.

The court remands the case to the circuit court of La Salle county, with instructions to proceed in accordance with the views in its opinion. Unless the railroad accepts the court's decision as final, the circuit court of La Salle county will no doubt appoint a master to go into all the details of the accounting since 1905, and the case may be prolonged indefinitely.

The suit against the Illinois Central was filed early in December, 1907, by the attorney general, following a message from Governor Deneen to the legislator, declaring that the road had been so manipulating its accounts as to credit millions of its earnings to the non-charter lines, not subject to the tax of 7 per cent. Later accounting swelled the amount which Governor Deneen declared the road owed to the state from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Morley Gives Up Office.

London.—It was stated Tuesday Viscount Morley has resigned the office of secretary of state for India, and the fact that he declines information on the subject is accepted as confirmation of the report.

Sir William Agnew Dies.

London.—Sir William Agnew, one of the proprietors of Punch, is dead, aged eighty-five. He was chairman of the publishing firm of Bradbury, Agnew & Co., and was made a baronet by Queen Victoria in 1895.

Safety Effort Kills Two.

Rutland, Vt.—Reaching for an old floating pail that he might bail out the boat, one of a party of three belated fishermen who were rowing on the Otter river Monday, tipped over the little craft and two were drowned. The other man swam ashore.

Gary Has 16,802 Population.

Washington.—The population of Gary, Ind., is 16,802, according to the census bureau. Gary was not incorporated when the 1900 census was taken.

Editor Held on Libel Charge.

Philadelphia.On a charge of criminally libeling Congressman John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for governor, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and publisher of the North American of this city, was Friday held in $5,000 bail for court.

Boy Killed in Football.

Easton, Md.—Lee Simpson, aged eighteen years, of Trappe, died Friday at his home from the effects of an injury received while playing football at the Trappe high school.

AWARD MINE HEROES MEDALS

FIFTY-EIGHT PERSONS ADDED TO CARNEGIE FUND.

Thirteen Brave Fellows at Cherry Disaster Receive Recognition—Widows and Children Remembered.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fifty-eight names were added to the Carnegie hero list in the United States by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its fall meeting. For acts of heroism thirty silver and twenty-eight bronze medals were awarded the life-savers or their families in cases where death resulted.

While heroes and heroines come from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, the greatest number (sixteen) come from Illinois.

The Cherry mine disaster has been considered and thirteen heroes are named from its rescuing parties. First of all is Isaac Lewis, liveryman, who rescued so many miners and then lost his life. His widow is given a silver medal and $40 per month pension, with $5 additional for each of three children until they become sixteen years of age.

Other heroes of the Cherry mine extended medals and pecuniary rewards are Dominik Ferment, Andrew McLuckie, Alexander Norburg, Henry Stewart, Robert Clark, James Speir, John Bundy, Joan Sznabrinski, Charles Waite, John Flood, Walter Waite and George Eddy.

Allen S. Blood, a school boy of Grayville, Ill., is awarded a bronze medal for saving three young men from drowning. James L. McFarland of West Frankfort, Ill., gets a bronze medal for saving Ruby Cantrell, a fifteen-year-old girl, from being run over by a train.

Henry P. McCoy of Tucson, Ariz., tried to save Frank L. Sherrer at Mendon, Ill., from suffocating by gas. He gets a bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Charles Evans of Mendon, Ill., almost lost his life in the same attempt at rescue and gets a bronze medal and $1,000.

STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH

Garment Workers at Chicago Stone Shops—Thousand More Walk Out—Society Women to Aid.

Chicago.—Policeman Edward Engelmeyer was injured and six men and a seventeen-year-old girl were arrested in a riot of striking garment workers in front of Tieson & Co.'s tailor shop in West Division street Tuesday.

Bricks were thrown by the crowd, which numbered over a thousand men and women, and windows in the first floor of the tailoring plant and in adjacent dwellings were shattered.

Another riot occurred in Market street, near Adams, when a band of 500 strikers invaded the loop district. Mounted policemen, caring not where they drove, spurred their horses upon the sidewalk and into the crowd. The action was greeted with hisses from crowds thronging the streets and in windows.

For a time a clash between the workers and the uniformed men was imminent, but the appearance of more policemen on foot, who forced the marchers to disperse, prevented more serious trouble.

While the police were battling with the paraders, 1,000 more workers walked out in the various shops in the loop district and joined the ranks of the union. The walkout, however, had been expected, and before the strikers could form in line to parade the streets a squad of policemen, summoned by a riot call, dispersed them.

A dozen tailoring establishments signed union agreements. Workers who had quit at the strike order returned to these shops.

Becoming desperate at the progress of the strike, officials of the firm of Hart, Shaffner & Marx, whose shops are practically closed as the result of the general walkout, are said to have appealed to Sheriff Strassheim for aid. They requested, it is declared, that the sheriff swear in the employes now in their shops as deputies and permit them to carry revolvers and "billies."

Fifty prominent society women are said to have offered their assistance in picketing and doing other aid work in the strike, following a meeting in the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union league.

BATTLES WITH THIEF, DIES

Insurance Man Is Shot by Burglar While Wife and Children Look On.

Chicago.—After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with a burglar who had entered his home at 2138 Fulton street, Sunday night, Guy Williams, a solicitor for the Prudential Life Insurance company, was shot and killed by the intruder.

Williams' wife and two young sons, cowering behind a door but a few feet distant, saw in the dimly lighted room the struggle of the husband and father with the burglar. They saw the two men fight for mastery. They saw the flash of the revolver shot.

Manufacturer Dead in Creek.

Gillopolis, O.—Charles C. Williams, a manufacturer of Middleport, O., was found dead in Crooked creek, near Point Pleasant, W. Va., Monday. As there was no water in the creek Williams' death is a mystery.

Robbed While He Preaches.

Pittsburg, Pa.—While Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander was preaching in the First Presbyterian church Sunday night, joy-riders made off with his automobile, which he had left standing in front of the edifice.

Marshal Kills Cattle Man.

Cordell, Okla.—George W. Tell, formerly a wealthy cattle dealer of western Oklahoma, was killed at a convict camp near here Saturday by City Marshal Page Nelson of Cordell, following a quarrel. Nelson is in jail.

College Twice Destroyed.

Jackson, Miss.—For the second time in its history Belhaven college, one of the oldest female colleges in this state, was destroyed by fire here Saturday. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Nebraska Slayer Hangs.

Lincoln, Neb.—Bert M. Taylor of Minden was hanged at the state penitentiary Friday. He protested his innocence to the last. He was convicted of killing Pearl Taylor, nineteen years old, a sister of his deceased wife.

Wealthy Hunter Slain as Deer.

Vancouver, B. C.—D. Gibson, a hunter from New York, apparently a man of wealth, was shot and killed Thursday in the woods north of Vancouver by C. Young, who mistook him for a deer.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO

GARMENT WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE AND MANY ARE ARRESTED.

WELL KNOWN WOMEN AIDING

Roughly Handled by Policemen When They Attempt to Influence Others to Join Ranks of Striking Women—But Still Determined to Win.

Chicago.—Shoulder to shoulder with striking girls, brushing through crowds, rebuffed by police, women of Chicago who have espoused the cause of the striking garment workers appeared in the streets as escorts to pickets for the first time since the strike began.

Two parties left the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union league at 4 o'clock and boarded cars for the clothing factory district. Returning about 6 o'clock they were greeted with cheers by their associates who gathered about them with eagerness to hear the result of the first picketing by others than strikers. Each reported interesting experiences.

One party in charge of Miss Emma Stenhagen, secretary of the Women's Trade Union league, interrupted a meeting of strikers at 1212 Marion court. Miss Stenhagen mounted the platform and said:

"We want twenty girls to go out on picket duty with us. Let's see if we can't get others to join this strike. We shall see whether the police interfere with our rights."

"Then we told them the same old story," said Miss S. M. Franklin, when she returned to headquarters. "We told them not to molest anybody, but just walk along quietly. We said we would protect them. But I'm sorry to say that it is impossible for us to protect them."

With the girl pickets, after the rest of the audience had been requested to remain behind, the party marched to Milwaukee avenue and Robey street, arriving just when girls left the factories. In the party besides Miss Stenhagen and Miss Franklin were Miss Caroline Hunt, a representative of La Follette's Weekly, who is investigating the strike; Miss Edith A. Phelps and Miss Lillian Carr.

As they approached their destination they saw a squad of police dispersing a gathering of strikers. The women and girls were accosted. The police had seen them coming and taking them by the arms forced them to pass quickly.

"We attempted to loiter at the curb a bit where a group of men and women were waiting to take a car, but policemen shook us by the shoulder, shoved us into the street and used vile language," said Miss Franklin. "We saw five boys arrested just because they were strikers."

CONFERENCE TO END STRIKE

Strikers' and Employers' Committees Meet to Arbitrate All Points Not Conceded.

New York.—A committee representing the striking employes of all the express companies of New York city and vicinity will meet representatives of the companies in Jersey City, to discuss plans for ending the strike.

The plans contemplated concessions on all points possible and arbitration by an impartial board for the other differences. The prospects for a speedy settlement are very favorable, as the strikers have conceded that there shall be no closed shop demanded and further that the conference committee shall consist of former express employes.

The order taking the policemen off the wagons went far toward restoring strikers and their sympathizers to a reasonable frame of mind.

According to the schedule given out at police headquarters nearly 500 express wagons went through the streets delivering and collecting expressage. These went where policemen were numerous and each wagon was accompanied by one or two mounted policemen.

Despite all the police precaution there was some violence in the city and the strikers continued to receive accessions to their ranks. The organized chauffeurs of the city struck, and some railway terminals were left without taxicab service.

AFTER BALLOON RECORD

Aeronauts Start From England to Capture Title Now Held by Hawley and Post.

London.—With Gaudron as pilot, four passengers, aboard the Daily Graphic, the largest balloon ever built in England, left Crystal palace for Russia in an attempt to make a new long distance record. The record they must surpass is now held by two Americans, Allan Hawley and Augustus Post, who flew from St. Louis to a point in northern Quebec, a distance of 1,255 miles.

Eight Teams Still Tie.

Boston.—Although the average pace was unusually fast, the day's total showing better than twenty-two miles an hour, accidents prevented every effort by the several teams in the six-day bicycle race to make up lost time or gain the advantage by sprinting.

At 9 p. m., after eight hours' riding, the eight leading teams—Kramer and Moran, Folger and Collins, Wright and Palmer, Hehir and Goulet, Wiley and Lawrence, the Bedel brothers, Demara and Williams, and Thomas and McCarthy, were tied at 634 miles.

Taft Hints at Retirement.

Washington.—When President Taft was invited to attend a proposed celebration in Pittsburg in 1914 commemorating the close of a century of peace between the English speaking peoples, under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Rodeph Shalom congregation, he said:

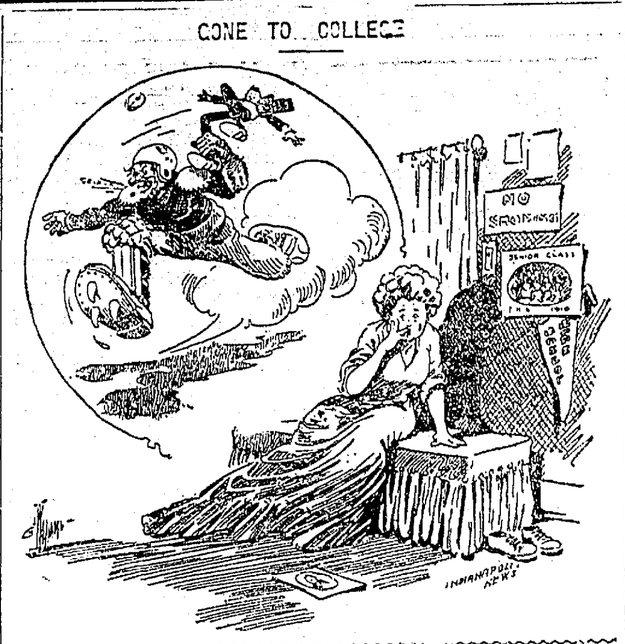
"In 1914 I will probably be your neighbor, living in Cincinnati, and I will try to run over and see you." There was a smile on the president's face, however, when he thus eliminated himself from a second-term consideration.

Bank Robbers Get $10,000.

Columbus.—Robbers, early in the morning, blew up the safe of the Merchants and Farmers' bank at Hilliards, and secured $10,000 in gold and currency. The robbers stole a horse and buggy and escaped.

Favors Nine Foot Channel.

Washington.—Engineer Isham Randolph, according to advices here, is satisfied with the army engineer opinion that a nine foot channel in the lakes to the gulf project is sufficient for present consideration.



TRAP BRIBE TAKER

JURYMAN IN NEW YORK MURDER CASE ACCUSEED OF ACCEPTING $500.

WEALTHY MAN IS ON TRIAL

Architect Who Figured in Sensational Nan Patterson Suit Is Charged With Accepting Money to Bring In Verdict for Defendant.

New York.—George W. Yeandle, an architect, drawn as a juror in the trial of Edward T. Rosenheimer, a wealthy manufacturer, charged with the murder of Grace Hough by running her down with his automobile, was arrested Tuesday, charged with accepting $500 to acquit Rosenheimer, and taken before Chief Justice O'Gorman.

The $500, it is charged, formed a part of $2,000 which was asked, and was paid by one of Rosenheimer's attorneys on the advice of Justice O'Gorman, who had been advised of the alleged bribe demand and arranged for the payment of the money and the arrest of the juror. Dagelbert Tiemendorfer, alleged to be the "go between" in the case, also was arrested.

According to James W. Osborne, chief of Rosenheimer's attorney, Tiemendorfer visited him in his office after the Rosenheimer jury had been selected and made the blunt proposition that for $2,000 Yeandle would vote for Rosenheimer's acquittal no matter what the evidence might be. To prove Yeandle's value, Mr. Osborne says, Tiemendorfer told him that Yeandle had been one of the jurors in the first "Nan" Patterson murder trial and had "hung" the jury after holding out against a verdict of guilty for 17 hours.

Mr. Osborne asked for time to think the proposition over. He then laid the matter before Justice O'Gorman, who advised that a trap be set for the juror. A meeting was arranged through Tiemendorfer. Mr. Osborne said, and George A. Knoblock of the Osborne law firm kept the appointment. The money, $500 "on account," it was alleged, was paid over on a street corner on Madison avenue. Both Yeandle and Timendorfer were there, Mr. Knoblock stated. The actual payment the attorney declared, being made to Tiemendorfer, for whom Yeandle motioned to take the roll of bills.

The two prisoners were held in $10,000 bail each. Neither was able to furnish the amount and they were sent to prison.

LAWYER IN HOBBLE SKIRT

Woman Attorney In New Style of Dress Causes Stir in U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington.—Miss Adelina H. Burd, a lawyer of New York, threw consternation into the attaches of the Supreme court by appearing in a hobble skirt. At first there was an attempt to prevent Miss Burd from seating herself at the lawyers' table, but she explained her employment in a Kentucky land case and she was permitted to pass.

Mistrial in Bribe Hearing.

Springfield, Ill.—After a fruitless deliberation of forty-three hours, the jury which considered the evidence against Senator Stanton C. Pemberton and Representative Joseph S. Clark, charged with conspiracy to commit bribery in connection with a state furniture contract, was unable to agree upon a verdict and was dismissed by Judge Owen P. Thompson Saturday.

Bandits Steal Young Girl.

City of Mexico.—An armed party of men was Tuesday in close pursuit of two Mexicans who kidnaped Grace Rolph, sixteen years old, from a ranch near Chicoy, state of Tamaulipas. Miss Rolph is a daughter of Dr. B. M. Rolph of Pender, Neb.

Bullet Kills an Inventor.

Boston.—William D. Davidson, inventor, died Tuesday from a bullet wound. His wife is said to have admitted the revolver was in her hands when he was shot accidentally.

Murder Trial Is Transferred.

Bloomington, Ill.—The petition of Homer Shepherd, a banker of Lovington, for change of venue in his trial for killing Ralph Foster when mistaking him for a burglar, was granted by Judge Cochrane Saturday. The case will be heard in Piatt county.

Boy Burned at Play; Dies.

Keokuk, Ia.—Nine-year-old Robert Sittler died Saturday from the result of burns sustained when his Indian suit caught fire while playing Indian with several companions.

Russia Drives Out 65 Jews.

St. Petersburg.—Sixty-six Jewish artisans were expelled from St. Petersburg Friday on the grounds they were not following trades which would entitle them to live outside the restricted district set apart by law for their habitation.

South Dakota Divorces Invalid.

Washington.—Justice Wendell Stafford of the equity court here Friday decided that South Dakota divorces were not valid in the District of Columbia.

VICTORY MEANS HIGH RATES

RAILROAD HEADS ADMIT INTENT TO ADD TO INCREASE.

Burlington Vice-President and Counsel Qualify Statement With Higher Cost Argument.

Chicago.—The hope that a victory in their fight for increased freight rates will give them an opportunity to make still further advances is the reason given by the western railroads for the tenacity displayed in the battle they are waging before the interstate commerce commission.

This was admitted by C. G. Burnham, vice-president of the Burlington railroad, in charge of traffic, and by Attorney Dawes, counsel of the road, at the hearing.

The admission was qualified, however, by statements that the increase asked for in the present hearing would only offset reductions that had been made by the commission in recent cases and that the further advances would furnish the roads the money declared necessary to meet ever-mounting expenses and the cost of needed improvements and equipment.

The advances asked at once would bring the Burlington about $400,000, Mr. Burnham stated, while the further increases would raise the amount to about $800,000. The position of the Burlington is the same as that of all the other roads involved, according to Mr. Burnham. He said that no increase in class rates, the broader field, was sought, the roads desiring only to increase the commodity rates.

J. S. Peabody, statistician of the Santa Fe, testified that state traffic cost the road from two to five times as much to handle as interstate.

DEPUTIES STIR UP TUMULT

Disorder in French Chamber During Strike Debate Rivals Turbulence of Revolution.

Paris.—The debate on the railway strike in which the government has been bitterly attacked in the chamber of deputies by the Socialists, has taken a new and dramatic turn.

During Saturday's session, which was not only the most violent in the history of the French parliament, but rivaled in disorder and turbulence the sessions of the national convention during the French revolution, Premier Briand, smarting under the repeated attacks of M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists, and others, leaped to his feet and, defending the cabinet's suppression of the strike as a revolutionary outbreak, exclaimed:

"If the actual laws had been insufficient we would not have hesitated to resort even to illegality for the purpose of preserving the fatherland."

An uproar followed these words. The Socialists jumped up and were joined by a number of radicals. With shouts of anger they moved towards the tribune, crying "Resign! Dictator, resign!"

Finally, M. Brisson, president of the chamber, amid cries from the Socialists, adjourned the debate.

Y. M. C. A. RETAINS OLD BASIS

Only Evangelical Church Members Shall Have Vote in Government of Association.

Toronto, Ont.—At it closing session the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. decided that there shall be no change in the present evangelical basis of the association, which provides that only members of evangelical churches shall have a vote in the association's government.

The question of whether any change is desired was referred to a committee of fifteen.

Auto Kills D. A. R. Leader.

Washington.—Mrs. Alfred Wood, aged sixty-five, who was run down by an automobile after alighting from a street car, died Tuesday of her injuries. She was prominent in Daughters of the American Revolution.

Kills His Alleged Rival.

Toledo, O.—William Fitzgerald was shot and instantly killed by Gottlieb Klingbell Tuesday. Klingbell asserts that Fitzgerald was trying to win his wife away from him.

Auto Kills Man and Girl.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. C. Massey, a rancher, and his seven-year-old daughter, were killed near San Fernando Wednesday. The engine of an automobile they occupied, with three others, stopped near the top of a hill, the auto rushed backward and overturned.

Founder of Red Cross Dies.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross society, died Monday at Helden, a health resort.

Former Illinois Judge Dies.

Kenosha, Wis.—Hon. Rufus C. Baller, aged seventy-one, for many years judge of the probate court in Rockford, Ill., and widely known among lawyers in Illinois, died at the Pennoyer sanitarium here Sunday from senile debility. The remains were shipped to Rockford.

Disastrous Fire at Pana.

Pana, Ill.—Fire, business buildings were totally destroyed by fire Sunday and six other buildings were damaged entailing a loss of $50,000.

BADGER NEWS BREVITIES

Wausau.—Wausau will soon have in Third street one of the most attractive business streets of any city of its size in the country. The feature will be an ornamental street lighting system and a new pavement, to be of creosote blocks. The lighting system is in course of installation. All the standards, of which there will be eight in each block, each having a cluster of five lamps, are in place and at present laborers are engaged in making the connections from conduits.

Rhinelander.—Mary Miller, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hughes, living in a shanty on the upper Wisconsin river about eighteen miles from Rhinelander, burned to death. The child had been left with a baby sister while the mother went out to pick wintergreen berries. A fire was burning in the stove, and the little girl had evidently opened it and played with the flames.

Wausau.—The proposed Lake Wausau, the talk of Wausau for some years, is nearly realized. The body of water is being created by the dam of the Marathon Paper Mills company, five miles south of here. The dam's capacity is a head of water twenty feet high. Sixteen feet has already been raised. The dam backs up water up to within this city.

Racine.—Because of storms on Lake Michigan washing away hundreds of tons of earth south of the city and danger of the Lake Shore road disappearing, ten or twelve concrete piers are being built into the lake, the object being to cause a beach to form. At the Doolittle farm most all of the highway has caved down.

Wausau.—Edward McCormick is in the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny. He has a record of four commitments to penal institutions, an aggregate of eight years' imprisonment. He was recently paroled from the state prison, where he was sentenced a year and a half ago for grand larceny.

Racine.—Early Sunday morning the body of a man was found in a muddy pool on Lake avenue, less than a block from the police station. Evidently he had been dead several hours. Appearances indicate that he became exhausted from illness, fell, and was unable to help himself, and died from exposure.

Jefferson Prairie.—Directors of the United Lutheran church missions will meet here this week to discuss the church's mission work. Among those present will be Bishop Michael Stolee of the Island of Madagascar, the Rev. Daniel Nelson and the Rev. A. Mortinson, two missionaries from China.

Oshkosh.—W. A. Hasley, a farmer of Black Wolf, shot a golden eagle. When outstretched, the bird's wings measured seven feet two inches across and from tail to beak was thirty-seven inches. The talons were three inches long. Eagles are rarely seen in this region, especially one of this species.

Portage.—The district convention of the I. O. O. F. was concluded here by a banquet. There were eleven different lodges represented at the sessions. L. F. Bishop of Coloma was elected president and Mauston was selected as the next place of meeting.

Fond du Lac.—The body of an unidentified man who apparently had been killed by a train was found in the north end of the North-Western yards at North Fond du Lac. He was about 38 years old. In his pocket was found a scrap of paper on which was written the name of a hotel.

Racine.—Two hundred society women of Racine conducted a tag day for the benefit of the two local hospitals. Twenty-five automobiles were used to canvass the city. It is estimated that close to $2,000 was cleared.

Sheboygan.—At the thirteenth annual convention of the Sheboygan County Sunday School association, held at Sheboygan Falls, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. R. S. Ingraham, Sheboygan Falls; first vice-president, Rev. J. H. Tietema, Sheboygan Falls; second vice-president, I. L. Jones, Plymouth; secretary and treasurer, Miss Clara Wonser, Sheboygan; two members of the executive committee to serve until 1913, W. F. Liebenstein, Cascade; J. G. Walvoord, Sheboygan.

Fond du Lac.—The office of the Pabst Brewing company was entered, the safe blown open and $200 taken. The safe in the office of the Crofoot Lumber company was blown open. Nitro-glycerin was used and both safes were almost demolished.

Madison.—Fire in the switching yards of the Northwestern road here caused a loss of $5,000, destroying the transfer house, office of the yardmaster and four freight cars, loaded with coal, wood and coke.

Fond du Lac.—During a heavy northwest gale an elm tree, two feet in diameter, was blown down crushing the roof of a residence. Mr and Mrs. Albert Sailor and an infant daughter were asleep in the house and the tree missed their room by only a few feet. The swimming school and chutes at Lakeside park, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, were blown down.

Viroqua.—The condition of Col. C. M. Butt has made a change for the better. On Sunday La Crosse physicians who diagnosed his case said that he could not live longer than a day, but he is gaining strength.

La Crosse.—A disaster was narrowly averted here when a loaded street car stopped in the middle of a crossing of the Milwaukee railroad, directly in the path of two trains coming from opposite directions. The trains stopped with their pilots squeezing the crowded car. Failure of the brakes was the cause.

Neenah.—Henry Ellis, a well-known Oshkosh business man, was run over and perhaps fatally injured by a Northwestern freight train in front of the depot here. He was taken at once to Clark hospital where it is feared he will not recover.

Waukesha.—Miles Griswold, sixty-eight, was run over and instantly killed at Duplainville as he was attempting to board a moving train. He had lived at Pewaukee for the past 50 years and was well known locally as a trapper and fisherman. He is survived by his wife.

Fond du Lac.—Albert Rozek, a fireman in the employ of the Nast Brothers Lime company, Marblehead, dropped dead. Rosek had been employed at the quarry for 18 years, and during that time never had been more than five minutes late for duty.

ARE STRANGE TWINS

Missouri County Claims Distinction in Unusual Kinship.

Man and Tree Made Their Start in Life on the Same Day and Have Grown Up Together—Now 63 Years Old.

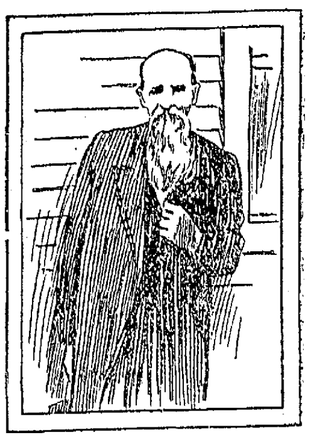
St. Louis, Mo.—New Garden neighborhood in Ray county, Missouri, boasts the possession of unique twins, a man and a tree, 63 years old. March 15, 1847, saw the birth, on his father's farm near New Garden, of Samuel Hightower. The same day Elias and Thomas, older brothers of the new arrival, set out in the yard before the house a slip of a sugar tree, or hard maple, as many know it.

Thus the two made their start in life together, and thus while the babe that was to be a man, hard thinking and hard working, fought its way through the precarious first days of its existence to a securer hold on life, before the door the slip that was to be a tree, great and spreading, underwent the same process.

When passing years had given the youngster sufficient strength to toddle about the yard one of the chief of the innumerable wonders his round eyes beheld was the sturdy young "sugar tree." His first efforts at climbing were expended on it.

The hard maple is of slow growth, and this one at that time was not large, yet to the child it seemed of great size.

Through the years of his childhood his happiest hours were those spent in scrambling around over its limbs. As he grew older, large enough to



The Man.

take a part in the work in the fields, he found a new pleasure in the sugar tree. Resting in its shade during the noon period was a pleasing reprieve from the toil in the sunbaked fields.

In time the boy reached man's estate and married, but as the young couple made the old place their home, the association between the twins was not interrupted by this momentous event in the man's life. It was in the tree's shade that the bridal party, on arriving at the house, halted to recuperate from the drive through the July heat. The grassy plot beneath it formed the parlor where friends and relatives were entertained on hot days.

When children came to the couple the young mother availed herself of the sugar tree's help in caring for them. A cradle or pallet underneath its boughs, and a mosquito net, insured baby a sound nap.

As time transformed these babies into children they, like their father before them, found their chief delight in clambering about over the tree, and now, though they are grown men and women, they still cherish a deep affection for it. Houses have come and gone from the yard, but each succeeding one has been so built that the sugar tree commanded a place of hon-



The Tree.

or before the front entrance. In planning changes in the place it is always taken into consideration. Nothing is done that may endanger its vigor or detract from its beauty in the least.

Mr. Hightower, or "Uncle Sam," as everyone calls him, is inclined to be old fashioned as regards the love of home, and has never traveled much, so in all the 63 years there has scarcely been a day that he has not seen the maple.

One Way of Being Anonymous.

New York.—Booker T. Washington, at the National Business league's convention in New York, praised the modesty of the anonymous giver. "But, of course," he added, with a smile, "when I praise anonymity I don't include the kind—common enough among philanthropists—that Deacon Brown of Loachapoka favored.

"Loachapoka is a small place not far from Tuskogee. Deacon Brown arose in the church there one Sunday morning to read a list of subscribers to the missionary fund. He began: 'Rev. Calhoun Travers, $10; Brother Stephen Paget, $50; Sister Phoebe Rice, $7; anonymous donor, myself, $6.'"

Wireless Music.

New York.—A recent test of wireless telephony was made to show its value for transmitting music. Several selections were sung in a transmitter at Park avenue and Fortieth street, New York, and were listened to by a group of newspaper men at the Metropolitan Tower. At times the singing was very clear, but frequently it was impossible to hear anything but a confused blur of sound.

The Pose.

Photographer (who, for the first plate, has taken a great deal of trouble to get his sitter to relax the unnaturally stern expression which men assume under the ordeal, and now prepares for a second exposure)—I shall leave the expression to you this time, sir.—Punch.

Trimmed for the Trimming.

Said the husband to the wife: "This is indeed a world of strife. The ostrich plumes that trim your hat have trimmed me, too—I'll tell you that."

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 9, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50
Six Months.....75

Up to the Home Merchant.

That octopus, the catalogue house, which stretches its tonacles to every nook and corner of the country, sucking the sap of life, in the shape of dollars and cents, out of each and every community, should be viewed with disfavor by every man and woman who has the welfare of his community at heart. It may seem a trifle sordid to mention dollars and cents as the sap of life of a community, but such is the case, nevertheless. We might have our city surrounded by beautiful parks, and all of the streets of marble, and the stores and hotels furnished in the most handsome and elaborte manner, but if the business is not here to keep things moving it will not be very long before civic pride will be a thing of the past and merchants and everybody else will be vieing with each other to figure how to save a cent rather than to try to find ways for spending their money, for they won't have money to spend.

People in a community ought to take pride enough in local matters so as to trade at home without any coaxing or extra inducements, but unfortunately for the country town, all people are not built on this plan.

As a consequence something should be done to offset this tendency to go abroad for goods, and it looks very much as if it was up to the home merchant to turn the trick.

Associations can be formed at the meetings of which resolutions will be passed condemning the mail order house, and country newspapers can howl about the matter, but after it is all over it is entirely probable that the mail order house will continue to do business at the old stand and that suckers will continue to bite in sufficient quantities to make it worth their while to continue in business.

The country merchant can mitigate the evil, however, by putting forth his wares in attractive shape, advertising them properly and making an effort to give his customers as good values as possible for their money, and then by practicing what he preaches. This last is quite an important item and should not be neglected under any circumstances.

There are people who would rather trade at home, even if it costs them a trifle more, and then there are those who would rather send outside for what they get, even if they do get soaked about nine times out of ten. For the latter class there is very little help. The following is taken from the Marshfield News, and is worth reading:

"Every town in American taxes the traveling circus. Why? Simply because it is argued that the circus takes money out of the town. This argument is a sound one. Self preservation is nature's first law. The circus realizes the soundness of the argument. It pays its license cheerfully. There is no way to collect license from the big catalogue house that pays no taxes in the local communities from which it draws its sustenance. It comes in and brazenly competes with the public spirited town-building retail merchant who pays taxes, helps in the various public enterprises for the good of the town, contributes to the local churches, helps maintain the local schools, and serves on the school board or in the village council without a cent of pay. The circus comes but once a year—and the circus has redeeming features. It buys feed for the horses, provisions for the performers. Even the smallest traveling aggregation must leave some money in the town before it goes away. A minstrel show carrying only 5 or 6 people puts up at the local hotel and puts some money in circulation. But the catalogue house is bleeding the small towns every day of the year and it has no redeeming features. Did the catalogue house ever contribute one penny toward the good roads fund of your county, to your athletic park, to your base ball club? Just think it over. The merchant owes it to himself, to his town and to the catalogue house to use the weapons of "co-operation" and "association" to keep the catalogue house out of his town. And the consumer should be urged to use the effective weapons of "loyalty" and "neighborliness" to destroy this vampire that thrives and fattens on the life blood of the small town."

PRACTICE CLEVER GAME ON FARMERS

Antigo Journal

The postal authorities have discovered the cleverest swindling game worked in Wisconsin in the last ten years. One of the gang would enter a town and make a large deposit in one of the banks. All bills incurred would be paid with checks, thus establishing a good credit. They would tour the surrounding country, paying remarkable prices for produce and paying all farmers in checks. The goods would be delivered immediately to them. They re-crated it and shipped it east, drew their deposits from the bank before the checks came back, and left for parts unknown.

The gang worked in Minnesota and Iowa also and their total profits were $10,000. Edward Davis has been arrested, charged with using the mail to defraud Wisconsin farmers.

He pleaded guilty. His brother was sentenced to five years in Fort Leavenworth at the last term of federal court.

Hexamethylenetramine.

Is the name of a German chemical, one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy promptly at the first sign of kidney trouble and avoid a serious malady. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. H. Daly.

The Ten cent Oleomargarine Tax

Why did the Congress of the United States enact the present oleomargarine law which provides for an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine? Was it to permit the butter producers of the country to exact a high price for butter as has been claimed? To make such a claim is a pretty serious indictment of our federal law making body. Of course butter is higher in price than it was ten years ago but so are other necessities of life. The percentage of oleomargarine now being put upon the market bears a higher ratio to the amount of butter consumed than it did ten years ago This coupled with the fact that less than three per cent of the oleomargarine sold is taxed at ten cents per pound proves that the oleomargarine law has absolutely nothing to do with the price of butter.

Congress enacted this law to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. The law was never intended to prevent the honest sale of oleomargarine or to enhance the interests of the butter producers of the country, but rather to protect the one against fraud in the purchase of butter or oleomargarine and the other against fraudulent competition.

Congress intended to compel the sale of oleomargarine in its natural color (which is white or nearly so) instead of in the natural color of butter (which is yellow). Congress at the same time reduced the former tax of two cents per pound on oleomargarine to one-fourth of a cent per pound when the product is not artificially colored to look like butter.

Congress used its taxing power to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine because it had no other effective means of accomplishing that result. When oleomargarine is put upon the market in its natural color, thus making it impossible to commit fraud, the tax is one and three-fourths cents less per pound than under any previous oleomargarine law.

The butter producers of the country are benefitted by oleomargarine legislation only in so far as the integrity of the dairy industry is sustained—a benefit which is shared by every other citizen. It is a most important branch of agriculture and it is quite as essential to prevent the destruction of an agricultural industry by fraud as it is to prevent the destruction of our banking industry or any of the other industries in which every good citizen is interested

The National Dairy Union.

Timely Farm Notes.

The rule for feeding grain in the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station dairy herd is to give as many pounds of grain as the cow produces pounds of butter-fat per week.

Now is the time to plan crop rotations for next year. Study the results of the rotation followed during the season. Discover its weak points and correct them in the 1911 system.

Sows which are to farrow this fall should be amply provided with fresh, dry, clean, dustless bedding. Fine oat straw or shredded corn fodder is recommended by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station. Barley straw or wood shavings should be avoided.

The landlord who lets land on shares must give much attention to the management of the farm but he who lets his land for cash need give little attention to the farm beyond the securing of the right tenant under proper agreements Share tenancy usually yields larger returns to a landlord than cash tenancy because he renders more service, takes more risk and often furnishes more capital

Nursery trees are the most productive source of infestation from the San Jose Scale and its closely related forms. While all nursery stock coming into the state must bear a certificate of inspection, nevertheless the insect is frequently overlooked. While a careful observation of all new trees is necessary the application of a contract insecticide either before or after planting the tree is better. The use of miscible or soluble oil and the lime sulphur wash is recommended for this purpose by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A Bumper Crop.

Stevens Point Journal:—G. A. Sutherland of this city and brother, Eugene, of Minneapolis, have just finished threshing the grain which they took off of forty acres of land in the Portage County drainage district. The yield was eighteen hundred bushels of oats from twenty acres; three hundred and fifty bushels of rye from ten acres; three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres. These figures are machine measure—not weight. It is estimated that the yield—weight measure—will run considerably over these figures. This is no doubt the largest yield of grain ever grown in this section of the country and shows something of the worth of the land in this drainage district. At the prices that are being paid for wheat, rye and oats in this city today, the crop harvested from that 40 acre tract would come to $1,156, or at the rate of $28.90 per acre. One often notices advertisements of western farming lands which are offered for sale, including a table showing the yield of various products—they look good—but notice the proposition right here at home.

Experimental Bulletins.

The Tribune is in receipt of a number of bulletins from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, several of which should be of interest to farmers, and which can be obtained by writing for them. Among those of interest to almost every farmer might be mentioned the following:

"Principles and Practice of Land Drainage," "The Control of Quack Grass and Canada Thistles," "The Curing and Testing of Seed Corn," and "Draft Horse Judging."

Sick Headache.

This distressing disease results from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Daly's drug store and try it.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times)

The next district convention of Odd Fellows will be held at Nekoosa in February, on which occasion officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Miss May Davis of Sigel who has been assisting Mrs. J. Mosher for the past week, was taken ill last Friday returned home Monday accompanied by Mrs. Mosher as far as Grand Rapids where the young lady's father met them.

Mrs. D. Pollock, who has been visiting at the homes of her aunts, Mrs Frank McGarigle and Mrs. J. Guthell for a week, left Monday for a short visit with relatives at Milwaukee and Kansas City before returning to her home at Los Angeles, Cal.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Pearson was saddened last Sunday night when their baby boy, Floyd Stuart, passed away, the cause of death being cholera infantum. The baby was one year and a week old at the time of his death.

About twenty-five of the lady friends of Mrs. F. H. Richmond tendered her a farewell surprise party last Tuesday evening. They enjoyed themselves at whist after which dainty refreshments were served.

David C. Gray passed away at the home of his sister, Mrs. O. B. Quint, in the town of Saratoga, Monday, October 31, at the ripe old age of 80 years, 2 months and 19 days, having been born in the state of New York, August 12, 1830

John Young of Tomah arrived Tuesday and is a guest at the homes of his sisters, Mesdames Brazeau and Fitch, this week.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

Cabbage has commenced to come into the city in large quantities. We understand the price is $6.00 per ton, $2.00 higher than last year at the commencement of the hauling season, and some higher than the price after shipments had advanced later in the season.

George James had the thumb of his right hand split to the first joint and the fore finger of the same hand considerably lacerated by a shingle saw at the McCoy mill Monday. He was sawing heading and had reached in to pick out a sliver that had got lodged in the saw when the hand was caught by the teeth of the saw.

G. H. Schiller, who is employed in the Soo car shops at North Fond du Lac, visited at his home here last week.

James Wallace of Chicago is visiting at the F. P. Hiles farm at Dexterville.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chamber, Nov. 1st, 1910.

Council met in regular session Mayor Wheelan presiding.

Present Alderman Andrew, Bamberg, Abel, Billmyre, Ellis, Davis, Gutzloff, Lukaszeski, Gilmaster, Jackson, Prohhanow, Mosher, Payne and Jeffrey. Absent Alderman Panter and Nash.

On motion the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with. The committee to whom was referred the matter of purchasing corner stones for the Robinson Park reported that they had purchased 4 corner stones 8 in. by 8in. and 4ft. long with the letters R. P. to be placed on top of each stone for $30 00 dilvered at the park.

On motion the report was accepted by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Snider and eleven others for placing a street light at the intersection of 11th and Saratoga streets reported recommending that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. On motion the report was accepted.

The committee on general business reported on the petition of W. A. Meyers and others praying for an arc light on Lincoln street where G. street meets Lincoln street recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a 50 candle power arc light be put in.

On motion the report was accepted and light ordered in by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll.

The finance committee reported on the bill of A. L. Fontaine for printing liquor license applications recommending that the bill be allowed at $39.70.

On motion the report was adopted by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll and the clerk instructed to pay the same.

There was a remonstrance presented signed by Ed. Monske and four others against the construction of the sewer on Freemont street that was ordered in at the August meeting. On motion the sewer committee were instructed to disregard the remonstrance.

On motion the petition of Max Urbanowski and 10 others for the placing of a street light at the intersection of High street and 12th avenue north was referred to the committee on general business. The following resolution and petition was presented and on motion referred to the street committee for their approval.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 1st, 1910.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned Lyon Land Company, hereby present a proposed plat of Lyon Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids, and we would respectfully petition that you approve the same that we may have said plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in accordance of law.

We also hereby petition your Honorable Body to abandon that part of Thirteenth Avenue South lying and being between Franklin Street West and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's Right of Way, being a distance of about 148 feet. Respectfully submitted,

Lyon Land Co., by
C. Lyon,
President.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Mayor and the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids, that permission is hereby given to Lyon Land Company, a Wisconsin Corporation, owner, to plat that pars of Gov't. Lot No. 3 in Sec. No. 18, Twp. 22 North of Range No. 6 East, which lies South of the Nekoosa branch of the Princeton & Northwestern Railway Company's Right of Way, and all that part of said Lot No. 3 heretofore platted and recorded as River Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids, into Streets, Blocks, Lots and Alleys, the same having been duly platted according to law and in accordance with the plat hereby submitted, said platted addition being known as "Lyon Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids," and Lyon Land Company is the owner thereof.

That said plat of said premises herein described and submitted is hereby approved and adopted in all particulars and said Lyon Land Company is hereby authorized to have said plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wood County as provided by law.

Dated at Grand Rapids, Wis., this ——day of——A. D., 1910.

Mayor.

City Clerk.

State of Wisconsin) Wood County) ss.

I, M. G. Gordon, City Clerk of the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of a resolution filed in the office of the City Clerk of said city on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1910, and duly adopted by the Common Council of said City on the ——day of——A. D, 1910.

Witness my hand and the official seal of said City at the office of the City Clerk, this—day of—A. D., 1910.

City Clerk.

On motion the matter of placing the calaboose in proper condition was referred to the committee on general business with instructions to make the necessary improvements.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance to compel loafers and tramps to go on the chain gang.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll the following bills were allowed.

F. S. Kellner, coal	$ 216 03
Labor, east side	552 85
Labor, west side	498 00
Labor, Oak street sewer	98 80
Labor, 8th street south waterworks	381 92
Labor, 3rd ave south waterworks	142 02
Labor, 17th ave sewer	439 04
Labor, waterworks	148 36
Labor, waterworks Madison Street	154 43
J. A. Staub, lamp batteries	7 35
Bossert Bros., Coal, curb etc.	80 48
Henry Goldberg, sprinkling	10 00
Grieneh Bros., blacksmithing	6 97
A. F. Billmyre, Balance on jail contract	81 00
Electric & Water Co., lights	999 82
Louis Panter, gravel	27 00
M. G. Gordon, Express and postage	2 30
W. T. Jones, Final settlement on reservoir	600 00
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co., cement and Br.	98 62
Ben Hansen, special police	50 00
W. O. Blanchar, fumigating and Quarantining	18 00
Frank Stahl, special police	28 00
J. B. Grignon, collecting dog tax	14 00
Wood County Tel. Co., Sept. service	9 90
Wood County Tel. Co., Oct. service	12 00
E. T. Philleo, Sept. and Oct. bill	100 75
M. Lemense, blacksmithing	32 80
First Nat. Bank, Interest on O. D.	109 75
Wis. Valley Leader, Printing Sept. & Oct.	64 00
B. F. Nason, repairing scales	26 00
Centralia Hdw. Co., supplies	37 04
Frank Wagner, burying dog	1 50
G. H. Foundry Co., castings	19 91
Soo Ry. Co., Freight car sewer pipe	38 32
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Freight water pipe	36 96
C. & N. W. Ry Co., Freight water pipe	56 74
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies	24 00
Wis. Lbr. Co., Marling Lbr. Co., lumber	67 10
Buffalo Meter Co., meters	87 60
Hoffman Billings Mfg. Co., fittings	14 62
James B. Clow Sons, waterpipe	118 91
Windsor Mfg. Co., pig lead	94 50
C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., freight on pig lead	1 00
The Massillon Iron & Steel Co., car water pipe	875 07
Minneapolis Sewer Pipe Works, sewer pipe	101 98
Red Wing Sewer Pipe Co., sewer pipe	1568 58
John Rasmussen, cement work	122 50

On motion the bill of W. T. Jones for labor and material on the old reservoir were referred to Supt. Pfeiffer and City Engineer Philleo to check up and O. K. and if found correct the clerk was instructed to pay same.

On motion the bill of Electric & Water Co., for pumping for October and bill for meter and starting box were referred to Supt. Pfeiffer to report on and if O. K. the clerk to pay same.

Moved and seconded that the city teamsters on either side of the river take an inventory each month of the city tools and file same with the City clerk before each meeting of the council and make brief statement as to their condition.

On motion the matter of widening the street on 3rd Ave. South at the C. & N. W. railway crossing and building sidewalks along the west side of street south from Nels Johnson's property was referred to the street committee and city attorney.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to take up the matter of trains east bound stopping at the crossing on 3rd Ave. South with their agent and Supt.

On motion the clerk was instructed to look up when last fire hose was purchased and report.

On motion the sewer committee was instructed to take up the matter of cleaning out sewer at 10th Ave. North and Rosencrans streets.

The city treasurers report for the month of October was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

On motion council adjourned.

M. G. GORDON, Clerk. W. E. WHEELAN, Mayor.

President Waters on the Chicago Stock Show.

Pres. H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, on a recent occasion expressed himself as follows:

"The International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from November 26th to December 3rd, is the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the improvement of live stock. It is the place where all controversies regarding superior merit are settled for the year, and as such contributes more to live stock improvement than any other single agency in America As an object lesson it is unequaled on the continent. As a means of awakening interest in improved live stock, it and similar shows are indispensable. It is a liberal education in live stock production for any farmer, breeder or student to attend the International."

Nov. 9 Nov 29

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. F Sydow, deceased.

On this 8th day of November, 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Minnie Sydow, former widow of Wm. F. Sydow, stating among other things that said Wm. F. Sydow of the city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, died intestate on or about the 17th day of January, 1908, and praying that Hugo Sydow be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased

Now therefore upon motion of Geo. L. Williams, attorney for said petitioner, it is

Ordered that said application be heard before me at the probate office in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the first Tuesday, being the 6th day of December, 1910, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

Dated November 5th, 1910.

By the Court.

Geo. L. Williams, Attorney for Petitioner. W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice for Bids on Bonds.

—Sealed bids will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the 16th day of November A. D. 1910 at the office of the County Clerk of Wood County Wisconsin, at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars of "Wood County Wisconsin Insane Asylum Bonds" of the denominations of Five Hundred Dollars each, dated December 1st 1910 payable at the office of the Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or at the office of the County Treasurer of said Wood County at the option of the holder of said Bonds, as follows: Three Thousand Dollars April 1st 1911, Four Thousand Dollars April 1st 1912, Five Thousand Dollars April 1st 1913, Six Thousand Dollars April 1st 1914, Two Thousand Dollars each year from April 1st 1915 to April 1st 1921 both inclusive and Twelve Thousand Dollars April 1st, 1922.

Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of four and one half per cent per annum payable April 1st 1911 and semi-annually thereafter as per interest coupons to be attached thereto.

Bids will be considered for the whole, or any part of said issue of bonds and for delivery thereof on January 1st 1911.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check on some National or State Bank for two per cent of the amount of the bonds bid for.

No bid of less than the par value of said bonds will be considered and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Wood County has only One Hundred and Thirty Thousand ($130,000.00) Dollars other bonded indebtedness, has a population of over 30,000 and an assessed valuation of $17,145,530.

Dated Grand Rapids, Wis., this 27th day of October A. D. 1910.

R. E. Andrews, Dist Atty.
B. R. Goggins
E. M. Deming
Committee on sale of bonds.

Nov. 2 Nov. 16

State of Wisconsin, In County Court ss Wood County

In re Survey of Section 19 Township 23 North of Range 5 East.

A verified petition in writing having been made and filed by Henry Hackbarth, H. J. Bassemeer and Herman Wichmann praying that an order be made by the County Court for a survey of Section 19 Township 23 North of Range 5 East in the Town of Sigel, Wood County, Wisconsin, pursuant to Sections 820 to 829 inclusive, of the Statutes

It is Ordered that said petition be heard before me at my office in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin on the 29th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

It is Further Ordered that a notice of said hearing be given by publication of this order in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a paper published at the County Seat of Wood County where said petitioners reside, at least three weeks before said hearing.

Dated October 28th, 1910.

W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Oct. 19 Nov. 9

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Quasigroch late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Quasigroch by this court.

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 24th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Quasigroch deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Quasigroch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 4th Tuesday of April, 1911, being April 25, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the county of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

GOOD HEALTH

Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like

GRAND RAPIDS BEER

The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like **Grand Rapids Beer,** is proverbial. They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use. In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.

Try our beer. It is the acme of healthful liquid refreshments.

Grand Rapids Brewing Co.

A Home Industry

'Phone 177

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 1910.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, City of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit the report of my office for the month of October, 1910.

October 10, Balance in bank		$180 44
Oct. 1, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon Acc. W. T. Jones, crushed stone		201 61
October 1, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, telegram		75
October 1, 1910, " " " " " "	pipe	9 00
" " " " " " "	freight	72
" " " " " " "	Water Rts.	17 25
" " " " " " "	Grand Rap. St. Ry. crushed granite	3 13
Oct. 1, Rec'd from city Treas., water collected for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, 1910		4264 61
Oct. 17, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, 8 in. cull sewer pipe		9 76
" " " " " " "	2000 brick	13 00
Oct. 28, 1910 Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, dog tax		4 00
Oct. 30, 1910 " " " " "	old rubber boots sold	50
		$4819 05
Orders paid by bank	$4169 83	
Balance		$649 22
Orders paid and held by bank at close of business Oct. 30, 1910		$10000 39

Respectfully submitted.

SAM CHURCH, City Treas.

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On Home Comfort Trains.

which rival the best hotels and insure you every modern travel comfort. The San Francisco "Overland Limited," The Los Angeles Limited, and the China and Japan Fast Mail are all luxuriously equipped. Be sure your tickets read Chicago & North Western Ry. Apply to ticket agents for particulars.—3t

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.

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J. A. GAYNOR

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E. N. POMAINVILLE

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Goggins, Brazeau & Briere,

Attorneys at Law.

Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side, Grand Rapids Wis.

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DR. A. L. RIDGMAN

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

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DR. D. A. TELFER

DENTIST

Office over Wood County National Bank on the east side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 260

DR. E. L. GRAVES

DENTIST

Office in the MacKinnon Block. Office 'phone 254

GEO. L. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office in Wood Block, over Post Office. Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

D. D. CONWAY

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Grand Rapids, East Side

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Out of the Woods

came the logs for our Lumber. We are very particular about the grade of our

---LUMBER---

and nothing of inferior quality is ever permitted to enter our yard. If you are going to build or do any repairing be careful not to place your order until we have had a chance to give you an estimate. We are certain to give you satisfaction, both in quality and price.

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Are Wonderful Heat Producers
They Heat Where Others Fail

They give June Weather during Winter Months. Are Economical in Fuel Are Easily Managed. Thousands are in use all over the U. S. giving best satisfaction. Install these popular heaters if Comfort is wanted.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

For sale by Centralia Hardware Co.



Litl dabs of powder,
Little specks of paint
Make a woman's freckles
Look as if they aint.

A little pile of ashes,
Hardly any slate
Make our coal the winner;
Come and investigate.

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Briefly-BUY A COLE'S HOT BLAST COAL STOVE



It cuts the fuel bill in two because it burns the gas arising from the coal. Gas goes via the chimney in other stoves. Cole's Hot Blast really makes $3 soft coal work like $9 hard coal. Come in and see that smokeless fuel door. It does away with dust, dirt and smoke in the house.

Our Cutlery has a great reputation in the neighborhood because while the price is cheap the goods are not

D. M. Huntington

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Glasses fitted by the latest methods and all defects of the eye corrected.
If you have had trouble with your eyes

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TAYLOR & SCOTT CO.

WOOD COUNTY ABSTRACTS

LOANS, and REAL ESTATE. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE MADE OR CORRECTED TO DATE ON SHORT NOTICE.

GRAND RAPIDS - - WISCONSIN

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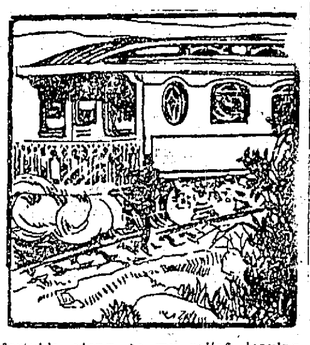
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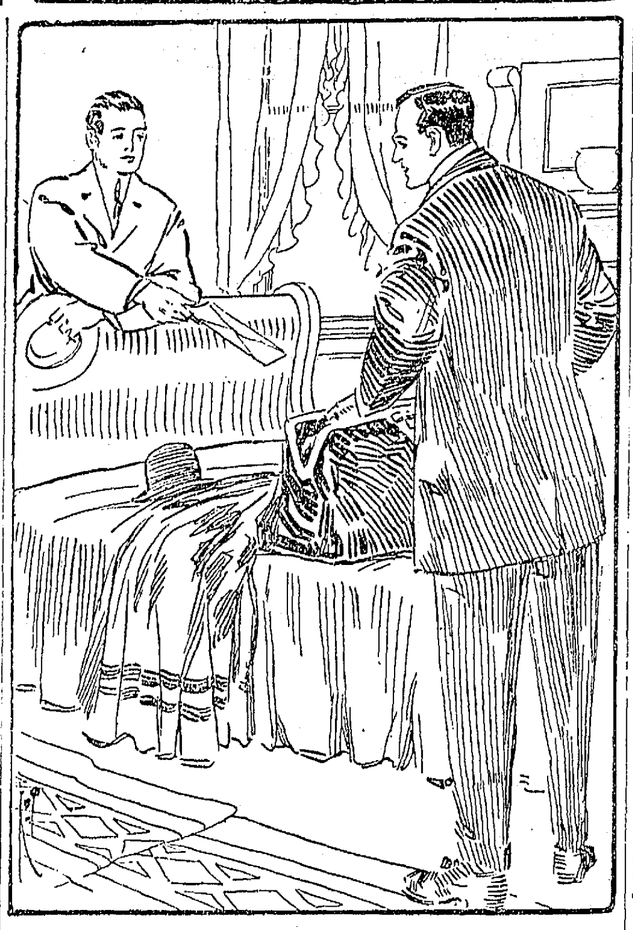
by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR OF THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

ILLUSTRATIONS by M. G. KETTNER

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"Guard This with Your Life."

CHAPTER I.

I Go to Pittsburg.

McKnight is gradually taking over the criminal end of the business. I never liked it, and since the strange case of the man in lower ten, I have been a bit squeamish. Even a case like that, where you can build up a network of clews that absolutely incriminate three entirely different people, only one of whom can be guilty, and your faith in circumstantial evidence dies of overcrowding. I never see a shivering, white-faced wretch in the prisoners' dock that I do not hark back with shuddering horror to the strange events on the Pullman car Ontario, between Washington and Pittsburg, on the night of September 9, last.

McKnight could tell the story a great deal better than I, although he cannot spell three consecutive words correctly. But, while he has imagination and humor, he is lazy.

"It didn't happen to me, anyhow," he protested, when I put it up to him. "And nobody cares for second-hand thrills. Besides, you want the unvarnished and ungarnished truth, and I'm no hand for that. I'm a lawyer."

So am I, although there have been times when my assumption in that particular has been disputed. I am unmarried, and just old enough to dance with the grown-up little sisters of the girls I used to know. I am fond of outdoors, prefer horses to the aforesaid grown-up little sisters, and without sentiment ("am" crossed out and "was" substituted.—Ed.) and completely ruled and frequently routed by my housekeeper, an elderly widow.

In fact, of all the men of my acquaintance, I was probably the most prosaic, the least adventurous, the one man in a hundred who would be likely to go without a deviation from the normal through the orderly procession of the seasons, summer suits to winter flannels, golf to bridge.

So it was a queer freak of the demons of chance to perch on my unsusceptible 30-year-old chest, tie me up with a crime, ticket me with a love affair, and start me on that sensational and not always respectable journey that ended so surprisingly less than three weeks later in the firm's private office. It had been the most remarkable period of my life. I would neither give it up nor live it again under any inducement, and yet all that I lost was some 20 yards off my drive!

It was really McKnight's turn to make the next journey. I had a tournament at Chevy Chase for Saturday, and a short yacht cruise planned for Sunday, and when a man has been grinding at statute law for a week, he needs relaxation. But McKnight begged off. It was not the first time he had shirked that summer in order to run down to Richmond, and I was surly about it. But this time he had a new excuse.

"I wouldn't be able to look after the business if I did go," he said. He has a sort of wide-eyed frankness that makes one ashamed to doubt him. "I'm always car sick crossing the mountains. It's a fact, Lollie. See-sawing over the peaks does it. Why, crossing the Alleghany mountains has the gulf stream to Bermuda beaten to a frazzle."

So I gave him up finally and went home to pack. He came later in the evening with his machine, the Cannonball, to take me to the station, and he brought the forged notes in the Bronson case.

"Guard them with your life," he warned me. "They are more precious than honor. Sew them in your chest protector, or wherever people keep valuables. I never keep any. I'll not be happy until I see Gentleman Andy doing the lockstep."

He sat down on my clean collars, found my cigarettes and struck a match on the mahogany bed post with one movement.

"Where's the Pirate?" he demanded. The Pirate is my housekeeper, Mrs. Klopton, a very worthy woman, so labeled—and libeled—because of a ferocious pair of eyes and what McKnight called a buccaneering nose. I quietly closed the door into the hall.

"Keep your voice down, Richey," I said. "She is looking for the evening paper to see if it is going to rain. She has my raincoat and an umbrella waiting in the hall."

The collars being damaged beyond repair, he left them and went to the window. He stood there for some time, staring at the blackness that represented the wall of the house next door.

"It's raining now," he said over his shoulder, and closed the window and the shutters. Something in his voice made me glance up, but he was watching me, his hands idly in his pockets.

"Who lives next door?" he inquired in a perfunctory tone, after a pause. I was packing my razor.

"House is empty," I returned absently. "If the landlord would put it in some sort of shape—"

"Did you put those notes in your pocket?" he broke in.

"Yes." I was impatient. "Along with my certificates of registration, baptism and vaccination. Whoever wants them will have to steal my coat to get them."

"Well, I would move them, if I were you. Somebody in the next house was confoundedly anxious to see where you put them. Somebody right at that window opposite."

I scoffed at the idea, but nevertheless I moved the papers, putting them in my traveling bag, well down at the bottom. McKnight watched me uneasily.

"I have a hunch that you are going to have trouble," he said, as I locked the alligator bag. "Darned if I like starting anything important on Friday."

"You have a congenital dislike to start anything on any old day," I retorted, still sore from my lost Saturday. "And if you know the owner of that house as I do you would know that if there was any one at that window he is paying rent for the privilege."

Mrs. Klopton rapped at the door and spoke discreetly from the hall.

"Did Mr. McKnight bring the evening paper?" she inquired.

"Sorry, but I didn't, Mr. Klopton," McKnight called. "The subs won, three to nothing." He listened, grinning, as she moved away with little irritated rustles of her black silk gown.

I finished my packing, changed my collar and was ready to go. Then very cautiously we put out the light and opened the shutters. The window across was merely a deeper black in the darkness. It was closed and dirty. And yet, probably owing to Richey's suggestion, I had an uneasy sensation of eyes staring across at me. The next moment we were at the door, poised for flight.

"We'll have to run for it," I said in a whisper. "She's down there with a package of some sort, sandwiches probably. And she's threatened me with overshoes for a month. Ready now!"

I had a kaleidoscopic view of Mrs. Klopton in the lower hall, holding out an armful of such traveling impedimenta as she deemed essential, while beside her, Euphemia, the colored housemaid, grinned over a white-wrapped box.

"Awfully sorry—no time—back Sunday," I panted over my shoulder. Then the door closed and the car was moving away.

McKnight bent forward and stared at the facade of the empty house next door as we passed. It was black, staring, mysterious, as empty buildings are apt to be.

"I'd like to hold a post-mortem on that corpse of a house," he said thoughtfully. "By George, I've a notion to get out and take a look."

"Somebody after the brass pipes," I scoffed. "House has been empty for a year."

With one hand on the steering wheel McKnight held out the other for my cigarette case. "Perhaps," he said; "but I don't see what she would want with brass pipe."

"A woman!" I laughed outright. "You have been looking too hard at the picture in the back of your watch, that's all. There's an experiment like that. If you stare long enough—"

But McKnight was growing sulky; he sat looking rigidly ahead, and he did not speak again until he brought the Cannonball to a stop at the station. Even then it was only a perfunctory remark. He went through the gate with me, and with five minutes to spare, we lounged and smoked in the train shed. My mind had slid away from my surroundings and had wandered to a polo pony that I couldn't afford and intended to buy anyhow. Then McKnight shook off his taciturnity.

"For heaven's sake, don't look so martyred," he burst out; "I know you've done all the traveling this summer. I know you're missing a game to-morrow. But don't be a patient mother; confound it, I have to go to Richmond on Sunday. I—I want to see a girl."

"Oh, don't mind me," I observed politely. "Personally, I wouldn't change places with you. What's her name—North? South?"

"West," he snapped. "Don't try to be funny. And all I have to say, Blakeley, is that if you ever fall in love I hope you make an egregious ass of yourself."

In view of what followed, this came rather close to prophecy.

The trip west was without incident. I played bridge with a furniture dealer from Grand Rapids, a sales agent for a Pittsburg iron firm and a young professor from an eastern college. I won three rubbers out of four, finished what cigarettes McKnight had left me and went to bed about one o'clock. It was growing cooler, and the rain had ceased. Once, toward morning, I wakened with a start, for no apparent reason, and sat bolt upright. I had an uneasy feeling that some one had been looking at me, the same sensation I had experienced earlier in the evening at the window. But I could feel the bag with the notes, between me and the window, and with my arm thrown over it for security, I lapsed again into slumber. Later, when I tried to piece together the fragments of that journey, I remembered that my coat, which had been folded and placed beyond my restless tossing, had been rescued in the morning from a heterogeneous jumble of blankets, evening papers and cravat, had been shaken out with profanity and donned with wrath. At the time, nothing occurred to me but the necessity of writing to the Pullman Company and asking them if they ever traveled in their own cars. I even formulated some of the letter.

I was more cheerful after I had had a cup of coffee in the Union station. It was too early to attend to business, and I lounged in the restaurant and hid behind the morning papers. As I had expected, they had got hold of my visit and its object. On the first page was a staring announcement that the forged papers in the Bronson case had been brought to Pittsburg. Underneath, a telegram from Washington stated that Lawrence Blakeley of Blakeley & McKnight had left for Pittsburg the night before, and that, owing to the approaching trial of the Bronson case and the illness of John Gilmore, the Pittsburg millionaire, who was the chief witness for the prosecution, it was supposed that the visit was intimately concerned with the trial.

I looked around apprehensively. There were no reporters yet in sight, and thankful to have escaped notice I paid for my breakfast and left. At the cabstand I chose the least dilapidated hansom I could find, and giving the driver the address of the Gilmore residence, in the East end, I got in.

I was just in time. As the cab turned and rolled off, a slim young man in a straw hat separated himself from a little group of men and hurried toward us.

"Hey! Wait a minute there!" he called, breaking into a trot.

But the cabby did not hear, or perhaps did not care to. We jogged comfortably along, to my relief, leaving the young man far behind. I avoid reporters on principle, having learned long ago that I am an easy mark for a clever interviewer.

It was perhaps nine o'clock when I left the station. Our way was along the boulevard which hugged the side of one of the city's great hills. Far below, to the left, lay the railroad tracks and the seventy times seven looming stacks of the mills. The white mist of the river, the grays and blacks of the smoke blended into a half-revealing haze, dotted here and there with fire. It was unlovely, tremendous. Whistler might have painted it with its pathos, its majesty, but he would have missed what made it infinitely suggestive—the rattle and roar of iron on iron, the rumble of wheels, the throbbing beat, against the ears, of fire and heat and brawn welding prosperity.

Something of this I voiced to the grim old millionaire who was responsible for at least part of it. He was propped up in bed in his East end home, listening to the market reports read by a nurse, and he smiled a little at my enthusiasm.

"I can't see much beauty in it myself," he said. "But it's our badge of prosperity. The full dinner pail here means a nose that looks like a flue. Pittsburg without smoke wouldn't be Pittsburg, any more than New York prohibition would be New York. Sit down for a few minutes, Mr. Blakeley. Now, Miss Gardner, Westinghouse Electric."

The nurse resumed her reading in a monotonous voice. She read literally and without understanding, using initial and abbreviations as they came. But the shrewd old man followed her easily.

As the nurse droned along, I found myself looking curiously at a photograph in a silver frame on the bedside table. It was the picture of a girl in white, with her hands clasped loosely before her. Against the dark background her figure stood out slim and young. Perhaps it was the rather grim environment, possibly it was my mood, but although as a general thing photographs of young girls make no appeal to me, this one did. I found my eyes straying back to it. By a little finesse I even made out the name written across the corner, "Alison."

Mr. Gilmore lay back among his pillows and listened to the nurse's listless voice. But he was watching me from under his heavy eyebrows for when the reading was over, and we were alone, he indicated the picture with a gesture.

"I keep it there to remind myself that I am an old man," he said. "That is my granddaughter, Alison West."

I expressed the customary polite surprise, at which, finding me responsive, he told me his age with a chuckle of pride. More surprise, this time genuine. From that we went to what he ate for breakfast and did not eat for luncheon, and then to his reserve power, which at 65 became a matter for thought. And so, in a wide circle, back to where we started, the picture.

"Father was a rascal," John Gilmore said, picking up the frame. "The happiest day of my life was when I knew he was safely dead in bed and not hanged. If the child had looked like him, I—well, she doesn't. She's a Gilmore, every inch. Supposed to look like me."

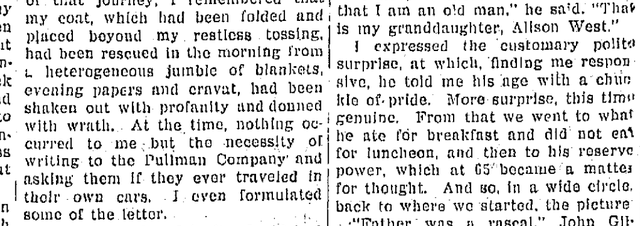
"Very noticeably," I agreed soberly.

I had produced the notes by this time, and replacing the picture Mr Gilmore gathered his spectacles from beside it. He went over the four notes methodically, examining each carefully and putting it down before he picked up the next. Then he leaned back and took off his glasses.

"They're not so bad," he said thoughtfully. "Not so bad. But I never saw them before. That's my unofficial signature. I am inclined to think"—he was speaking partly to himself—"to think that he has got hold of a letter of mine, probably to Alison. Bronson was a friend of her rapscallion of a father."

I took Mr. Gilmore's deposition and put it into my traveling bag with the forged notes. When I saw them again, almost three weeks later, they were unrecognizable, a mass of charred paper on a copper ash tray. In the interval other and bigger things had happened. The Bronson forgery case had shrunk beside the greater and more imminent mystery of the man in lower ten. And Alison West had come into the story and into my life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



HER FIRST PATIENT A DOG

Florence Nightingale Began Her Work Among the Sick by Caring for Injured Pet Animal.

A name that has been long known and loved throughout the world is that of Florence Nightingale. There is indeed something almost angelic in the sound of the name. "Angel of Mercy" was the title which she bore in life and by which she will be remembered in death. The heroic service of this noble woman in soldiers' camps and upon battlefields is one of the greatest examples of kindness and self-sacrifice in the annals of human kind. So beloved was this gentle woman, it is said, that the sick and dying used to kiss her shadow as she passed their cots. The elements which made this life of such beauty and determined so useful a career for Florence Nightingale may be best understood from the following story:

"Her first experiences as a nurse were with her dolls, whose broken limbs and bruised heads she bandaged and cared for with all the tenderness and gentleness of her nature.

"As she grew older she became interested in caring for wounded or sick pets and other animals. Her first patient was a dog named Cap. The dog belonged to one of her father's shepherds, and one day she learned that Cap had been injured by some boys and that the shepherd was preparing to kill his beloved dog in order to save him from the suffering. In spite of the fact that she was still a little girl and very timid, she at once drove to the shepherd's home, and, with the aid of the clergyman of the parish, she nursed the wounds of the injured animal, and soon he was well again.

"Her love for pets and her skill in curing them soon became well known, and in a short time she had become the nurse of all the wounded animals of the neighborhood."—Our Dumb Animals.

The Evening Fire.

The bright, sweet days of porch life are fast going. It has come time again when the evening gathers to start up the furnace or the grate. The change is not what the heart longs for, and yet there is a joy in watching the dancing flame drive the coolness out of the air that covers the walls of the room with a soft, gray tint. And then, when the lamp is lit and one takes up a favorite book, and reads and reads, while he stretches out his legs toward the cheery flame, he quite forgets the dear old porch as he mingles with another set of angels quite as bright and fair. It is one of the happy experiences of life, when the first cool evening comes, and you pull down your curtains, light the fire, and rollick at will among your best and sweetest thoughts. It is a great contrast with a day's "rastle" out in the cold world.

To London by Airship.

Getting into their heavy padded jackets they stepped out, and leaning over the rail, looked downward. It was about seven o'clock, and the air was as clear as crystal. So far below that it looked like a half-tone picture spread on on an open page was a city, vast in its extent, with its great buildings and spires showing above the average level and the river threading through.

Like the vapor of the breath on a frosty day, smoke was beginning to rise in lazy exhalations. And the eye could follow the frail thread of the river out through the misty distance to the waters of the sea.

"London," said the professor. "We'll give them a little entertainment, and they can't accuse us of lack of appreciation of the city, because we just took a look and went away. We'll stay quiet awhile, and give them something to talk about."—Top-Notch Magazine.

Oiling the Atlantic.

Pouring oil on the troubled waters will be much more than a metaphor if a plan offered by the United States Hydrographic Office is carried out. Its serious proposal is to keep the path between New York and the Northern European ports well oiled, so that the waves may be kept down and passengers may cross in perfect comfort. The hydrographic office knows a lot about waves, and claims that nothing is so bad for them as oil. Moreover, oil spreads quickly and thinly over the water, and hence the calming can be done at small expense. A quart of cheap petroleum an hour for each ship would, they say, do the work in decent weather, and $25 per trip ought to cover it easily. With the big liners constantly passing, the part carried away by the ocean curents would be restored without delay.—Wide World Magazine.

Achievements of the Aged.

Lalimer, in King Edward VI.'s days, was a hard student. He was at his studies about two o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, though his body had been bruised by the fall of a tree and he was 67 years of age. Young was sixty when he began his "Night Thoughts." Talleyrand, at the age of eighty, stood at the head of affairs in France under Napoleon and then under the Bourbons. Blucher was seventy when he was defeated at Ligny and fell under his horse, some French cavalry passing over him; yet a day or two after he led on his Prussians against Napoleon at Waterloo. After many years of warfare, those old men, Wellington and Soult, stood at the head of their respective cabinets, one in England and the other in France.

Plucking Asparagus.

They were very young and very happy and very foolish and very newly wed.

And they kept a kitchen garden.

"Angelina, darling," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden I saw some asparagus ready for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and gather the first fruit of the season yourself?"

She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture and didn't want to "let on." If she went alone she might commit some egregious blunder.

"I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it and I will hold the ladder."

Where It Went.

A little boy, who was taken to the seaside for the first time, happened to arrive when the tide was at the full. On getting up the next morning and looking for the sea, now far out, he cried: "Why, mother, it's all gone down its sink!"

An Enjoyable Occasion.

"Was your chafing dish party a success?"

"Great. We spoiled all the food early in the evening, and then went to a regular restaurant."

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Burial Place of Gen. Grant

Mayor William R. Grace's Story of the Way in Which New York City Was Selected.

For a number of years after the decision was reached that the permanent burial place of Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant should be Riverside Drive, New York city, subscriptions to the projected monument to be erected over the sarcophagi lagged. Then Gen. Horace Porter organized a committee which speedily secured the fund needed. It was about the time of the dedication of the monument that William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York city, narrated to me this hitherto unpublished story of the manner in which New York was selected as the burial place of the great commander.

"I was serving my second term as mayor of New York," said Mr. Grace, "at the time General Grant was smitten with his mortal illness. I kept myself constantly informed as to his condition. At one time, I remember, word was brought to me that the chances were strongly in favor of his recovery. But within twenty-four hours thereafter I received authoritative information that the disease was mortal and that, in all probability, General Grant could not last the summer out.

"Now, I knew from many chats I had had with Grant after he became a resident of New York that he was very fond of the city. Its activities appealed to him greatly and as he walked about the streets he was fond of carefully looking at the improvements being made and pronounced judgment as to the future course of business in this, that or the other street. He was, in fact, one of the first to suggest that Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street would be an ideal location for a big hotel. Today one of the world's most famous hotels is located there.

"I also knew, when I learned definitely that Grant was in his last illness, that efforts would undoubtedly be made to persuade his family that his burial place should be either in the national cemetery at Arlington, or at West Point, Galena, or Chicago. But I said to myself that Grant's burial place should be New York, the city which he had selected as the one in which to spend his closing years and which, I knew beyond peradventure of a doubt, he loved. I made up my mind that I would do all that I could to have New York named as his burial place.

"Therefore, while Grant yet lived, I organized privately and quietly a competent body of men to work in behalf of New York city after the general was dead; I was of the opinion—subsequently sustained—that no systematic attempt would be made to secure the burial elsewhere until some time after the general had died. It was not an easy matter to organize my committee; still I accomplished the task in time, and because I did not feel justified in calling upon anybody—let alone the city—to stand any of the expenses incidental to creating the organization, I paid them gladly out of my own pocket.

"The result of this secret preparatory work was that immediately after the death of General Grant we had a thoroughly well organized body of men ready to take the necessary public steps without a moment's delay to secure his burial in the city. On the advice of this secret body, I called a public meeting for the expressed purpose of organizing a permanent public committee to work for the burial of General Grant in New York city. This permanent Grant monument commission was the first organization of its kind in the field and through its work convinced the American people, generally, I am sure, that New York was the proper burial city for the great general. At any rate, I finally had the satisfaction of knowing that New York had been definitely and irrevocably selected, and I was happy.

"And do you know," Mr. Grace continued after a thoughtful pause, "I have always believed that the presence of a colored man on the permanent commission as its secretary did a great deal to convince the country at large of the sincerity and earnestness of the desire of the people of New York, regardless of race or class, that General Grant should be buried here. That colored man was Professor Greener. He was a graduate of Harvard and a brilliant scholar of his day. I had known him for some years, and when I began casting about for just the right man to be secretary of the permanent commission, I chanced to think of Greener. I had every confidence in his ability to fill creditably the executive office of the commission, and then there was the other thought, that the presence of a colored man on the commission would go a long way to showing the nation that all manner of New Yorkers were working together to have their city named as Grant's permanent burial place. So, at my request, Greener was appointed secretary and I have every reason to believe that the effect of his appointment on the mind of the public was just what I thought it would be. In short, I am convinced that simply by being first in the field with a perfect working organization having a negro executive officer, New York gained for all time the proud distinction over all competitors of being the burial city of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant."

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Why He Went to Congress

"Little Giant" Became Representative for Purpose of Having Remitted an Old Fine Imposed on General Jackson.

In 1838, when he was 25 years of age, Stephen A. Douglas ran unsuccessfully for congress. Three years later he took a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state of Illinois. Yet another two years and he had resigned his judgeship to go to Washington as a member of the house of representatives. Connected with his second race for congressional honors is the anecdote I am about to tell.

After he had become a supreme court judge, the "Little Giant's" friends were of the opinion that he had given up all of his youthful desire to sit in the lower house of the federal legislature, and they stood ready to do all they could to keep him on the supreme court bench indefinitely. But he had been interpreting the laws less than two years when he made known to his friends that he desired greatly to be nominated again for congress. Some of his friends remonstrated; why, they asked, did he want to give up a high judgeship for a position in congress and thus remove himself from Illinois as an important public figure? This was Mr. Douglas' reply, substantially:

"Since I have been on the bench I have met a southern Democrat who was not only a political follower but is also a strong personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He has told me many interesting things about Jackson, and from him I first learned of the fine that was imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans when he put that city under martial law in 1814, preparatory to preparing it against attack by the British in the War of 1812. At that time General Jackson caused the arrest of a Judge Hall and for this act was fined $1,000 for contempt. Then he went in and won the Battle of New Orleans, but to this day the fine stands against him. Gentlemen, I have thought much about this incident—about the inconceivable wrong that was done General Jackson at that time, and I want to go to congress to right it. I want to do all I can to see to it that this old fine is remitted with compound interest. I therefore very much want you to support me for a congressional nomination."

Nominated and elected to congress in due course, one of the first official acts of Representative Stephen A. Douglas was to introduce a resolution authorizing the return, with compound interest, of the fine of 30 years before to the victor of New Orleans. Early and late, in and out of session, and with all the earnestness of his being, Mr. Douglas, then thirty years of age, advocated the passage of the resolution, and with much less difficulty than he had anticipated, he finally had the satisfaction of knowing that the fine, with interest, would be returned to "Old Hickory," then with less than two years of life before him.

It was in 1856, when he was on a lecture tour in Illinois, that the late Parke Godwin, author, editor and son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, was told this anecdote by several of the "Little Giant's" close friends in Springfield. Four years later, when Douglas was making his campaign for president, Mr. Godwin met him for the first time and related this anecdote as he had heard it.

"Why," exclaimed Douglas, in apparent surprise, "where did you hear that story? Yes, it is true, every word of it," he added a few moments later, "and if I had not heard incidentally of the grave injustice done General Jackson I might not have been stirred up sufficiently to run for congress again. But however that may have been, one of the most satisfying recollections of my public life is that I was able to right this great injustice inflicted upon General Jackson thirty years before. And I have no correspondence that I have treasured up more carefully than the personal note which I received from General Jackson acknowledging his appreciation of the service I was able to do him in his old age."

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Randall's Moment of Suspense

How He Barely Averted a Fierce Personal Encounter Between Sparks of Missouri and General Weaver.

In December of 1881, a short time after General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio had succeeded the late Samuel J. Randall as speaker of the house of representatives, I spent an evening with the great Democrat of western Pennsylvania at his home a few blocks distant from the national capitol. Mr. Randall lived in a little two and one-half story brick house, in a quiet and somewhat obscure corner of Washington, and it represented practically his entire savings while a member of congress, of which he was speaker from 1876 until a change of party elevated Mr. Keifer in his stead.

I was received by Mr. Randall in his study, a little rear room on the second floor. It was one mass of documents, books, reports and the various printed paraphernalia of legislation. The conversation led up to Mr. Randall's great work in 1874, when, by leading a filibuster of forty-eight hours' duration, he defeated the obnoxious "Force bill" of that year. I remarked that he must have been under a great strain while leading the filibuster, which today stands as one of the greatest triumphs of filibustering our house of congress has ever known.

"Well," was the reply, "it is true that during the forty-eight hours preceding the final adjournment of congress I was present in my seat practically every moment of that time, in order to see that by legislative strategy the vote on the bill was delayed until it was time for congress to adjourn. It was a task that involved constant watchfulness and so it occasioned great physical strain. Yet from its effects I recovered completely after a good night's sleep, while from the effects of a moment's mental strain I underwent while I was speaker I did not fully recover until more than a day later.

"On the whole," continued Mr. Randall after a moment's pause, "I think that was the most trying and exhausting experience in my entire career as speaker. It occurred during the closing weeks of the session of 1881. The house was in committee of the whole, with Mr. Covert, who represented the Eastern Long Island district, in the chair. When the house is in committee of the whole, you know, the speaker has some opportunity for relaxation. He goes upon the floor and meets and chats with his friends; it is something like a recess for him. I was thus chatting with a group of friends in the rear of the house when of a sudden I seemed to realize intuitively that a change had taken place in the atmosphere of the house and a desperate situation had arisen. I glanced down towards the speaker's desk, and, though no one had yet taken a belligerent attitude, I felt that there was grave danger of a personal encounter between two members.

"How I reached the speaker's desk I don't know. Nor have I any recollection of pushing Mr. Covert to one side and seizing the gavel. But I do recall most vividly that as I began to pound with all my might with the gavel, I beheld directly before me the most portentous scene that I ever saw in the house. In front of the clerk's desk stood Mr. Sparks, representing a Missouri district, with an uplifted chair as a weapon, and directly across the aisle from him and awaiting the attack in a spirit of defiance, was General James B. Weaver, the Greenback party's presidential candidate of the year before. And it seemed to me that I had never seen such malignant passion upon men's faces. It was the very spirit that leads to murder—and at once the awful thought shot into my mind: 'The eternal disgrace of a murder taking place on the floor of the house of representatives!'

"It was a thought—a situation—that made me desperate. I pounded like a madman with my gavel. I summoned the sergeant-at-arms to get the mace. I put all the energy, both mental and physical, that I possessed in the effort to secure a temporary hesitation on the part of either man to advance to the attack. And, thank God, there was a momentary hesitation—just sufficient to enable several members to recover their startled senses and rush between the angry adversaries.

"As soon as I saw others rush between the two men I knew that danger of a personal encounter was over—and the next instant I sank back into my chair completely exhausted. So great had been the strain, brief though it was, that I felt as though I would collapse; still, I presume the house did not observe my true condition owing to the excitement."

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Had Learned.

"Why don't you get a motor?"

"I don't know whether I could manage one or not."

"That's not much of an argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife."

"Yes; that's what makes me so jolly careful!"

NO ESCAPE FROM THE TUNAS

Flying Fish and Sardines Rounded Up in Schools and Devoured by Hundreds.

I have observed some curious scenes at sea, but never have I seen fear so forcibly expressed as by a school of flying fishes exhausted and at the mercy of the voracious tunas, declares a correspondent of the Outing Magazine. I have had them gather about my boat and cling to its keel as closely as they could, while the air was full of leaping tunas and soaring flying fish. At such times when a school of sardines is rounded up the fishes are so terrified that men have rowed up to them and scooped them in by the pailful.

I have stood, in a boat when the air seemed literally full of fish, the tunas coming up with a rush from below and endeavoring to catch the flying fishes with tremendous leaps. Sometimes they take them in midair; again they strike and knock them higher, bleeding or dead, or miss them altogether. But, whatever the result, the tuna is never displaced; it makes the same spectacular jump, utterly unlike that of the swordfish, shark or tarpon, returning to the sea head first with a graceful curve.

AND A WORTHY DESCENDANT

Original Ananias Need Not Have Been Ashamed of This One of His Many Relatives.

George Nicholson, a Kansas City manufacturer, was discussing the $3,000,000 life insurance policy that has attracted so much attention to him in the insurance world.

"You see," said Mr. Nicholson, with a smile, "we don't live as long here in Missouri as they do in Montana, so insurance is very necessary.

"A Montana man was talking in the smoking room of a Kansas City hotel about longevity.

"'Now,' he said, 'our Montana air is something like air. It makes you live whether you want to or not. Why, my Uncle George'll be 96 next spring, but you'd never think it to see him hoppin' on and off his biplane when he's starting out to see his old folks. My Aunt Lizzie is 80, and she's the junior golf champion of Big Fork. I tell you, she's a peach of a player for a junior. When she gets a few more years over her head, she'll make the older players set up, there ain't no doubt about that. My relations are strong all around Big Fork, Butte and Miles City, but I can't call to mind any of them ever passing in their checks under the century mark.

"'It seems to me I've read somewhere, though,' said a quiet man, 'that one of your relations died very suddenly while still young.

"'Oh,' said the Montanan, 'you're thinking about Uncle Peleg. He got damages from the Big Fork Palladium for publishing a false account of his death. That's all there is to that.

"'No,' said the quiet man, 'it wasn't your Uncle Peleg, and it wasn't in the Big Fork Palladium. It was in the Acts of the Apostles and it concerned your Uncle Ananias.'"

County With One Jail.

Iceland is altogether a law-abiding place. There is only one jail, and that rarely ever has more than two people in it. This is to be largely accounted for by the fact that there is not a distillery nor a brewery in all Iceland. Some liquors are imported from Scotland, Norway and Denmark, but there will be an end to this in the year 1912, when the prohibitory law passed by parliament on July 30, 1909, will go into effect. An acute legal gentleman of Scotland who has examined it says that "it is hard and fast at every point"—a well-made law. The Good Templars have taken a very active part in securing this law, and they are preparing the way for its enforcement.—Mrs. W. F. Crafts, in The Christian Herald.

A Success.

"They say that new doctor is a fake. How did his instant cure for your wife's sore throat work?"

"Excellently."

"Then it cured her really?"

"No; but she can't speak above a whisper."

Tales of Sea Charming

They Always Have Been Popular Because of the Fascination Exercised by the Deep.

Almost from the beginning of time the sea itself has exercised over man a fascination at once mysterious and terrifying. This vigorous influence of the uncharted main drove men down to the sea in ships that were little more than cockleshells. During the gray depths of the mist, the biting teeth of the winter's gale, the ripping claws of the half-stricken reef and all the other chances and happenings of a tumultuous element, men have set sail, each little crew of Argonauts in search of its own particular fleece of gold.

Thus, the cause of the popularity of the sea story is not hard to understand. The adventures of that bold soldier-mariner of Greece, the crafty Ulysses, form one of the most interesting chronicles of the world's literature. The voyage of Jason and his band, with their trials and their final success in their undertaking is another treasure of the classics.

In more modern times the life of the Norseman, that rugged explorer of pathless expanses, the half-piratical exploits of Drake, the repulse of the Armada by that dauntless lion of the seas and his compeers, the victories of Nelson, the crippled hero who led his fleets "half round the sea girt ball" in pursuit of the hereditary enemies of old England, all have given us thrilling history and no less heart gripping tradition.

The Thing.

"I understand that heiress Jobbins married was rather old. What was her age?"

"I guess as far as Jobbins was concerned, it was heritage."

Irish Proverb.

The man who won't open his purse will open his mouth.

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 9, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....$1.50
Six Months..... 75

Up to the Home Merchant.

That octopus, the catalogue house, which stretches its tenacles to every nook and corner of the country, sucking the sap of life, in the shape of dollars and cents, out of each and every community, should be viewed with disfavor by every man and woman who has the welfare of his community at heart. It may seem a trifle sordid to mention dollars and cents as the sap of life of a community, but such is the case, nevertheless. We might have our city surrounded by beautiful parks, and all of the streets of marble, and the stores and hotels furnished in the most handsome and elaborte manner, but if the business is not here to keep things moving it will not be very long before civic pride will be a thing of the past and merchants and everybody else will be vieing with each other to figure how to save a cent rather than to try to find ways for spending their money, for they won't have money to spend.

People in a community ought to take pride enough in local matters so as to trade at home without any coaxing or extra inducements, but unfortunately for the country town, all people are not built on this plan.

As a consequence something should be done to offset this tendency to go abroad for goods, and it looks very much as if it was up to the home merchant to turn the trick.

Associations can be formed at the meetings of which resolutions will be passed condemning the mail order house, and country newspapers can howl about the matter, but after it is all over it is entirely probable that the mail order house will continue to do business at the old stand and that suckers will continue to bite in sufficient quantities to make it worth their while to continue in business.

The country merchant can mitigate the evil, however, by putting forth his wares in attractive shape, advertising them properly and making an effort to give his customers as good values as possible for their money, and then by practicing what he preaches. This last is quite an important item and should not be neglected under any circumstances.

There are people who would rather trade at home, even if it costs them a trifle more, and then there are those who would rather send outside for what they get, even if they do get soaked about nine times out of ten. For the latter class there is very little help. The following is taken from the Marshfield News, and is worth reading:

"Every town in America taxes the traveling circus. Why? Simply because it is argued that the circus takes money out of the town. This argument is a sound one. Self preservation is nature's first law. The circus realizes the soundness of the argument. It pays its license cheerfully. There is no way to collect license from the big catalogue house that pays no taxes in the local communities from which it draws its sustenance. It comes in and brazenly competes with the public spirited town-building retail merchant who pays taxes, helps in the various public enterprises for the good of the town, contributes to the local churches, helps maintain the local schools, and serves on the school board or in the village council without a cent of pay. The circus comes but once a year—and the circus has redeeming features. It buys feed for the horses, provisions for the performers. Even the smallest traveling aggregation must leave some money in the town before it goes away. A minstrel show carrying only 5 or 6 people puts up at the local hotel and puts some money in circulation. But the catalogue house is bleeding the small towns every day of the year and it has no redeeming features. Did the catalogue house ever contribute one penny toward the good roads fund of your county, to your athletic park, to your base ball club? Just think it over. The merchant owes it to himself, to his town and to the catalogue house to use the weapons of "co-operation" and "association" to keep the catalogue house out of his town. And the consumer should be urged to use the effective weapons of "loyalty" and "neighborliness" to destroy this vampire that thrives and fattens on the life blood of the small town."

PRACTICE CLEVER GAME ON FARMERS

Antigo Journal

The postal authorities have discovered the cleverest swindling game worked in Wisconsin in the last ten years. One of the gang would enter a town and make a large deposit in one of the banks. All bills incurred would be paid with checks, thus establishing a good credit. They would tour the surrounding country, paying remarkable prices for produce and paying all farmers in checks. The goods would be delivered immediately to them. They re-crated it and shipped it east, drew their deposits from the bank before the checks came back, and left for parts unknown.

The gang worked in Minnesota and Iowa also and their total profits were $10,000. Edward Davis has been arrested, charged with using the mail to defraud Wisconsin farmers.

He pleaded guilty. His brother was sentenced to five years in Fort Leavenworth at the last term of federal court.

Hexamethylenetetramine.

Is the name of a German chemical, one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and anti-septic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy promptly at the first sign of kidney trouble and avoid a serious malady. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

The Ten cent Oleomargarine Tax

Why did the Congress of the United States enact the present oleomargarine law which provides for an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine? Was it to permit the butter producers of the country to exact a high price for buttor as has been claimed? To make such a claim is a pretty serious indictment of our federal law making body. Of course butter is higher in price than it was ten years ago but so are other necessities of life. The percentage of oleomargarine now being put upon the market bears a higher ratio to the amount of butter consumed than it did ten years ago This coupled with the fact that less than three per cent of the oleomargarine sold is taxed at ten cents per pound proves that the oleomargarine law has absolutely nothing to do with the price of butter.

Congress enacted this law to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. The law was never intended to prevent the honest sale of oleomargarine or to enhance the interests of the butter producers of the country, but rather to protect the one against fraud in the purchase of butter or oleomargarine and the other against fraudulent competition.

Congress intended to compel the sale of oleomargarine in its natural color (which is white or nearly so) instead of in the natural color of butter (which is yellow). Congress at the same time reduced the former tax of two cents per pound on oleomargarine to one-fourth of a cent per pound when the product is not artificially colored to look like butter.

Congress used its taxing power to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine because it had no other effective means of accomplishing that result. When oleomargarine is put upon the market in its natural color, thus making it impossible to commit fraud, the tax is one and three-fourths cents less per pound than under any previous olemargarine law.

The butter producers of the country are benefitted by oleomargarine legislation only in so far as the integrity of the dairy industry is sustained—a benefit which is shared by every other citizen. It is a most important branch of agriculture and it is quite as essential to prevent the destruction of an agricultural industry by fraud as it is to prevent the destruction of our banking industry or any of the other industries in which every good citizen is interested.

The National Dairy Union.

Timely Farm Notes.

The rule for feeding grain in the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station dairy herd is to give as many pounds of grain as the cow produces pounds of butter-fat per week.

Now is the time to plan crop rotations for next year. Study the results of the rotation followed during the season. Discover its weak points and correct them in the 1911 system.

Sows which are to farrow this fall should be amply provided with fresh, dry, clean, dustless bedding. Fine oat straw or shredded corn fodder is recommended by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station. Barley straw or wood shavings should be avoided.

The landlord who lets land on shares must give much attention to the management of the farm but he who lets his land for cash need give little attention to the farm beyond the securing of the right tenant under proper agreements. Share tenancy usually yields larger returns to a landlord than cash tenancy because he renders more service, takes more risk and often furnishes more capital.

Nursery trees are the most productive source of infestation from the San Jose Scale and its closely related forms. While all nursery stock coming into the state must bear a certificate of inspection, nevertheless the insect is frequently overlooked. While a careful observation of all new trees is necessary the application of a contract insecticide either before or after planting the tree is better. The use of miscible or soluble oil and the lime sulphur wash is recommended for this purpose by the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station.

A Bumper Crop.

Stevens Point Journal:—G. A. Sutherland of this city and brother, Eugene, of Minneapolis, have just finished threshing the grain which they took off of forty acres of land in the Portage County drainage district. The yield was eighteen hundred bushels of oats from twenty acres; three hundred and fifty bushels of rye from ten acres; three hundred bushels of wheat from ten acres. These figures are machine measure—not weight. It is estimated that the yield—weight measure—will run considerably over these figures. This is no doubt the largest yield of grain ever grown in this section of the country and shows something of the worth of the land in this drainage district. At the prices that are being paid for wheat, rye and oats in this city today, the crop harvested from that 40 acre tract would come to $1,156, or at the rate of $28.90 per acre. One often notices advertisements of western farming lands which are offered for sale, including a table showing the yield of various products—they look good—but notice the proposition right here at home.

Experimental Bulletins.

The Tribune is in receipt of a number of bulletins from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, several of which should be of interest to farmers, and which can be obtained by writing for them. Among those of interest to almost every farmer might be mentioned the following:

"Principles and Practice of Land Drainage," "The Control of Quack Grass and Canada Thistles," "The Curing and Testing of Seed Corn," and "Draft Horse Judging."

Sick Headache.

This distressing disease results from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Get a free sample at Daly's drug store and try it.

NEKOOSA.

(From the Times

The next district convention of Odd Fellows will be held at Nekoosa in February, on which occasion officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Miss May Davis of Sigel who has been assisting Mrs. J. Mosher for the past week, was taken ill last Friday returned home Monday accompanied by Mrs. Mosher as far as Grand Rapids where the young lady's father met them.

Mrs. D. Pollock, who has been visiting at the homes of her aunts, Mrs Frank McGarigle and Mrs. J. Gutheil for a week, left Monday for a short visit with relatives at Milwaukee and Kansas City before returning to her home at Los Angeles, Cal.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Pearson was saddened last Sunday night when their baby boy, Floyd Stuart, passed away, the cause of death being cholera infantum. The baby was one year and a week old at the time of his death.

About twenty-five of the lady friends of Mrs. F. H. Richmond tendered her a farewell surprise party last Tuesday evening. They enjoyed themselves at whist after which dainty refreshments were served.

David C. Gray passed away at the home of his sister, Mrs. O. B. Quint, in the town of Saratoga, Monday, October 31, at the ripe old age of 80 years, 2 months and 19 days, having been born in the state of New York, August 12, 1830

John Young of Tomah arrived Tuesday and is a guest at the homes of his sisters, Mesdames Brazeau and Fitch, this week.

PITTSVILLE.

(From the Record.)

Cabbage has commenced to come into the city in large quantities. We understand the price is $6.00 per ton, $2.00 higher than last year at the commencement of the hauling season, and some higher than the price after shipments had advanced later in the season.

George James had the thumb of his right hand split to the first joint and the fore finger of the same hand considerably lacerated by a shingle saw at the McCoy mill Monday. He was sawing heading and had reached in to pick out a sliver that had got lodged in the saw when the hand was caught by the teeth of the saw.

G. H. Schiller, who is employed in the Soo car shops at North Fond du Lac, visited at his home here last week.

James Wallace of Chicago is visiting at the F. P. Hiles farm at Dexterville.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chamber, Nov. 1st. 1910.

Council met in regular session Mayor Wheelan presiding.

Present Alderman Andrew, Bamberg, Abel, Billmyre, Ellis, Davis, Getzloff, Lukaseski, Gilmaster, Jackson, Proibanow, Mosher, Payne and Joffrey. Absent Alderman Punter and Nash.

On motion the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with. The committee to whom was referred the matter of purchasing corner stones for the Robinson Park reported that they had purchased 4 corner stones 8 in. by 8in. and 4½ft. long with the letters R. P. to be placed on top of each stone for $30.00 dilvered at the park.

On motion the report was accepted by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Snider and eleven others for placing a street light at the intersection of 11th and Saratoga streets reported recommending that the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. On motion the report was accepted.

The committee on general business reported on the petition of W. A. Meyers and others praying for an arc light on Lincoln street where G. street meets Lincoln street recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that a 50 candle power arc light be put in.

On motion the report was accepted and light ordered in by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll.

The finance committee reported on the bill of A. L. Fontaine for printing liquor license applications recommending that the bill be allowed at $63.70.

On motion the report was adopted by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll and the clerk instructed to pay the same.

There was a remonstrance presented signed by Ed. Monske and four others against the construction of the sewer on Freemont street that was ordered in at the August meeting. On motion the sewer committee were instructed to disregard the remonstrance.

On motion the petition of Max Urbanowski and 16 others for the placing of a street light at the intersection of High street and 12th avenue north was referred to the committee on general business. The following resolution and petition was presented and on motion referred to the street committee for their approval.

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 1st, 1910.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned Lyon Land Company, hereby present a proposed plat of Lyon Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids, and we would respectfully petition that you approve the same that we may have said plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in accordance of law.

We also hereby petition your Honorable Body to abandon that part of Thirteenth Avenue South lying and being between Franklin Street West and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's Right of Way, being a distance of about 143 feet.

Respectfully submitted,
Lyon Land Co., by
C. Lyon,
President.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Mayor and the Common Council of the city of Grand Rapids, that permission is hereby given to Lyon Land Company, a Wisconsin Corporation, owner, to plat that part of Gov't. Lot No. 3 in Sec. No. 18, Twp. 22 North of Range No. 6 East, which lies South of the Nekoosa branch of the Princeton & Northwestern Railway Company's Right of Way, and all that part of said Lot No. 3, which lies North East of the main line of said P. & N. W. Right of Way, excepting that part of said Lot. No. 3 heretofore platted and recorded as River Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids, into Streets, Blocks, Lots and Alleys, the same having been duly platted according to law and in accordance with the plat hereby submitted, said platted addition being known as "Lyon Park Addition to the City of Grand Rapids," and Lyon Land Company is the owner thereof.

That said plat of said premises herein described and submitted is hereby approved and adopted in all particulars and said Lyon Land Company is hereby authorized to have said plat recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Wood County as provided by law.

Dated at Grand Rapids, Wis., this ——day of——A. D., 1910.

Mayor.

City Clerk.

State of Wisconsin) SS.
Wood County)

I, M. G. Gordon, City Clerk of the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution is a true and correct copy of a resolution filed in the office of the City Clerk of said city on the 1st day of November, A. D., 1910, and duly adopted by the Common Council of said City on the ——day of——A. D., 1910.

Witness my hand and the official seal of said City at the office of the City Clerk, this—day of—A. D., 1910.

City Clerk.

On motion the matter of placing the calaboose in proper condition was referred to the committee on general business with instructions to make the necessary improvements.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance to compel loafers and tramps to go on the chain gang.

On motion by unanimous vote the clerk calling the roll the following bills were allowed.

F. E. Kellner, coal	$ 216 03
Labor, east side	552 85
Labor, west side	458 65
Labor, Oak street sewer	98 80
Labor, 8th street south waterworks	381 92
Labor, 3rd ave south waterworks	142 62
Labor, 17th ave sewer	429 04
Labor, waterworks	148 38
Labor, waterworks Madison Street	154 48
J. A. Staub, lamp batteries	15 95
Bossert Bros., Coal, cement etc.	80 48
Henry Goldberg, sprinkling	10 00
Griesbach Bros., blacksmithing	6 97
A. F. Billmyre, Balance on jail contract	80 00
Electric & Water Co., lights	949 82
Louis Punter, gravel	27 00
M. G. Gordon, Express and postage	2 30
W. T. Jones, Final settlement on reservoir	600 00
Kellogg Bros. Lbr. Co., cement and lbr.	96 02
Ben Hansen, special police	50 00
W. O. Blanchar, fumigating and Quarantining	18 00
Frank Stahl, special police	28 00
T. B. Fenno, collecting dog tax	14 00
Wood County Tel. Co., Sept. service	9 95
Wood County Tel. Co., Oct. service	12 15
E. I. Phillco, Sept. and Oct. bill	196 75
M. Lemense, blacksmithing	32 89
First Nat. Bank, Interest on O. D.	169 75
Wis. Valley Leader, Printing Sept. & Oct.	54 00
B. F. Nason, repairing scales	20 60
Centralia Hdw. Co., supplies	37 04
Frank Wagner, burying dog	5 50
G. E. Foundry Co., castings	19 81
Soo Ry. Co., Freight car sewer pipe	38 32
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Freight water pipe	15 99
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Freight water pipe	55 74
C. & N. W. Ry. Co., Freight water pipe	21 90
Johnson & Hill Co., supplies	63 10
W. A. Manley Lbr. Co., lumber	83 60
Buffalo Meter Co., meters	14 52
Hoffman Billings Mfg. Co., fittings	138 91
James B. Clow Sons, waterpipe	24 50
Windsor Mfg. Co., pig lead	1 00
C. M. & St. Paul Ry. Co., freight on pig lead	375 07
The Massillon Iron & Steel Co., car water pipe	101 98
Minneapolis Sewer Pipe Works, sewer pipe	1540 56
Red Wing Sewer Pipe Co., sewer pipe	122 50
John Rasmussen, cement work	

On motion the bill of W. T. Jones for labor and material on the old reservoir were referred to Supt. Pfeiffer and City Engineer Philleo to check up and O. K. and if found correct the clerk was instructed to pay same.

On motion the bill of Electric & Water Co., for pumping for October and bill for meter and starting box were referred to Supt. Pfeiffer to report on and if O. K. the clerk to pay same.

Moved and seconded that the city teamsters on either side of the river take an inventory each month of the city tools and file same with the City clerk before each meeting of the council and make brief statement as to their condition.

On motion the matter of widening the street on 3rd Ave. South at the C. & N. W. railway crossing and building sidewalks along the west side of street south from Nels Johnson's property was referred to the street committee and city attorney.

On motion the city attorney was instructed to take up the matter of trains east bound stopping at the crossing on 3rd Ave. South with their agent and Supt.

On motion the clerk was instructed to look up when last fire hose was purchased and report.

On motion the sewer committee was instructed to take up the matter of cleaning out sewer at 10th Ave. North and Rosencrans streets.

The city treasurers report for the month of October was presented and on motion ordered filed and spread upon the minutes.

On motion council adjourned.

M. G. GORDON, Clerk. W. E. WHEELAN, Mayor.

President Waters on the Chicago Stock Show.

Pres. H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College, on a recent occasion expressed himself as follows:

"The International Live Stock Exposition, which will this year be held from November 26th to December 3rd, is the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the improvement of live stock. It is the place where all controversies regarding superior merit are settled for the year, and as such contributes more to live stock improvement than any other single agency in America. As an object lesson it is unequaled on the continent. As a means of awakening interest in improved live stock, it and similar shows are indispensable. It is a liberal education in live stock production for any farmer, breeder or student to attend the International."

Nov. 9 Nov. 23

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. F. Sydow, deceased.

On this 5th day of November, 1910, upon reading and filing the petition of Minnie Sydow, former widow of Wm. F. Sydow, stating among other things that said Wm. F. Sydow of the city of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, died intestate on or about the 17th day of January, 1909, and praying that Hugo Sydow be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased

Now therefore upon motion of Geo. L. Williams, attorney for said petitioner, it is

Ordered that said application be heard before me at the probate office in the city of Grand Rapids in said county on the first Tuesday, being the 6th day of December, 1910, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And it is further ordered that notice of the time and place appointed for hearing said application be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county, previous to the time appointed for said hearing.

Dated November 5th, 1910.

By the Court,

Geo. L. Williams, Attorney for Petitioner — W. J. Conway, County Judge

Notice for Bids on Bonds.

—Sealed bids will be received up to twelve o'clock noon of the 16th day of November A. D. 1910 at the office of the County Clerk of Wood County Wisconsin, at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, for the purchase of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars of "Wood County Wisconsin Insane Asylum Bonds" of the denominations of Five Hundred Dollars each, dated December 1st, 1910 payable at the office of the Wisconsin Trust Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or at the office of the County Treasurer of said Wood County at the option of the holder of said bonds, as follows: Three Thousand Dollars April 1st 1911, Four Thousand Dollars April 1st 1912, Five Thousand Dollars April 1st 1913 Six Thousand Dollars April 1st 1914, Two Thousand Dollars each year from April 1st 1915 to April 1st 1921 both inclusive and Twelve Thousand Dollars April 1st, 1930.

Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of four and one half per cent per annum payable April 1st 1911 and semi-annually thereafter as per interest coupons to be attached thereto.

Bids will be considered for the whole, or any part of said issue of bonds and for delivery thereof on January 1st 1911.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check on some National or State Bank for two per cent of the amount of the bonds bid for.

No bid of less than the par value of said bonds will be considered and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Wood County has only One Hundred and Thirty Thousand ($130,000.00) Dollars other bonded indebtedness, has a population of over 30,000 and an assessed valuation of $17,434,500.

Dated Grand Rapids, Wis., this 27th day of October A. D. 1910.

R. E. Andrews, Dist. Atty.
B. R. Goggins
E. M. Deming
Committee on sale of bonds.

Oct. 26

Nov. 2 Nov. 16

State of Wisconsin, In County Court for Wood County.

In re Survey of Section 19 Township 23 North of Range 5 East.

A verified petition in writing having been made and filed by Henry Hackbarth, H. J. Bassuener and Herman Wichmann praying that an order be made by the County Court for a survey of Section 19 Township 23 North of Range 5 East in the Town of Sigel, Wood County, Wisconsin, pursuant to Sections 8220 to 8224 inclusive, of the Statutes.

It is Ordered that said petition be heard before me at my office in the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin on the 28th day of November, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

It is further Ordered that a notice of said hearing be given by publication of this order in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a paper published at the County Seat of Wood County where said petitioners reside, at least three weeks before said hearing.

Dated October 28th, 1910.

W. J. Conway, County Judge.

Oct. 19 Nov. 9

Order Limiting Time to Present Claims and Notice to Creditors.

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Quasigroch, late of the city of Grand Rapids, in said County of Wood, deceased, having been duly granted to Anna Quasigroch by this court,

It is ordered, that the time from the date hereof until and including the 24th day of April, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Joseph Quasigroch deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against the said Joseph Quasigroch, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this court, at its court room in the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the 4th Tuesday of April, 1911, being April 25, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Grand Rapids Tribune, a newspaper published in the county of Wood, the first publication to be within fifteen days of the date hereof.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1910.

By the Court,

W. J. Conway, County Judge

GOOD HEALTH

Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like

GRAND RAPIDS BEER

The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like ***Grand Rapids Beer,*** is proverbial. They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use. In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.

Try our beer. It is the acme of healthful liquid refreshments.

Grand Rapids Brewing Co.

A Home Industry

'Phone 177

Grand Rapids, Wis., Nov. 1910.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, City of Grand Rapids, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit the report of my office for the month of October, 1910.

October 1, Balance in bank	$109 44
Oct. 1, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon Acc. W. T. Jones, crushed stone	201 51
October 1, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, telegram	9 90
October 1, 1910, " " " " " pipe	55
" " " " " " " freight	83
" " " " " " " Water line	17 33
" " " " " " " Grand Rap. St. Ry. crushed granite	3-13
Oct. 1, Rec'd from city Treas., water collected for the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, 1910	4254 61
Oct. 17, 1910, Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, 5 ft. cull sewer pipe	8 75
" " " " " " 1000 brick	12 00
Oct. 20, 1910 Rec'd from M. G. Gordon, dog tax	4 50
Oct. 20, 1910 " " " " " old rubber boots sold	90
	$4618 05
Orders paid by bank	$4152 83
Balance	$456 22
Orders paid and held by bank at close of business Oct. 30, 1910	$30099 35

Respectfully submitted,
SAM CHURCH, City Treas.

CALIFORNIA
On Home Comfort Trains.

which rival the best hotels and insure you every modern travel comfort. The San Francisco "Overland Limited," The Los Angeles Limited, and the China and Japan Fast Mail are all luxuriously equipped. Be sure your tickets read Chicago & North Western Ry. Apply to ticket agents for particulars.—3t

W. Melvin Ruckle, M. D.
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Glasses fitted correctly. Eye and Ear Surgeon, Riverview hospital. Office in Wood Co. Bank Building. Tel. 254

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Office over the Postoffice on the East side. Will practice in all courts Tel. 142

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Office in the MacKinnon Block on the West side, Grand Rapids Wis.

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DR. D. A. TELFER
DENTIST
Office over Wood County National Bank on the east side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 260

DR. E. L. GRAVES
DENTIST
Office in the MacKinnon Block. Office 'phone 254

GEO. L. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block, over Post Office. Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

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Law, Loans and Collections. We have $2,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest. Office over First National Bank, East side, Grand Rapids, Wis. Tel. 338

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Undertakers and Licensed Embalmers
Store Phone 313. J. R. Ragan Res. Phone 69. W. H. Shaver Res. Phone 141. Spafford Block, east side. Lady Assistant.

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DENTISTS
Office over Otto's drug store on west side. Phone 437.

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Now is the time to bring your Cutters to the Anderson Carriage Shop to get them in proper shape for winter use
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M. A. BOGOGER - PROPRIETOR

Store Opposite Ideal Theater, on Vine Street



Out of the Woods

Came the logs for our Lumber. We are very particular about the grade of our

---LUMBER---

and nothing of inferior quality is ever permitted to enter our yard. If you are going to build or do any repairing be careful not to place your order until we have had a chance to give you an estimate. We are certain to give you satisfaction, both in quality and price.

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Are Wonderful Heat Producers
They Heat Where Others Fail

They give June Weather during Winter Months. Are Economical in Fuel Are Easily Managed. Thousands are in use all over the U. S. giving best satisfaction. Install these popular heaters if Comfort is wanted.

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Littl dabs of powder,
Little specks of paint
Make a woman's freckles
Look as if they aint.

A little pile of ashes,
Hardly any slate
Make our coal the winner;
Come and investigate.

BOSSERT BROS. & COMPANY
Office Phone 416 Residence Phone 54

HOW TO SAVE FUEL!
Briefly-BUY A COLE'S HOT BLAST COAL STOVE



It cuts the fuel bill in two because it burns the gas arising frym the coal. Gas goes via the chimney in other stoves. Cole's Hot Blast really makes $3 soft coal work like $9 hard coal. Come in and see that smokeless fuel door. It does away with dust, dirt and smoke in the house.

Our Cutlery has a great reputation in the neighborhood because while the price is cheap the goods are not

D. M. Huntington
... SOLE AGENT ...
East Side -:- Near Library Building

LOUIS REICHEL, Expert Optician
Glasses fitted by the latest methods and all defects of the eye corrected.
If you have had trouble with your eyes
See REICHEL, the West Side Jeweler

We own the only complete set of | Incorporated Paid up Capital, $15,000. | Abstracts of Title of Wood County

TAYLOR & SCOTT CO.
WOOD COUNTY ABSTRACTS
LOANS, and REAL ESTATE. ABSTRACTS OF TITLE MADE OR CORRECTED TO DATE ON SHORT NOTICE.
GRAND RAPIDS - - WISCONSIN

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

Mesdames Hannah Akey and Walter Dixon visited with relatives in Merrill the past week.

Mrs. T. P. Peeronboom spent Saturday in Wausau attending a convention of the F. R. A. lodge.

Mrs. C. F. Baldwin of Appleton is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Arpin this week.

Harry Russell leaves on Thursday for Lynn, Clark County, where he will spend several days hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hilderman of Helena, Mont., are visiting with relatives and friends in the city for a few weeks.

The members of the City Club indulged in one of their occasional banquets at their new rooms on Tuesday evening. The usual good time is reported.

Good Results Always Follow.

The use of Foley Kidney Pills. They are upbuilding, strengthening and soothing. Tonic in action, quick in results. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

MEEHAN

An eight pound baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Velosek on Wednesday.

Miss Dora Warner is at Stanley where she will visit relatives two or three weeks.

E. F. Cole of your city, who owns the Fenton place, is here looking after his farming interests.

C. K. Manser and Matt Hommis of Stevens Point were callers in this vicinity one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilcox and children and Mrs. Jennie Perkins of Meetose, Wyo., visited at the home of L. T. Fox over Sunday. The above named ladies are sisters of Mrs. Fox and were residents here many years ago.

Mrs. Jennie Jewitt of Grand Rapids visited at the Clendenning home a few days last week.

Mr. Madison and family of Stevens Point have moved on the Al. Morrill place where Mr. Madison will be engaged in farming with Mr. Morrill.

Potatoes were delivered to the station with a rush last week as a good many were being held in the fields and the continued cold spell reminded us that it was time to move them to warmer quarters.

Arthur Clendenning was quite seriously hurt one day last week while shredding corn near Plover. He was elevating the blower when the rope broke which caused him to lose his balance and fall from the top of the machine. The blower which also fell struck him very forcibly across the back. He has been unable to walk since but is slowly recovering

RUDOLPH

There will be a double wedding in Green Bay on Nov. 24th in which two Rudolph boys and two Grand Rapids young ladies will be interested. On that day Messrs. Frank and Henry Reimer, sons of townsman Jos. Reimer will be married to the Misses Kate and Rose Mulkins, formerly of Grand Rapids, but now living in Green Bay. They will reside in Green Bay where Messrs. Reimer hold responsible positions in the paper mill.

The Geo. Elliott farm was sold the past week to a relative of Mr. Jacoby from the southern part of the state. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Elliott will move to Grand Rapids.

Peter Krommenaker Sr. and daughters, Lizzie and Anna, were in your city on Friday.

Frank Whitman is entertaining his son-in-law, Mr. Foss of Tomahawk this week.

The S. L. Brooks farm which Chas. Lundgren has been operating for some time has been sold to parties from Illinois. Mr. Lundgren has moved back on his old farm near Rudolph.

M. Hill was in Grand Rapids Thursday and while there he purchased a new plow.

Jacob Kuter is somewhat better after his recent illness.

The box social which was given at the M. Danniston home last Friday evening turned out to be a success. They collected $10 for the M. E. church of Rudolph.

Erick Korslin lost one of his dogs last week and any particulars concerning this dog please notify Mr. Korslin. The dog is quite large with brown and white spots of large size mostly.

We wouldn't have any of our friends believe that our friend and neighbor, Mr. Warren had been in a fight because he has got a swelled lip, it happened by being bumped in the face by his horse in Grand Rapids on Monday.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK

A light snow storm visited these parts last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Spring Creek visited at the F. M. Rouse home Sunday.

Mrs. Edith Phelps and son Arohlo visited at the Claude Lewis home in Armenia last week.

Israel Jero and wife and M. S. Winegarden were Grand Rapids shoppers Monday.

Mr. Bixby and his daughter-in-law visited at the F. M. Rous home Sunday.

Messrs. Frank and Will Lessig, H. Lawrence and Geo. Forrand left on Monday for Buswell where they will spend two weeks deer hunting.

ARPIN

Earl Winebrenner departed Saturday for Fond du Lac where on Tuesday, Nov. 8th he will be united in marriage to Miss Bertha Stolting, of that place. Before returning to Arpin where they will reside they will visit friends at Morrison, Ill. The groom has charge of the Soo Line depot here and is well and favorably known. Altho we are not so well acquainted with the bride we will gladly welcome her among us and extend our heartiest congratulations to the happy pair.

Miss Lena Milbrandt visited with Vesper friends over Sunday.

Quite a crowd attended the Republican Rally at the hall Friday evening.

The Royal Neighbors of Pine Camp decided at their meeting Saturday afternoon that they will give a masquerade ball Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 23rd at the hall. Good music will be furnished. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Joe Rosplock returned from Minnesota Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Oswoll entertained at dinner Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Gus Hause and family, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dingeldein and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bluett.

Allie Vandeplen, who is very ill at his home here with appendicitis, is somewhat improved at this writing.

VESPER.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Varney are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy last Friday.

Murgatroydt Bros. finished the brick work on the Realty Co's. new hotel last week and are now doing the brick work on the bank building.

Geo. Varney, the principal of our school, attended the Teachers convention at Milwaukee last week.

Mrs. Albert Kohls left last Friday for a visit with relatives and friends at Beloit.

Mrs. Wm. Thiemke Sr., Mrs. Wm. Thiemke Jr. and Mrs. Rob Robinson were callers of Mrs. H. Stahl one day last week.

The dance in the opera house last Saturday evening was a grand success both socially and financially.

O. Carlin, the meat man, shipped another carload of cattle to Chicago last Monday.

Market Report.

Patent Flour	$5 90
Rye Flour	4 00
Rye	70
Oats	25
Butter	20-22
Eggs	27
Beef live	$3.50-4.00
Pork dressed	$0-$6.50
Hay, Timothy	$10
Potatoes	25 30

Mrs. Julius Bittner of Mayville is visiting with friends in the city this week.

Dietz Re-arrested.

John F. Dietz was released on bail on Monday but was immediately re-arrested by the sheriff on the charge of shooting Patrick McGin on May 8, 1904. Dietz's companion at the time McGin was shot was arrested and his conviction followed, he getting a term of 15 years in the penitentiary.

Jos. Kirschling transacted business in Stevens Point on Monday.

Nov. 9 — Dec. 14

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, in circuit Court.

Anna J. Hannah, Plaintiff, —VS— Joseph H. Hannah Defendant } SUMMONS.

The State of Wisconsin:—To the said defendant; You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

D. D. Conway, Plaintiff's Attorney

P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

State of Wisconsin } ss
Wood County }

I, Michael Griffin, a sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the summons, and the annexed complaint were handed me for service on the defendant above named, November 4th, 1905. That I have been unable to find said defendant, and am informed and believe that he resides, and now is in Seattle, Washington.

Michael Griffin

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nason.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. B. Burhite.

Atty. O. L. Smith was a Stevens Point visitor over Sunday.

Grocery Business Sold.

Frank Stahl has purchased the F. W. Dankert store near the Green Bay depot and intends to operate the place. The store is located in the Persohn building, and consists principally of a stock of groceries.

TAKE OUT ONE DOLLAR

from your wages this week (more, if you can spare it) and start a Savings Account at this bank. The first dollar will act as a magnet for others and your Savings Book will soon show many entries with a substantial balance to your credit.

All deposits made in our Savings Department on or before Saturday, November 12th, will draw interest from November 1st.

Wood County Nat'l Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Resources exceed One Million Dollars.



"Just Out"

Is an expression you will never hear here. We always keep well stocked up with everything in the way of the

Better Grade of Building Materials

So you can come any time with confidence that you can obtain just what you want when you want it. No annoyance or loss of time such as is caused by the "Just Out" proposition.

Kellogg Bros.' Lbr. Co.

BIG NOVEMBER SALE!
OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE



Special Prices on Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats



$10.00 Your choice for this sale of any ladies' or misses' coat in stock that sold for $10.75, $11, $11.50 and $12.50, consisting of ten distinct new models, all made in the 54 inch length, some lined to the waist with guaranteed satin, and others lined throughout. Plainly tailored coats in black, brown, blue and gray, kersey, broadcloth and fancy mixtures, in all sizes, misses' 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years sizes, ladies' from 32 to 46, for this sale only..... **$10.00**

$7.50 Ladies' and misses' coats, 54 inches long, made of plain colors and fancy new mixtures, all sizes, some with velvet coat collars and others with collars of same material as coats are made, lined to the waist with satin lining, coats that originally sold for $8.50, $9 and $10, exceptionally cheap at..... **$7.50**

Infants' bear skin coats, sizes 2 to 6 years, in red, blue and brown, sale price..... **$1.98**

JUST RECEIVED a few more numbers in stylish long coats for women
---at---
$15.00, $18.00 and $20.00

Skirts of All Kinds

Beautiful new Voile skirts, the very latest styles at **$7.50 $8 $9 $10** and **$12.50**

Misses Chiffon Panama skirts, fast black and nicely made at..... **$4.50**

Women's black Chiffon Panama skirts, new models at..... **$5.75** and **$6.75**



Silk and Cotton Petticoats

Taffeta silk petticoats, in black, navy and red deep tailored flounce, dust ruffle..... **$2.95**

Fancy or plain silk petticoats, in all colors and beautiful changeable effects, deep flounce, and dust ruffle at..... **$4.95**

Women's black sateen petticoats, deep flounce with 3 rows of sateen bands, sale..... **69c**

Women's heatherbloom petticoats, a large selection of patterns, handsomely made at only.... **$1.98**

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Right now is the season to buy your furs. Come and see the handsome furs obtainable for a small price. No misrepresentation. All furs called by their real names.

Black Coney Cafe scarf $5.00. Pillow muff to match $5.00. Set..... **$9.50**

Jap mink shawl $22.50, rug muff to match $20.00. Set..... **$40.00**

Brook mink scarf $7.50, muff to match $6.75. Set..... **$14.25**

Blue Wolf scarf, genuine, $22.50, muff to match $20.00 Set..... **$40.00**

Blue opposum scarf $11.50, rug muff to match $10.00. Set..... **$20.00**

Black or brown Coney scarfs at..... **$1.50 2 3** and **$5**

Black or brown Coney muffs at..... **$1.00 1.50 2 3** and **$5**

Black or brown Coney sets at..... **2.50 3 5** and **$10.00**

Sweaters

Women's all worsted sweater coats, two side pockets, double breasted, in white, red, brown and blue sale price..... **$2.98**

Women's all wool sweater coats, 40 in. length, double or single breasted style, high neck, all colors at..... **$4.98**

Children's sweaters of all kinks and colors from..... **50c** to **$1.50**

See Our Dress Goods Bargain

54 inch heavy cloaking, suitable for children's cloaks and ladies' skirts, sale price..... **59c**

Plain and fancy weave in part wool dress goods that sold as high as 50c a yard, this sale only per yard..... **29c**

A handsome assortment of the latest things shown this season in suitings and dress materials in fancy and plain colors, for this sale, yd. **98c**



Winter Bedding

10-4 cotton blankets in grey and white, sale price..... **45c**

11-4 cotton blankets, extraordinary heavy, gray on tan with pink on blue border, sale price..... **$1.00**

All wool or small part cotton, fancy plaid blanket in blue, pink or tan plaids, sale..... **$4.75**

Full size comforter filled with white cotton, sale..... **$1.25**

Comforter 72x84, filled with one piece carded cotton, covered with Silkoline or Madras cloth, figured on both sides at..... **$2.50**

Comfortable Winter Underwear

Women's ribbed vests and pants this sale..... **25c**

Women's heavy fleeced lined vests and drawers, in white or natural color this sale..... **45c**

Women's natural gray wool vests and pants, flat woven, medium height, sale price..... **98c**

Womens ribbed union suits, a suit, from..... **75c** to **$3.50**

Children's heavy fleeced lined shirt or pants..... **25c**

Children's union suits at..... **75c** to **$1.00**

Parisiana Reducing Corset

STYLE No. 555



THE best Corset made for stout figures; adjustable side straps, perfectly smooth buckle, no possibility of tearing the cloth. Will reduce a figure two to three inches across the abdomen. Made of a good quality Coutil, double side steels, 6 hose supporters attached. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

Our Notion Department is running over with new styles in barrettes and brooch pins and stylish belts.

Barrettes at..... **10c, 15c, 25c, 50c**

Sash pins or brooches at **10c, 15c, 25c, 50c**

See the latest thing in Persian belts at **25c** and **50c**

Here is a bargain in all silk ribbon.

No. 100, 150, 200 silk taffeta ribbon plain colors, yd **25c**

Chick New Fur Hats Just received a line of fur hats for this season, new shapes, made of Coney and Musk Rat Furs, price from..... **$2.00 to $5.00**

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

OUR ANNUAL COAT SALE

To Be Held

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

November 10–11–12



WE have received a large line of new coats, in velvets kersey, broadcloths and fancy weaves in all the latest styles which we are to have on sale these three days, together with the coats we have already in stock. We have divided these coats into lots and you will find they are all GREATLY REDUCED in prices.

ONE LOT OF KERSEY COATS latest styles, that sell from $10.00 up going during this sale..... **$5.00**

ONE LOT OF ODDS AND ENDS Coats of last season's style, but of very good materials that sold from $5.00 to $20.00 going for..... **$3.98**

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Abstracts of Title of
Wood County

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WISCONSIN

LOCAL ITEMS.

Frank Schmeling of Wausau spent Sunday here visiting among friends.

Atty. E. C. Pors of Marshfield transacted business in the city on Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Habner departed on Thursday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Henry Pellersels leaves this week for California where he will spend the winter with his wife.

Dave Woodruff Sr. and James Garrett of Vesper were business visitors in the city on Thursday.

Sneak thieves have stolen over twenty chickens from the hen coop of J. B. Arpin the past few weeks.

—H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta, Wis., cures that awful cough. Johnson & Hill Co.

Geo. Otto departed on Tuesday for Davenport to resume his studies after spending two weeks visiting with his family.

—Look for Gilkey over the Wood County Bank when you want insurance or real estate.

John Hammer, who is employed at the printing trade at Oconomowoc, spent Sunday in the city visiting with his parents.

Miss Pauline Whair departed last week for Fond du Lac, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Frank Broderick.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Karnitz came up from Almond on Sunday to attend My Cinderella Girl at the opera house that evening.

Miss Tessie Yetter of Cranmon arrived in the city on Saturday to attend the Grand Rapids Business College for the ensuing term.

Robert Hannaman, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business.

—Gilkey, the insurance man, is now located over the Wood County bank.

John M. Johnson, one of the substantial farmers of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday and advanced his subscription another year to The Tribune before leaving.

The second in the series of the entertainment course was given on Wednesday evening, the entertainers being Foland and his Italian boys. The number was pronounced a good one by those in attendance.

S. L. Brooks sold his farm in the town of Rudolph last week to Christ Molum of Peoria, Ill., who will take possession at once. This farm consists of 160 acres and is known as the Adam Zimmerman farm.

Arthur Sickles purchased the 56 acre farm of Henry Pellersels in the town of Grand Rapids thru the S. L. Brooks agency. This is one of the finest pieces of land in that town and Mr. Sickles made a very profitable purchase.

Messrs. Andrew and Fred Mosher, Leo Polzin, Dr. E. J. Clark, Alex Baudelin, Chas. Dixon, Jake Gropp, Tom Laramie, Arthur Sickles and A. Trudell departed this morning for Mercer where they will spend the next two weeks hunting deer.

John Bartels of Champaign, Ill., on Thursday closed a deal for the Chas Turbin farm in the town of Grant, consisting of 120 acres. Mr. Bartels expects to take possession of the place at once. The deal was made thru J. M. Gage of Babcock.

Prof. C. C. Parlin, principal of the Wausau high school, was elected president of the Wisconsin State Teachers association at their session held in Milwaukee last week. Mr. Parlin was president of the Northeastern Wisconsin Teachers association.

Minocqua Times:—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carman of Star Lake left Monday evening for Grand Rapids. They will leave there Tuesday evening for Cheyenne Junction, South Dakota, where Mr. Carman has filed on a homestead. Mr. Carman will erect his dwelling and establish his residence and will then return for the winter as the government has granted the settlers a three months leave of absence during the winter.

Andrew Blasig, who has been on the road for the Cranberry Sales Company during the past two or three weeks, returned to this city on Monday, having spent the time in Wisconsin and northern Michigan selling cranberries. He reports that the market is in good condition and that the price is gradually rising and the indications are very encouraging for the growers, to what it was earlier in the season.

Nic Gross and James Mason returned last week from near Baudette, Minn., where they had been to look over their timber claims. They found that their claims had not been injured by the fire, although it had been very close to them. They report that the amount of damage done to the timber in that country can only be realized by tramping thru the country where the fire has been, and that many valuable claims have been utterly ruined.

Mr. Otto Paul, Milwaukee, Wis., says Foley's Honey and Tar is still more than the best. He writes us, "All those that bought it think it is the best for coughs and colds they ever had and I think it is still more than the best. Our baby had a bad cold and it cured him in one day. Please accept thanks." Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Berard-Monegan.

Miss Lillian Berard of this city and Wm. Monegan of Dexterville were married on Wednesday last at the Catholic church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Hamm, and the groom by John Monegan, a brother. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Louisa Berard, and they left the same day on a short wedding tour.

Both the contracting parties have many friends in this city and vicinity who will unite with the Tribune in wishing them a happy journey thru life.

Mrs. B. R. Goggins has been a guest at the L. M. Alexander home in Milwaukee the past week.

Hon. T. E. Nash and son James departed on Monday for Honolulu where they will spend the winter.

A. I. Chambers purchased the Garry Mason home on First Avenue on Monday. Consideration private.

Mrs. Leon LaSarge, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, left for her home in LaCrosse last week.

A. J. Pankow, editor of the Democrat of Marshfield, was in the city on Friday on business. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. Oscar Crotteau returned last week from Oshkosh where she has been for several weeks, having submitted to a surgical operation by Dr. Oviatt.

Miss Inez Reichel, who is attending the Milwaukee Normal, was home last week to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

The members of the west side Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold a 10c social at the home of Mrs C F Kellogg this afternoon

Mrs. C. Blaisdell, who had been visiting her people in this city for the past three weeks, left on Thursday for Montana, where Mr. Blaisdell is located.

G. Bruderli is now nicely located in his shop on the west side, just west of the Soo tracks, and will be pleased to meet any of his old friends who may need shoe repairing.

George N. Wood, the real estate man, has taken one of the suite of offices occupied by Attorney Geo. L. Williams in the Wood block over the post office, where he can be found hereafter by his friends.

If you have not ordered your calendars for 1911, call at the Tribune office and see what we have to offer you in this line. You will want designs that are handsome and distinctive, and you can find them here.

Dr. S. E. Cottrill, veterinarian, who has been in partnership with Dr. V. P. Norton for some time past, has located in the west side and can be found at Jos. Whair's livery stable by those wishing his services.

The snow storms of last week delayed work on the new Congregational church and the Johnson & Hill store building, but it has since been resumed and there is now hope of getting them both enclosed before cold weather sets in for good.

Adam Paulus of Marshfield was in the city on Thursday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. He returned home the same afternoon, being accompanied by his mother and sister, who had been visiting at the Geo. W. Paulus home.

One of our citizens was arrested last week for dumping rubbish on the river bank and it cost him something over six dollars to settle with the justice, the complaint being made by Ben Hanson. Better observe the statute in this matter and keep out of trouble.

H. H. Lueck of the Wanpaca Music Co. was in the city on Saturday, having come here for the purpose of looking up a location for a music store. He leased the Farrish building on the east side near the opera house and expects to open there on the 17th of November with a stock of music and musical instruments.

Kirk Muir, who has been in poor health for some time past, left last week for Mazomanie, where he will visit his grandparents for a short time, after which he may go south. It is hoped that outdoor exercise will prove beneficial to him, and his many friends here will hope to hear of an early recovery.

Griffin-Gordon.

Miss Mae Kathryn Griffin of this city and Fred R. Gordon of Oakfield were married in this city on Thursday morning at SS. Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Gordon, sister to the groom, and the groom by Phil Griffin, brother to the bride.

After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, and at 1:35 the young couple left on the Northwestern for Milwaukee and other points on a wedding tour, after which they will make their home in Fond du Lac.

The bride is the daughter of Sheriff and Mrs. Michael Griffin of this city and a most estimable young lady, while the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gordon of Oakfield, and is a young man of good character and sterling worth. They have many friends here and at Marshfield, where the bride formerly lived, and the Tribune unites with these in extending the heartiest of congratulations.

Dollars Hidden

in tea cups, stockings, old shoes and under the carpet aren't doing much to build up the industries of our community. That's where we make ourselves useful.—We furnish a much safer depository for the money than the best hiding place ever invented, and by gathering together the many scattered dollars we are able to help keep the wheels of business moving.

This means employment for those who wish it and prosperity for all. The smallest account, (even one dollar) is welcome.

First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Savings deposits made on or before the 12th of the month, receive 3 per cent interest from the 1st.



JUST A MINUTE—

NOVEMBER

Mr. Taft, who rules the nation,
Offers this, his proclamation:

Whereas, Providence continues
Blessing us from day to day,
And the boom of independence
Has, we take it, come to stay;

And whereas, Indulgent Nature
Lavishes upon us still
Bounty in excess of what the
Weather and the bugs can kill;

And whereas, the old republic
Couldn't be improved upon,
Notwithstanding everybody
Gets to run it off and on;

Therefore, I, as delegated
Now and for a short time hence
President, decree that turkey
Shall go up to 20 cents.

That's about all there is to it. Once the country raised its own, and the White House proclamation was not greeted with a groan. Father simply grabbed the hatchet, mother got the water hot, father read the proclamation to the turkeys in the lot, all the young and female turkeys promptly fainted from the shock, and after due farewells the gobbler laid his head upon the block.

No one telephoned the butcher, asking what a turkey cost. No one in his deep resentment wished the Pilgrims had been lost. No one, while the feast proceeded, knew the torment of the ruck figuring upon his napkin what the day had set him back.

Everybody was provided, as the founders pre-supposed. No one can be very thankful, if the truth should be disclosed, paying what we pay for turkey, and, for all of Heaven's gifts, feeling that the day was founded for the Armours and the Swifts.

November gets its name from the Latin novem (nine), and was originally the ninth month of the year. This brought Thanksgiving around two months earlier than we have it now, and it became very unpopular. The insurgents, who constituted a majority in the agricultural districts, were bitterly opposed to it. They made two contentions: First, that young turkeys were not old enough to market; second, that crops had not progressed to the point where it was possible to make out whether there was anything to be thankful for or not. In 713 B. C. the storm broke. The Insurgents carried Gaul, Britannia and 17 other doubtful States, and the Forum immediately assembled and made November the eleventh month of the year.

The festive colt will sniff the air and don his heavy underhair, and the frenzied candidate will jump and hop around upon the stump. He'll point with pride and view with fear, and suck and blow the atmosphere, and then, together with his colt, await with prayer the result.

Does reason haply hold its sway, or is it madness for a day will tell the people what to think and put the country on the blink? One cannot tell, but must abide the count that sees him justified in courage, confidence or doubt, according as it may turn out.

One thing alone is sure, it seems, and that is this: No one esteems a patriot in politics. We only trust him while he sticks to war, with all its thrill and throb. The moment that he wants a job somewhat conspicuous for pay, by Jove! we don't know what to say.

But whether we do ill or well, election day alone can tell, or whether love for us and fear did any good, will then appear. We have to judge men as we may, and where the candidates all say about the same thing in the end, one scarcely knows who is a friend.

At any rate the snow will fly, and the wild duck spin across the sky with both eyes focused on the ground, and his tail-piece going round and round. The eager hunter will deploy and supplement the live decoy, and the pneumococcus, while he toots, will perforate his rubber boots.

A little shooting now and then is relished by a lot of men. They like to gallivant about and let the farmers run them out. It does them good to feel, by jing, that Morgan don't own everything, and if he came in consequence, and also tried to climb the fence, together with his dog and gun, he, too, would also get the run.

November will be unusual this year for the reason that there will be no full moon. This is because there will be a total eclipse of the moon on the night of the 16th, when it would otherwise be full. This eclipse will be visible in the United States and in Wall street, and it will send bacon down a couple of points.

The breath of Winter will distil upon the outer windowsill, and the chilling calf will hump his back and burrow deeper in the stack. The hired man, with wintry spurts, will put on both his undershirts, and the plutocrat who sells us coals will pry our bodies from our souls.

Then let us all embrace the chance and be as merry as we may, for whether we desist or dance, the fiddler is for all to pay. The gentle autumntime will pass, the countryman will kill his hogs, the cotton-tail will weave the grass around the obfuscated dogs, the honking goose will ride the heights with that weird loltering of his and the wolf will sit around o' nights and tell the moon how thin he is.

O woe is us who could enjoy the autumntime for aye and aye, and what with growing soul employ its witchery from day to day. The phosphorescence in the sky, the quail soft-piping on the hill, the blackirds ever bobbing by, and the wind soft-sighing where it will.

But happiness can never last, as Antony could apprehend, and holding Cleo to him fast, destroyed himself before the end. The summer cometh after spring, and winter merciless withal, as truly must succeed the sweet and gentle blandishments of fall.

At any rate upon a day
Deciphered in the almanacs,
December, desolate and gray,
Will come to whistle through the cracks.

Turkey Supper.

—The east side Congregational Society will serve a Turkey Supper, Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 5:30 in the vacant building opposite the Wood County Bank.

Menu.

Roast Turkey	Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes	Hubbard Squash

Sandwiches

Cranberry Sauce	Pickles
Apple or Pumpkin Pie	Cheese

Coffee

Tickets 35 cents.

Both Speedy and Effective.

This indicates the action of Foley Kidney Pills as S. Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich., illustrates: "I have been afflicted with a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble for which I found no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These cured me entirely of all my ailments. I was troubled with backaches and severe shooting pains with annoying urinary irregularities. The steady use of Foley Kidney Pills rid me entirely of all my former troubles. They have my highest recommendation." Johnson & Hill Co. and John E. Daly.

Hunchbacks and Cripples Result of Ignorance.

"Tuberculosis of the bones and joints is responsible for every case of hunchback. Practically every cripple with a stiff hip, short leg or high soled shoe is a living monument to someone's carelessness, negligence or ignorance."

This is the startling statement made by the Wisconsin Anti Tuberculosis association in a bulletin which throws a ray of hope in these encouraging words.

"The hunchback and cripple will have largely disappeared in a generation if we are alert to recognize the possibility of early bone and joint tuberculosis. While there are other conditions which cripple their victims much more is possible in prevention and relief than ever before. Tuberculosis of the bone, like pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, is a preventable disease.

"Bone tuberculosis is a germ disease. It is the most common in children occurring between the ages of 5 and 15 years. It is never hereditary. New born children are in no way doomed if removed from tuberculous parents and unhygienic surroundings.

"Parents too often mistake early symptoms of bone and joint tuberculosis as being growing pains or rheumatism. They rub the sore spots with liniment instead of consulting a competent physician. The child soon becomes an apparently hopeless cripple.

"Some of the danger signals are: In spinal disease, a slight disinclination to indulge in usual play or sports; in disease of the hip, a slight limp, often intermittent; in disease of other joints such as knees, ankles, wrists and fingers, a slight pain and limitation of motion.

"The slightest symptom should be the cause of an immediate investigation. If suspicions are verified the efficient remedies which exist should be applied without delay."

Great Scheme.

Wausau Pilot:—Frank Mathie has solved a problem which is of interest to all bird hunters. The solution was made while he was up north fishing last week, and the problem was, "How to get birds, without resorting to fire arms?" Frank and several others were fishing in Horsehead lake, using worms for bait. Deciding to try their luck in Hungry Lake, and not caring to tote their poles through the woods, they threw them down on the mossy bank of the lake and left them. After fishing for several hours in Hungry lake, they returned to their fishing place, and on their approach found a partridge fluttering about in the hazel brush and apparently trying to escape from something. Closer observation showed that the bird had swallowed a worm and hook and was held fast. To the man who is not possessed of a gun this method of getting birds is an important discovery. Instead on carrying a heavy gun and a lot of weighty ammunition through the woods and tiring one's self out, why not fix a set line, bait it, place it on some feeding ground and then go and sit for an hour or so and await results? But the yokels down in Madison who frame the game laws will soon get onto the scheme and spoil it.

Indian School Must be O. K.

The Tribune is in receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Extracts from the 31st annual report of the United States Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.; M. Friedman, superintendent."

Among the other statements made in the report is the one which says: "An Indian boy or girl who completes the work in our schools should at least be able to add accurately a column of figures, speak intelligently and grammatically, and to write a legible, correctly-spelled, and properly-formed letter." Now if they can do this, the school must be all right, for there are lots of white high school graduates who cannot do as much, and even University men have been known to fall down on the same proposition.

Cost Him $33.50.

Frank Gollar of Stevens Point has had one of his delusions dispelled. He imagined he could come up into Marathon County and violate the game laws with impunity. He selected the little Eau Pleine river in the town of Bergen as the scene of his operations. When Deputy Game Wardens Foster and Cole swooped down upon him the other day they captured quite a store of furs that had been illegally taken—109 muskrat skins, 7 mink, 3 skunk and 3 raccoon. Gollar was brought to Wausau, pleaded guilty and fined $34 and costs, the whole amounting to $33.50. —Wausau Sun.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.



Will win the stamp of your approval—it creates an impression of goodness when once used that you'll find it hard to change to any other brand.

Contains ALL the nutriment of specially selected wheat—perfectly milled and absolutely pure.

Try VICTORIA FLOUR.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

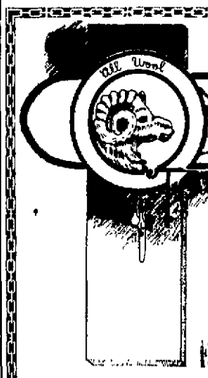
HYGIENIC SHOES FOR WOMEN



Treadeasy shoes for women are made on scientifically hygienic principles. They have rubber heels that take all jar off the spine—not just a lift but a full heel made from new rubber—and cork cushion insoles, with an additional layer of cork and rubber between the insole and outsole making them practically damp-proof. Treadeasys are always $3.50 the pair.



Sold by I. Zimmerman



R. F. MATTHEWS

Do You Need Clothes?
Most People Do.
We can make them for you and make them right.

No need to look like a dummy in front of a clothing store when there is a first-class tailor in town.

LET US SHOW YOU.

R. F. MATTHEWS

A Household Medicine

[illegible] equally good results. [illegible] of her of the family using it. Foley's Honey and Tar does just this. Whether for children or grown people Foley's Honey and Tar is best and safest for all coughs and colds. John Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Notice.

My wife Christina having left my bed and board I take this method of notifying the public not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting. August Kath, Jr.

3 4 p

MAKE A START!



Add dignity, independence, safety, to yourself and to those who depend on you. Get out of that rut of living beyond your income. Saving money acts on the mind like exercise acts on the muscles. It sends new ideas through the brain. Start that savings account now.

We will pay 3 per cent interest on the money you put in our bank and compound the interest every six months.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS

.... WEST SIDE ....

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

We have made arrangements to hold one of the biggest sales of seasonable goods in our history. The prices have been cut in half, so don't fail to come. Look over the list below and you will find that you cannot afford to miss these rare bargains. Come early while the stock is complete.

SALE BEGINS NOV. 8 to 18, 1910

Dress Goods, Etc.

Sheeting worth 6c sale price 4½c
Bleached muslin, good quality 7c
Good heavy outing flannel, worth 9c, sale price only 5½c
Extra good dress goods worth 75c, sale price only 45c
Dress goods worth 50c only 25c
Cashmere regular price 60c, now 40c
Apron gingham, sale price 4½c
Unbleached table cloth worth 35c, sale price only 23c

Sweaters

Ladies' all wool sweaters, white, worth $1.25, to close out at 65c
Ladies' wool sweaters, all colors, worth $2, now $1.48
Children's sweaters, regular price $2.00, sale price $1.48
Children's sweaters, sale price 43c
Men's woolen sweater coats worth $1.48, at this sale 98c

Lace Curtains

Lace curtains worth 65c, sale price 37c
Lace curtains worth $1.25, now 75c
Lace curtains extra large, now $1.25

Scarfs & Collars

Ladies' scarfs, price 50c, now 35c
Ladies' scarfs, worth $1.50, now only 98c
Lace collars worth 50c, sale price only 25c
Lace collars worth 75c only 48c
Lace collars worth $1, now 75c

Blankets

Good blankets, extra size, worth $1.10, sale price 85c
Good blankets, extra large, worth $1.60, at this sale $1.15
Good wool blankets, regular price $5.00, sale price $3.48

Night Gowns and Petticoats

Flannel night gowns worth 75c, at this sale only 45c
Flannel night gowns worth $1.50, sale price only 98c
Flannel night gowns worth $1.25, only 85c
Black petticoats, sale only 73c
Flannel petticoats ... only 23c
Knit petticoats worth 75c, at this sale ..... 40c only 40c
Ladies' heavy fleeced lined underwear worth 50c now 35c
1 lot quilts worth $2.25, now $1.60

Coats

Ladies' coats worth $15, now $9.98
Ladies' coats worth $10, now $6.48
Ladies' coats worth $8, sale price $5.98
Misses coats worth $10, now $6.48
Girls' coats, extra values, and latest styles, worth $4, now $2.98
Ladies' patent leather belts sale price ..... 23c only 23c



DON'T FORGET OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We have the most Up-to-Date Hats, Plumes, Feathers, Etc., and at the lowest prices; we're sure to please everybody

Extra size hose sale, price 23c
Ladies' hand bags worth $1.00, sale price ... only 50c
Ladies' all leather handbags, sale price only 65c

We will sell you all kinds of rubbers at the same price we sold you last year regardless of the advance in rubber prices.

Men's kersey pants warranted all wool, worth $3, at this sale $2.25
Heavy woolen pants at this sale $1.48

We give big reductions on all our Shoes.

Overcoats and Suits.

Men's latest style overcoats worth $12, at this sale $7.50
Men's plush lined fur collar overcoats worth $25, at this sale $16
Men's fur collar overcoats worth $20.00, at this sale $12.50
Men's fur coats worth $20.00 at this sale only $14.25
Men's sheep skin lined, long coats coats worth $12, sale price $6.48
Men's sheep skin lined fur collar coats worth $5, at this sale $3.48
Corduroy sheep skin lined warm bed collar, worth $8.00, at this sale only $5.48
Corduroy coats with heavy wool lining, worth $4, now $2.48
Corduroy coats with leather trimming worth $5, now $3.48
Boys' heavy overcoats worth $5.00, at this sale only $3.48
Children's fancy overcoats worth $4, at this sale $2.48
All our $10 men's suits go at $6.00
All our children's suits up to $5.00, at this sale $2.25

Caps and Mittens

Men's leather lined mittens worth 40c, at this sale 28c
Men's leather mittens worth 75c, at this sale only 48c
Men's good heavy winter caps worth 60c, at this sale 35c
Leather caps worth $1 at this sale 60c
Men's heavy woolen overshirts worth $1.50, at this sale 98c

MAX STEINBERG'S

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
East Side

"The Store for Bargains"

Opposite Wood County National Bank

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL ITEMS.

Frank Schmeling of Wausau spent Sunday here visiting among friends.

Atty. E. C. Pors of Marshfield transacted business in the city on Thursday.

Mrs. Henry Hahner departed on Thursday for a weeks visit with relatives in Milwaukee.

Henry Pellersels leaves this week for California where he will spend the winter with his wife.

Dave Woodruff Sr. and James Garrett of Vesper were business visitors in the city on Thursday.

Sneak thieves have stolen over twenty chickens from the hen coop of J. B. Arpin the past few weeks.

—H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta, Wis., cures that awful cough. Johnson & Hill Co.

Geo. Otto departed on Tuesday for Davenport to resume his studies after spending two weeks visiting with his family.

—Look for Gilkey over the Wood County Bank when you want insurance or real estate.

John Hammer, who is employed at the printing trade at Ocoumowoc, spent Sunday in the city visiting with his parents.

Miss Pauline Wheir departed last week for Fond du Lac, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Frank Broderick.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Karnitz came up from Almond on Sunday to attend My Cinderella Girl at the opera house that evening.

Miss Tessie Yetter of Crandon arrived in the city on Saturday to attend the Grand Rapids Business College for the ensuing term.

Robert Hammann, one of the solid farmers of the town of Grand Rapids, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday while in the city on business.

—Gilkey, the insurance man, is now located over the Wood County bank.

John M. Johnson, one of the substantial farmers of the town of Rudolph, was a pleasant caller at this office on Saturday and advanced his subscription another year to The Tribune before leaving.

The second in the series of the entertainment course was given on Wednesday evening, the entertainers being Foland and his Italian boys. The number was pronounced a good one by those in attendance.

S. L. Brooks sold his farm in the town of Rudolph last week to Christ Molum of Peoria, Ill., who will take possession at once. This farm consists of 160 acres and is known as the Adam Zimmerman farm.

Arthur Sickles purchased the 66 acre farm of Henry Pellersels in the town of Grand Rapids thru the S. L. Brooks agency. This is one of the finest pieces of land in that town and Mr. Sickles made a very profitable purchase.

Messrs. Andrew and Fred Mosher, Leo Polzin, Dr. E. J. Clark, Alex Bandolin, Chas. Dixon, Jake Gropp, Tom Laramie, Arthur Sickles and A. Trudell departed this morning for Mercer where they will spend the next two weeks hunting deer.

John Bartels of Champaign, Ill., on Thursday closed a deal for the Chas Turbin farm in the town of Grant, consisting of 120 acres. Mr. Bartels expects to take possession of the place at once. The deal was made thru J. M. Gage of Babcock.

Prof. C. C. Parlin, principal of the Wausau high school, was elected president of the Wisconsin State Teachers association at their session held in Milwaukee last week. Mr. Parlin was president of the Northeastern Wisconsin Teachers association.

Minocqua Times:—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Carman of Star Lake left Monday evening for Grand Rapids. They will leave there Tuesday evening for Cheyenne Junction, South Dakota, where Mr. Carman has filed on a homestead. Mr. Carman will erect his dwelling and establish his residence and will then return for the winter as the government has granted the settlers a three months leave of absence during the winter.

Andrew Bissig, who has been on the road for the Cranberry Sales Company during the past two or three weeks, returned to this city on Monday, having spent the time in Wisconsin and northern Michigan selling cranberries. He reports that the market is in good condition and that the price is gradually rising and the indications are very encouraging for the growers, to what it was earlier in the season.

Nic Gross and James Mason returned last week from near Bandotte, Minn., where they had been to look over their timber claims. They found that their claims had not been injured by the fire, although it had been very close to them. They report that the amount of damage done to the timber in that country can only be realized by tramping thru the country where the fire has been, and that many valuable claims have been utterly ruined.

Mr. Otto Paul, Milwaukee, Wis., says Foley's Honey and Tar is still more than the best. He writes us, "All those that bought it think it is the best for coughs and colds they ever had and I think it is still more than the best. Our baby had a bad cold and it cured him in one day. Please accept thanks." Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Berard-Monegan.

Miss Lillian Berard of this city and Wm. Monegan of Dexterville were married on Wednesday last at the Catholic church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Hamm, and the groom by John Monegan, a brother. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lucian Berard, and they left the same day on a short wedding tour.

Both the contracting parties have many friends in this city and vicinity who will unite with the Tribune in wishing them a happy journey thru life.

Mrs. B. R. Goggins has been a guest at the L. M. Alexander home in Milwaukee the past week.

Hon. T. E. Nash and son James departed on Monday for Honolulu where they will spend the winter.

A. I. Chambers purchased the Garry Mason home on First Avenue on Monday. Consideration private.

Mrs. Leon LaSarge, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hutchinson, left for her home in LaCrosse last week.

A. J. Pankow, editor of the Demokrat of Marshfield, was in the city on Friday on business. This office acknowledges a pleasant call.

Mrs. Oscar Crottoau returned last week from Oshkosh where she has been for several weeks, having submitted to a surgical operation by Dr. Oviatt.

Miss Lucy Reichel, who is attending the Milwaukee Normal, was home last week to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel.

The members of the west side Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold a 10c social at the home of Mrs. C. F. Kellogg this afternoon.

Mrs. C. Blaisdell, who had been visiting her people in this city for the past three weeks, left on Thursday for Montana, where Mr. Blaisdell is located.

G. Bruderli is now nicely located in his shop on the west side, just west of the Soo tracks, and will be pleased to meet any of his old friends who may need shoe repairing.

George N. Wood, the real estate man, has taken one of the suite of offices occupied by Attorney Geo. L. Williams in the Wood block over the post office, where he can be found hereafter by his friends.

If you have not ordered your calendars for 1911, call at the Tribune office and see what we have to offer you in this line. You will want designs that are handsome and distinctive, and you can find them here.

Dr. S. E. Cottrill, veterinarian, who has been in partnership with Dr. V. P. Norton for some time past, has located on the west side and can be found at Jos. Wheir's livery stable by those wishing his services.

The snow storms of last week delayed work on the new Congregational church and the Johnson & Hill store building, but it has since been resumed and there is now hope of getting them both enclosed before cold weather sets in for good.

Adam Paulus of Marshfield was in the city on Thursday and while here favored the Tribune office with a pleasant call. He returned home the same afternoon, being accompanied by his mother and sister, who had been visiting at the Geo. W. Paulus home.

One of our citizens was arrested last week for dumping rubbish on the river bank and it cost him something over six dollars to settle with the justice, the complaint being made by Ben Hausen. Better observe the statute in this matter and keep out of trouble.

H. H. Lueck of the Waupaca Music Co. was in the city on Saturday, having come here for the purpose of looking up a location for a music store. He leased the Farrish building on the east side near the opera house and expects to open there on the 17th of November with a stock of music and musical instruments.

Kirk Muir, who has been in poor health for some time past, left last week for Mazomanie, where he will visit his grandparents for a short time, after which he may go south. It is hoped that outdoor exercise will prove beneficial to him, and his many friends here will hope to hear of an early recovery.

Griffin-Gordon.

Miss Mae Kathryn Griffin of this city and Fred R. Gordon of Oakfield were married in this city on Thursday morning at SS. Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Gordon, sister to the groom, and the groom by Phil Griffin, brother to the bride.

After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents, and at 1:35 the young couple left on the Northwestern for Milwaukee and other points on a wedding tour, after which they will make their home in Fond du Lac.

The bride is the daughter of Sheriff and Mrs. Michael Griffin of this city and a most estimable young lady, while the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gordon of Oakfield, and is a young man of good character and sterling worth. They have many friends here and at Marshfield, where the bride formerly lived, and the Tribune unites with these in extending the heartiest of congratulations.

Dollars Hidden

in ten cups, stockings, old shoes and under the carpet aren't doing much to build up the industries of our community. That's where we make ourselves useful.—We furnish a much safer depository for the money than the best hiding place ever invented, and by gathering together the many scattered dollars we are able to help keep the wheels of business moving.

This means employment for those who wish it and prosperity for all. The smallest account, (even one dollar) is welcome.

First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Savings deposits made on or before the 12th of the month, receive 3 per cent interest from the 1st.



JUST A MINUTE—

NOVEMBER

Mr. Taft, who rules the nation,
Offers this, his proclamation:

Whereas, Providence continues
Blessing us from day to day,
And the boom of independence
Has, we take it, come to stay;

And whereas, Indulgent Nature
Lavishes upon us still
Bounty in excess of what the
Weather and the bugs can kill;

And whereas, the old republic
Couldn't be improved upon,
Notwithstanding everybody
Gets to run it off and on;

Therefore, I, as delegated
Now and for a short time hence
President, decree that turkey
Shall go up to 20 cents.

That's about all there is to it. Once the country raised its own, and the White House proclamation was not greeted with a groan. Father simply grabbed the hatchet, mother got the water hot, father read the proclamation to the turkeys in the lot, all the young and female turkeys promptly fainted from the shock, and after due farewells the gobbler laid his head upon the block.

No one telephoned the butcher, asking what a turkey cost. No one in his deep resentment wished the Pilgrims had been lost. No one, while the feast proceeded, knew the torment of the rack figuring upon his napkin what the day had set him back.

Everybody was provided, as the founders pre-supposed. No one can be very thankful, if the truth should be disclosed, paying what we pay for turkey, and, for all of Heaven's gifts, feeling that the day was founded for the Armours and the Swifts.

November gets its name from the Latin novem (nine), and was originally the ninth month of the year. This brought Thanksgiving around two months earlier than we have it now, and it became very unpopular. The insurgents, who constituted a majority in the agricultural districts, were bitterly opposed to it. They made two contentions: First, that young turkeys were not old enough to market; second, that crops had not progressed to the point where it was possible to make out whether there was anything to be thankful for or not. In 713 B. C. the storm broke. The Insurgents carried Gaul, Britannia and 17 other doubtful states, and the Forum immediately assembled and made November the eleventh month of the year.

The festive colt will sniff the air and don his heavy underhair, and the frenzied candidate will jump and hop around upon the stump. He'll point with pride and view with fear, and suck and blow the atmosphere, and then, together with his cult, await with prayer the result.

Does reason haply hold its sway, or is it madness for a day will tell the people what to think and put the country on the blink? One cannot tell, but must abide the count that sees him justified in courage, confidence or doubt, according as it may turn out.

One thing alone is sure, it seems, and that is this: No one esteems a patriot in politics. We only trust him while he sticks to war, with all its thrill and throb. The moment that he wants a job somewhat conspicuous for pay, by Jove! we don't know what to say.

But whether we do ill or well, election day alone can tell, or whether love for us and fear did any good, will then appear. We have to judge men as we may, and where the candidates all say about the same thing in the end, one scarcely knows who is a friend.

At any rate the snow will fly, and the wild duck spin across the sky with both eyes focused on the ground, and his tail-piece going round and round. The eager hunter will deploy and supplement the live decoy, and the pneumococcus, while he toots, will perforate his rubber boots.

A little shooting now and then is relished by a lot of men. They like to gallivant about and let the farmers run them out. It does them good to feel, by jing, that Morgan don't own everything, and if he came in consequence, and also tried to climb the fence, together with his dog and gun, he, too, would also get the run.

November will be unusual this year for the reason that there will be no full moon. This is because there will be a total eclipse of the moon on the night of the 16th, when it would otherwise be full. This eclipse will be visible in the United States and in Wall street, and it will send bacon down a couple of points.

The breath of Winter will distil upon the outer windowsill, and the chilling calf will hump his back and burrow deeper in the stack. The hired man, with wintry spurts, will put on both his undershirts, and the plutocrat who sells us coals will pry our bodies from our souls.

Then let us all embrace the chance and be as merry as we may, for whether we desist ar dance, the fiddler is for all to pay. The gentle autumntime will pass, the countryman will kill his hogs, the cotton-tail will weave the grass around the obfuscated dogs, the honking goose will ride the heights with that weird hollering of his and the wolf will sit around o' nights and tell the moon how thin he is.

O woe is us who could enjoy the autumntime for aye and aye, and what with growing soul employ its witchery from day to day. The phosphorescence in the sky, the quail soft-piping on the hill, the blackirds ever bobing by, and the wind sort-sighing where it will.

But happiness can never last, as Antony could apprehend, and holding Cleo to him fast, destroyed himself before the end. The summer cometh after spring, and winter merciless withal, as truly must succeed the sweet and gentle blandishments of fall.

At any rate upon a day
Deciphered in the almanacs,
December, desolate and gray,
Will come to whistle through the cracks.

Turkey Supper.

—The east side Congregational Society will serve a Turkey Supper, Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 5:30 in the vacant building opposite the Wood County Bank.

Menu.

Roast Turkey — Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes — Hubbard Squash
Sandwiches
Cranberry Sauce — Pickles
Apple or Pumpkin Pie — Cheese
Coffee

Tickets 35 cents.

Both Speedy and Effective.

This indicates the action of Foley Kidney Pills as S. Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich., illustrates: "I have been afflicted with a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble for which I found no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These cured me entirely of all my ailments. I was troubled with backaches and severe shooting pains with annoying urinary irregularities. The steady use of Foley Kidney Pills rid me entirely of all my former troubles. They have my highest recommendation." Johnson & Hill Co. and John E. Daly.

Hunchbacks and Cripples Result of Ignorance.

"Tuberculosis of the bones and joints is responsible for every case of hunchback. Practically every cripple with a stiff hip, short leg or high soled shoe is a living monument to someone's carelessness, negligence or ignorance."

This is the startling statement made by the Wisconsin Anti Tuberculosis association in a bulletin which throws a ray of hope in these encouraging words.

"The hunchback and cripple will have largely disappeared in a generation if we are alert to recognize the possibility of early bone and into tuberculosis. While there are other conditions which cripple their victims much more is possible in prevention and relief than ever before. Tuberculosis of the bone, like pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, is a preventable disease.

"Bone tuberculosis is a germ disease. It is the most common in children occurring between the ages of 5 and 15 years. It is never hereditary. New born children are in no way doomed if removed from tuberculous parents and unhygienic surroundings.

"Parents too often mistake early symptoms of bone and joint tuberculosis as being growing pains or rheumatism. They rub the sore spots with liniment instead of consulting a competent physician. The child soon becomes an apparently hopeless cripple.

"Some of the danger signals are: In spinal disease, a slight disinclination to indulge in usual play or sports; in disease of the hip, a slight limp, often intermittent; in disease of other joints such as knees, ankles, wrists and fingers, a slight pain and limitation of motion.

"The slightest symptom should be the cause of an immediate investigation. If suspicions are verified the efficient remedies which exist should be applied without delay."

Great Scheme.

Wausau Pilot:—Frank Mathie has solved a problem which is of interest to all bird hunters. The solution was made while he was up north fishing last week, and the problem was, "How to get birds, without resorting to fire arms?" Frank and several others were fishing in Horsehead lake, using worms for bait. Deciding to try their luck in Hungry Lake, and not caring to tote their poles through the woods, they threw them down on the mossy bank of the lake and left them. After fishing for several hours in Hungry lake, they returned to their fishing place, and on their approach found a partridge fluttering about in the hazel brush and apparently trying to escape from something. Closer observation showed that the bird had swallowed a worm and hook and was held fast. To the man who is not possessed of a gun this method of getting birds is an important discovery. Instead on carrying a heavy gun and a lot of weighty ammunition through the woods and tiring one's self out, why not fix a set line, bait it, place it on some feeding ground and then go and sit for an hour or so and await results? But the yokels down in Madison who frame the game laws will soon get onto the scheme and spoil it.

Indian School Must be O. K.

The Tribune is in receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Extracts from the 31st annual report of the United States Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.; M. Friedman, superintendent."

Among the other statements made in the report is the one which says: "An Indian boy or girl who completes the work in our schools should at least be able to add accurately a column of figures, speak intelligently and grammatically, and to write a legible, correctly-spelled, and properly-formed letter." Now if they can do this, the school must be all right, for there are lots of white high school graduates who cannot do as much, and even University men have been known to fall down on the same proposition.

Cost Him $33.50.

Frank Gollar of Stevens Point has had one of his delusions dispelled. He imagined he could come up into Marathon County and violate the game laws with impunity. He selected the little Eau Pleine river in the town of Bergen as the scene of his operations. When Deputy Game Wardens Foster and Cole swooped down upon him the other day they captured quite a store of furs that had been illegally taken—109 muskrat skins, 7 mink, 3 skunk and 3 raccoon. Gollar was brought to Wausau, pleaded guilty and fined $24 and costs, the whole amounting to $33.50. —Wausau Sun.

Lame back comes on suddenly and is extremely painful. It is caused by rheumatism of the muscles. Quick relief is afforded by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by all dealers.



Will win the stamp of your approval—it creates an impression of goodness when once used that you'll find it hard to change to any other brand.

Contains ALL the nutriment of specially selected wheat—perfectly milled and absolutely pure.

Try VICTORIA FLOUR.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

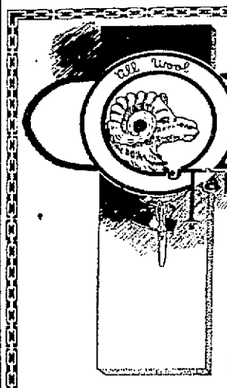
HYGIENIC SHOES FOR WOMEN



Treadeasy shoes for women are made on scientifically hygienic principles. They have rubber heels that take all jar off the spine—not just a lift but a full heel made from new rubber—and cork cushion insoles, with an additional layer of cork and rubber between the insole and outsole making them practically damp-proof. Treadeasys are always $3.50 the pair.



Sold by I. Zimmerman



R. F. MATTHEWS
Tailor

Do You Need Clothes?
Most People Do.
We can make them for you and make them right.

No need to look like a dummy in front of a clothing store when there is a first-class tailor in town.

LET US SHOW YOU.

R. F. MATTHEWS

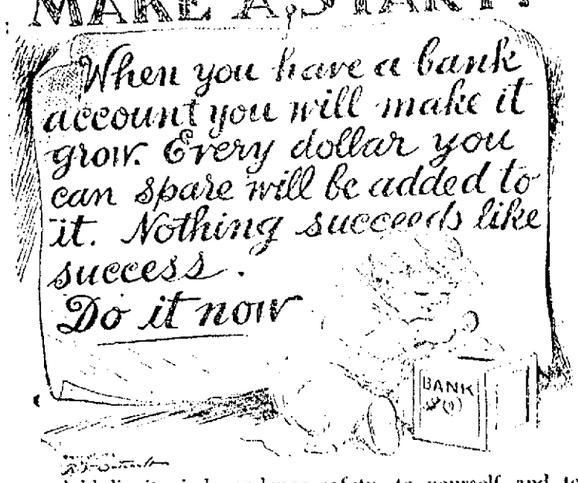
A Household Medicine.

To be really valuable one must show equally good results from each member of the family using it. Foley's Honey and Tar does just this. Whether for children or grown persons Foley's Honey and Tar is best and safest for all coughs and colds. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Notice.

My wife Christina having left my bed and board I take this method of notifying the public not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contracting. August Kuth, Jr.

MAKE A START!



Add dignity, independence, safety, to yourself and to those who depend on you. Get out of that rut of living beyond your income. Saving money acts on the mind like exercise acts on the muscles. It sends new ideas through the brain. Start that savings account now.

We will pay 3 per cent interest on the money you put in our bank and compound the interest every six months.

BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS
.... WEST SIDE ....

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

We have made arrangements to hold one of the biggest sales of seasonable goods in our history. The prices have been cut in half, so don't fail to come. Look over the list below and you will find that you cannot afford to miss these rare bargains. Come early while the stock is complete.

SALE BEGINS NOV. 8 to 18, 1910

Dress Goods, Etc.

Sheeting worth 6c sale price 4½c
Bleached muslin, good quality 7c
Good heavy outing flannel, worth 9c, sale price only 5½c
Extra good dress goods worth 75c, sale price only 45c
Dress goods worth 50c only 25c
Cashmere regular price 60c, now 40c
Apron gingham, sale price 4½c
Unbleached table cloth worth 35c, sale price only 23c

Sweaters

Ladies' all wool sweaters, white, worth $1.25, to close out at 65c
Ladies' wool sweaters, all colors, worth $2, now $1.48
Children's sweaters, regular price $2.00, sale price $1.48
Children's sweaters, sale price 43c
Men's woolen sweater coats worth $1.48, at this sale 98c

Lace Curtains

Lace curtains worth 65c, sale price 37c
Lace curtains worth $1.25, now 75c
Lace curtains extra large, now $1.25

Scarfs & Collars

Ladies' scarfs, price 50c, now 35c
Ladies' scarfs, worth $1.50, now only 98c
Lace collars worth 50c, sale price only 25c
Lace collars worth 75c only 48c
Lace collars worth $1, now 75c

Blankets

Good blankets, extra size, worth $1.10, sale price 85c
Good blankets, extra large, worth $1.60, at this sale $1.15
Good wool blankets, regular price $5.00, sale price $3.48

Night Gowns and Petticoats

Flannel night gowns worth 75c, at this sale only 45c
Flannel night gowns worth $1.50, sale price only 98c
Flannel night gowns worth $1.25, only 85c
Black petticoats, sale only 73c
Flannel petticoats ... only 23c
Knit petticoats worth 75c, at this sale only 40c
Ladies' heavy fleeced lined underwear worth 50c now 35c
1 lot quilts worth $2.25, now $1.60

Coats

Ladies' coats worth $15, now $9.98
Ladies' coats worth $10, now $6.48
Ladies' coats worth $8, sale price $5.98
Misses coats worth $10, now $6.48
Girls' coats, extra values, and latest styles, worth $4, now $2.98
Ladies' patent leather belts sale price only 23c



DON'T FORGET OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We have the most Up-to-Date Hats, Plumes, Feathers, Etc., and at the lowest prices; we're sure to please everybody

Extra size hose sale, price 23c
Ladies' hand bags worth $1.00, sale price only 50c
Ladies' all leather handbags, sale price only 65c

We will sell you all kinds of rubbers at the same price we sold you last year regardless of the advance in rubber prices.

Men's kersey pants warranted all wool, worth $3, at this sale $2.25
Heavy woolen pants at this sale $1.48

We give big reductions on all our Shoes.

Overcoats and Suits.

Men's latest style overcoats worth $12, at this sale $7.50
Men's plush lined fur collar overcoats worth $25, at this sale $16
Men's fur collar overcoats worth $20.00, at this sale $12.50
Men's fur coats worth $20.00 at this sale only $14.25
Men's sheep skin lined, four coats coats worth $12, sale price $6.48
Men's sheep skin lined fur collar coats worth $5, at this sale $3.48
Corduroy sheep skin lined warm bed collar, worth $8.00, at this sale only $5.48
Corduroy coats with heavy wool lining, worth $4, now $2.48
Corduroy coats with leather trimming worth $5, now $3.48
Boys' heavy overcoats worth $5.00, at this sale only $3.48
Children's fancy overcoats worth $4, at this sale $2.48
All our $10 men's suits go at $6.00
All our children's suits up to $5.00, at this sale $2.25

Caps and Mittens

Men's leather lined mittens worth 40c, at this sale 28c
Men's leather mittens worth 75c, at this sale only 48c
Men's good heavy winter caps worth 60c, at this sale 35c
Leather caps worth $1 at this sale 60c
Men's heavy woolen overshirts worth $1.50, at this sale 98c

MAX STEINBERG'S

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
East Side

"The Store for Bargains"

Opposite Wood County National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

FOR CLEAN FOODS.

Addressing the American Health association in convention at Milwaukee, Prof. James O. Jordan of Boston, chairman, pointed out the need of protecting foods from contamination not only by dirt, dust, insect life, dogs and cats, but also from handling by human being, says the Buffalo Express. He must have had in mind careless masses to whom the rules of cleanliness are practically unknown. The effort of the day, among civilized people is generally for clean food. Restaurants are sometimes accused of being less particular than they should be, but local health officials can keep them up to the standard or have them discontinued. If such power is not accessible by any health officer, legislation should provide for such an arrangement. Professor Jordan spoke also for milk, saying: "Less money spent on millinery and beer and more devoted to procuring clean milk will yield health dividends more than commensurate with the capital thus invested." It is hardly necessary for the individual to forego much beer or much millinery to provide clean milk. The task is the community's. Only one class of milk should be tolerated, and that, clean, reasonably rich, and delivered in cleanly vessels and vehicles.

A part of the theory touching the nature of matter is that the ions, which are the constituents of atoms, are not only in constant motion, but that this energy is working toward a lower quality of matter, that is, that gold is developing toward copper or toward some other kind of metal of less value. So of silver and the diamond. These precious metals never transmute upward, but always downward. The changes may not be observed in centuries, but in millions of years they will manifest themselves. This disintegration of the atom and its transmutation into the base metals suggest two inferences—either the advance of civilization in the eradication of gold and other precious metals, or that the so called base metals are of greater value and use in the social economy. Of course, long before the eradication of gold through this process, mankind will disappear from the planet yet the lesson is left by this scientific discovery that in the great plan of nature, copper and iron are more to be esteemed than gold or silver.

The day of a doze is no more—that delicious moment as the day breaks, when the sleeper wakes and rolls over in a half dream and yields himself to a drowsy spell that gives to joy a sort of real existence—well, it is no more these days of advance have blotted it out. Invention and rapid life are too many for it. When a person wakes, he wakes. No lotus-eating for him. No floating away on a silvery mist out into the land of forgetfulness. Listen to that motor cycle running from away down the street, sputtering, cracking and crashing as it comes, rushing past your window as the very devil himself would, and then, that snorting, roaring and slashing clamor sweeping by in the form of an automobile—good-by, old Somnus and Momus, and all ye divinities of night and sleep, farewell, says the Ohio State Journal. Some day we may meet again, but in some other world or some other time when the long, lingering doze at dawn may be looked upon as one of the sacred rights of mankind.

Before the year's outing season is over nearly half a million persons will have sought recreation and health in the national forests. The use of the forests for recreation is as yet in its beginning, but is growing steadily and rapidly—in some of the forests at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. The day seems not far distant when 1,000,000 persons will annually visit them. The records show that the seasonal use of the forests runs from two months in a Colorado forest, such as the Routt, to 12 months in an Alaskan, such as the Tongass. But the uses differ. In Colorado the 2,000 visitors entered the forest to fish, to camp, to climb and to drink the medicinal waters; in Alaska, the 1,000 almost solely to hunt and fish. The 21,000 persons who went into the Coconino forest, Arizona, during nine months went to camp or to enjoy the scenery. The most popular of the forests is the Pike, containing the famous peak of that name.

The official census-statistics give Chicago a population of 2,185,293, a gain of 486,708 in ten years. This is doing very well, as the returns show Chicago to be the second city in the United States in number of inhabitants, ranking next to New York both in population and in rate of increase. Yet Chicago is not satisfied. The metropolis thought it should have at least 3,000,000. Apparently the only way to get such a total is to annex some more of the outlying territory.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer Paulding has made a record for oil-burning warships by running at the rate of 33.94 knots an hour. This feat was accomplished during a standardization trial-trip off the Maine coast, and seems to furnish strong testimony to the effectiveness of oil as fuel.

"Do something for the girls" is a moving plea. The best possible thing to do is to marry them.

Philadelphia's rate per cent. of growth in the last ten years was smaller than it was in the preceding decade. Philadelphia seems bound to put a solid foundation under those slow-town jokes which have done so much to ease the labors of New York paragraphers.

Another big gold-strike is reported in Alaska. That marvelous territory seems to have no end of surprises up its sleeve.

ASCENDS 9,714 FEET

JOHNSTONE BREAKS WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD AT CLOSE OF AVIATION MEET.

IS WINNER OF $2,000 PRIZE

Lack of Fuel Prevents Daring Aviator Going Still Higher—Moissant Captures Another Purse—Englishman Fails in Speed Event.

New York.—The international aviation meet was brought to a close in a blaze of glory Monday when Ralph Johnstone, flying in a Wright "baby" biplane, a craft which he drove for the first time in his aerial flights, broke the world's altitude record by ascending to a height of 9,714 feet.

For his daringly spectacular feat he received a prize of $2,000. If he had been able to soar just 287 feet higher he would have won an additional prize of $5,000 offered on the condition that the altitude record be over 10,000 feet. He was prevented from reaching this height because his machine would not climb and more on account of lack of fuel. The previous record was 9,186 feet.

It took Johnstone about one hour and twenty-six minutes to reach his highest point in the sky. For an hour he was utterly beyond the sight of the naked eye. He made his descent from the perilous height of almost two miles in the air in less than six minutes.

A great air race from Belmont Park around the Statue of Liberty in New York bay and return for a bet of $10,000 a side probably will result from a challenge issued by Claude Grahame-White to John B. Moissant. The challenge is the result of Sunday's race over the same course in which Moissant defeated the Englishman by forty-three seconds.

Grahame-White issued the formal challenge and the Chicago aviator said he would accept it.

Moissant, flying the Blériot in which he captured the Statue of Liberty prize, won the Aero Club of America's distance prize of $2,000. In two hours he made the course fifty-six times, a total distance of about eight seven and one half miles.

Moissant made a sensational landing in front of the grand stand, smashing his propeller and breaking one wheel of his monoplane. He climbed out of the machine, however, uninjured. Latham was second in the race with thirty-five laps.

Grahame White, who was flying in the speed race against McCurdy, overturned in front of the grand stand and was buried under the machine. Helpers lifted the machine off him and he walked out limping slightly, waving his hand to the crowd to let them know he was not seriously injured. His machine was damaged.

OVERRULES LINE DEMURRER

State of Illinois Is Victor Over Illinois Central Railroad Under Decision by High Court.

Springfield, Ill.—A decision of the supreme court of Illinois was handed down Friday in the tax case of the state against the Illinois Central Railroad company.

The state won every important contention with the exception that the opinion holds the accounts prior to 1905 have been accepted by the state and payment made thereon, and that therefore they are not subject to further inquiry.

But for the future settlements and for the settlement of all accounts since Governor Deneen came into office, the court lays down hard and fast rules for accounting by which the state will reap a reward of $2,000,000 a year more in taxes than it has been receiving from the Illinois Central Railroad company.

When the Illinois Central tendered its first payment under Governor Deneen's administration he accepted the money with the understanding the accounting upon which the money was tendered was subject to revision. This act on the part of the governor, the court holds, makes all transactions with the road during his administration subject to further accounting.

The court remands the case to the circuit court of La Salle county, with instructions to proceed in accordance with the views in its opinion. Unless the railroad accepts the court's decision as final, the circuit court of La Salle county will no doubt appoint a master to go into all the details of the accounting since 1905, and the case may be prolonged indefinitely.

The suit against the Illinois Central was filed early in December, 1907, by the attorney general, following a message from Governor Deneen to the legislator, declaring that the road had been so manipulating its accounts as to credit millions of its earnings to the non-charter lines, not subject to the tax of 7 per cent. Later accounting swelled the amount which Governor Deneen declared the road owed to the state from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Morley Gives Up Office.

London.—It was stated Tuesday Viscount Morley has resigned the office of secretary of state for India, and the fact that he declines information on the subject is accepted as confirmation of the report.

Sir William Agnew Dies.

London.—Sir William Agnew, one of the proprietors of Punch, is dead, aged eighty-five. He was chairman of the publishing firm of Bradbury, Agnew & Co., and was made a baronet by Queen Victoria in 1895.

Safety Effort Kills Two.

Rutland, Vt.—Reaching for an old floating pail that he might bail out the boat, one of a party of three belated fishermen who were rowing on the Otter river Monday, tipped over the little craft and two were drowned. The other man swam ashore.

Gary Has 16,802 Population.

Washington.—The population of Gary, Ind., is 16,802, according to the census bureau. Gary was not incorporated when the 1900 census was taken.

Editor Held on Libel Charge.

Philadelphia On a charge of criminally libeling Congressman John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for governor E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and publisher of the North American of this city, was Friday held in $5,000 bail for court.

Boy Killed in Football.

Easton, Md.—Lee Simpson, aged eighteen years, of Trappe, died Friday at his home from the effects of an injury received while playing football at the Trappe high school.

AWARD MINE HEROES MEDALS

FIFTY-EIGHT PERSONS ADDED TO CARNEGIE FUND.

Thirteen Brave Fellows at Cherry Disaster Receive Recognition—Widows and Children Remembered.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fifty-eight names were added to the Carnegie hero list in the United States by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its fall meeting. For acts of heroism thirty silver and twenty-eight bronze medals were awarded the life savers or their families in cases where death resulted.

While heroes and heroines come from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, the greatest number (sixteen) come from Illinois.

The Cherry mine disaster has been considered and thirteen heroes are named from its rescuing parties. First of all is Isaac Lewis, liveryman, who rescued so many miners and then lost his life. His widow is given a silver medal and $10 per month pension, with $5 additional for each of three children until they become sixteen years of age.

Other heroes of the Cherry mine extended medals and pecuniary rewards are Dominik Ferment, Andrew McLuckie, Alexander Norburg, Henry Stewart, Robert Clark, James Speir, John Bundy, Joan Sznabrinski, Charles White, John Flood, Walter Watts and George Eddy.

Allen S. Blood, a school boy of Grayville, Ill., is awarded a bronze medal for saving three young men from drowning. James L. McFarland of West Frankfort, Ill., gets a bronze medal for saving Ruby Cantrell, a fifteen-year-old girl, from being run over by a train.

Henry P. McCoy of Tucson, Ariz., tried to save Frank L. Sherrer at Mendon, Ill., from suffocating by gas. He gets a bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Charles Evans of Mendon, Ill., almost lost his life in the same attempt at rescue and gets a bronze medal and $1,000.

STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH

Garment Workers at Chicago Stone Shops—Thousand More Walk Out—Society Women to Aid.

Chicago.—Policeman Edward Engelmeyer was injured and six men and a seventeen-year-old girl were arrested in a riot of striking garment workers in front of Tieson & Co.'s tailor shop in West Division street Tuesday.

Bricks were thrown by the crowd, which numbered over a thousand men and women, and windows in the first floor of the tailoring plant and in adjacent dwellings were shattered.

Another riot occurred in Market street, near Adams, when a band of 500 strikers invaded the loop district. Mounted policemen, caring not where they drove, spurred their horses upon the sidewalk and into the crowd. The action was greeted with hisses from crowds thronging the streets and in windows.

For a time a clash between the workers and the uniformed men was imminent, but the appearance of more policemen on foot, who forced the marchers to disperse, prevented more serious trouble.

While the police were battling with the paraders, 1,000 more workers walked out in the various shops in the loop district and joined the ranks of the union. The walkout, however, had been expected, and before the strikers could form in line to parade the streets a squad of policemen, summoned by a riot call, dispersed them.

A dozen tailoring establishments signed union agreements. Workers who had quit at the strike order returned to these shops.

Becoming desperate at the progress of the strike, officials of the firm of Hart, Shaffner & Marx, whose shops are practically closed as the result of the general walkout, are said to have appealed to Sheriff Strassheim for aid. They requested, it is declared, that the sheriff swear in the employes now in their shops as deputies and permit them to carry revolvers and "billies."

Fifty prominent society women are said to have offered their assistance in picketing and doing other aid work in the strike, following a meeting in the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union league.

BATTLES WITH THIEF, DIES

Insurance Man Is Shot by Burglar While Wife and Children Look On.

Chicago.—After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with a burglar who had entered his home at 2138 Fulton street, Sunday night, Guy Williams, a solicitor for the Prudential Life insurance company, was shot and killed by the intruder.

Williams' wife and two young sons, cowering behind a door but a few feet distant, saw in the dimly lighted room the struggle of the husband and father with the burglar. They saw the two men fight for mastery. They saw the flash of the revolver shot.

Manufacturer Dead in Creek.

Gillopolis, O.—Charles C. Williams, a manufacturer of Middleport, O., was found dead in Crooked creek, near Point Pleasant, W. Va., Monday. As there was no water in the creek Williams' death is a mystery.

Robbed While He Preaches.

Pittsburg, Pa.—While Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander was preaching in the First Presbyterian church Sunday night, joy-riders made off with his automobile, which he had left standing in front of the edifice.

Marshal Kills Cattle Man.

Cordell, Okla.—George W. Tell, formerly a wealthy cattle dealer of western Oklahoma, was killed at a convict camp near here Saturday by City Marshal Page Nelson of Cordell, following a quarrel. Nelson is in jail.

College Twice Destroyed.

Jackson, Miss.—For the second time in its history Belhaven college, one of the oldest female colleges in this state, was destroyed by fire here Saturday. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Nebraska Slayer Hangs.

Lincoln, Neb.—Bert M. Taylor of Minden was hanged at the state penitentiary Friday. He protested his innocence to the last. He was convicted of killing Pearl Taylor, nineteen years old, a sister of his deceased wife.

Wealthy Hunter Slain as Deer.

Vancouver, B. C.—D. Gibson, a hunter from New York, apparently a man of wealth, was shot and killed Tuesday in the woods north of Vancouver by C. Young, who mistook him for a deer.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO

GARMENT WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE AND MANY ARE ARRESTED.

WELL KNOWN WOMEN AIDING

Roughly Handled by Policemen When They Attempt to Influence Others to Join Ranks of Striking Women—But Still Determined to Win.

Chicago.—Shoulder to shoulder with striking girls, brushing through crowds, rebuffed by police, women of Chicago who have espoused the cause of the striking garment workers appeared in the streets as escorts to pickets for the first time since the strike began.

Two parties left the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union league at 4 o'clock and boarded cars for the clothing factory district. Returning about 6 o'clock they were greeted with cheers by their associates who gathered about them with eage ness to hear the result of the first picketing by others than strikers. Each reported interesting experiences.

One party in charge of Miss Emma Steinhagen, secretary of the Women's Trade Union league, interrupted a meeting of strikers at 1212 Marion court. Miss Steinhagen mounted the platform and said:

"We want twenty girls to go out on picket duty with us. Let's see if we can't get others to join this strike. We shall see whether the police interfere with our rights."

"Then we told them the same old story," said Miss S. M. Franklin when she returned to headquarters. "We told them not to molest anybody, but just walk along quietly. We said we would protect them. But I'm sorry to say that it is impossible for us to protect them."

With the girl pickets, after the rest of the audience had been requested to remain behind, the party marched to Milwaukee avenue and Robey street, arriving just when girls left the factories. In the party besides Miss Steinhagen and Miss Franklin were Miss Caroline Hunt, a representative of La Follette's Weekly, who is investigating the strike, Miss Edith A. Phelps and Miss Lillian Carr.

As they approached their destination they saw a squad of police dispersing a gathering of strikers. The women and girls were arrested. The police had seen them coming and taking them by the arms forced them to pass quickly.

"We attempted to loiter at the curb a bit when a group of men and women were waiting to take a car, but policemen shook us by the shoulder, shoved us into the street and used vile language," said Miss Franklin. "We saw five boys arrested just because they were strikers."

CONFERENCE TO END STRIKE

Strikers' and Employers' Committees Meet to Arbitrate All Points Not Conceded.

New York.—A committee representing the striking employes of all the express companies of New York city and vicinity will meet representatives of the companies in Jersey City, to discuss plans for ending the strike.

The plans contemplated concessions on all points possible and arbitration by an impartial board for the other differences. The prospects for a speedy settlement are very favorable, as the strikers have conceded that there shall be no closed shop demanded and further that the conference committee shall consist of former express employes.

The order taking the policemen off the wagons went far toward restoring strikers and their sympathizers to a reasonable frame of mind.

According to the schedule given out at police headquarters nearly 500 express wagons went through the streets delivering and collecting expressage. These went where policemen were numerous and each wagon was accompanied by one or two mounted policemen.

Despite all the police precaution there was some violence in the city and the strikers continued to receive accessions to their ranks. The organized chauffeurs of the city struck, and some railway terminals were left without taxicab service.

AFTER BALLOON RECORD

Aeronauts Start From England to Capture Title Now Held by Hawley and Post.

London.—With Gaudron as pilot, four passengers, aboard the Daily Graphic, the largest balloon ever built in England, left Crystal palace for Russia in an attempt to make a new long distance record. The record they must surpass is now held by two Americans, Allan Hawley and Augustus Post, who flew from St. Louis to a point in northern Quebec, a distance of 1,255 miles.

Eight Terms Still Tie.

Boston.—Although the average pace was unusually fast, the day's total showing better than twenty-two miles an hour, accidents prevented every effort by the several teams in the six-day bicycle race to make up lost time or gain the advantage by sprinting.

At 9 p. m., after eight hours' riding, the eight leading teams—Kramer and Morin, Folger and Collins, Wright and Palmer, Hehir and Goulet, Wiley and Lawrence, the Bedel brothers, Demara and Williams, and Thomas and McCarthy, were tied at 634 miles.

Taft Hints at Retirement.

Washington.—When President Taft was invited to attend a proposed celebration in Pittsburg in 1914 commemorating the close of a century of peace between the English speaking peoples, under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Rodeph Shalom congregation, he said:

"In 1914 I will probably be your neighbor, living in Cincinnati, and I will try to run over and see you." There was a smile on the president's face, however, when he thus eliminated himself from a second-term consideration.

Bank Robbers Get $10,000.

Columbus.—Robbers, early in the morning, blew up the safe of the Merchants and Farmers' bank at Hilliards and secured $10,000 in gold and currency. The robbers stole a horse and buggy and escaped.

Favors Nine Foot Channel.

Washington.—Engineer Isham Randolph, according to advices here, is satisfied with the army engineer opinion that a nine foot channel in the lakes to the gulf project is sufficient for present consideration.

CONE TO COLLEGE



TRAP BRIBE TAKER

JURYMAN IN NEW YORK MURDER CASE ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING $500.

WEALTHY MAN IS ON TRIAL

Architect Who Figured in Sensational Nan Patterson Suit Is Charged With Accepting Money to Bring in Verdict for Defendant.

New York.—George W. Yeandle, an architect, drawn as a juror in the trial of Edward T. Rosenheimer, a wealthy manufacturer, charged with the murder of Grace Hough by running her down with his automobile, was arrested Tuesday, charged with accepting $500 to acquit Rosenheimer, and taken before Chief Justice O'Gorman.

The $500, it is charged, formed a part of $2,000 which was asked, and was paid by one of Rosenheimer's attorneys on the advice of Justice O'Gorman, who had been advised of the alleged bribe demand and arranged for the payment of the money and the arrest of the juror. Engelbert Tiemendorfer, alleged to be the "go between" in the case, also was arrested.

According to James W. Osborne, chief of Rosenheimer's attorney, Tiemendorfer visited him in his office after the Rosenheimer jury had been selected and made the blunt proposition that for $2,000 Yeandle would vote for Rosenheimer's acquittal no matter what the evidence might be. To prove Yeandle's value, Mr. Osborne says, Tiemendorfer told him that Yeandle had been one of the jurors in the first "Nan" Patterson murder trial and had "hung" the jury after holding out against a verdict of guilty for 17 hours.

Mr. Osborne asked for time to think the proposition over. He then laid the matter before Justice O'Gorman, who advised that a trap be set for the juror. A meeting was arranged through Tiemendorfer. Mr. Osborne said, and George A. Knoblock of the Osborne law firm kept the appointment. The money, $500 "on account," it was alleged, was paid over on a street corner on Madison avenue. Both Yeandle and Tiemendorfer were there, Mr. Knoblock stated. The actual payment the attorney declared, being made to Tiemendorfer, for whom Yeandle motioned to take the roll of bills.

The two prisoners were held in $10,000 bail each. Neither was able to furnish the amount and they were sent to prison.

LAWYER IN HOBBLE SKIRT

Woman Attorney in New Style of Dress Causes Stir in U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington.—Miss Adelina H. Burd, a lawyer of New York, threw consternation into the attaches of the Supreme court by appearing in a hobble skirt. At first there was an attempt to prevent Miss Burd from seating herself at the lawyers' table, but she explained her employment in a Kentucky land case and she was permitted to pass.

Mistrial in Bribe Hearing.

Springfield, Ill.—After a fruitless deliberation of forty-three hours, the jury which considered the evidence against Senator Stanton C. Pemberton and Representative Joseph S. Clark, charged with conspiracy to commit bribery in connection with a state furniture contract, was unable to agree upon a verdict and was dismissed by Judge Owen P. Thompson Saturday.

Bandits Steal Young Girl.

City of Mexico.—An armed party of men was Tuesday in close pursuit of two Mexicans who kidnaped Grace Rolph, sixteen years old, from a ranch near Chicoy, state of Tamaulipas. Miss Rolph is a daughter of Dr. B. M. Rolph of Pender, Neb.

Bullet Kills an Inventor.

Boston.—William D. Davidson, inventor, died Tuesday from a bullet wound. His wife is said to have admitted the revolver was in her hands when he was shot accidentally.

Murder Trial Is Transferred.

Bloomington, Ill.—The petition of Homer Shepherd, a banker of Lovington, for change of venue in his trial for killing Ralph Foster when mistaking him for a burglar, was granted by Judge Cochrane Saturday. The case will be heard in Piatt county.

Boy Burned at Play; Dies.

Keokuk, Ia.—Nine-year-old Robert Sittler died Saturday from the result of burns sustained when his Indian suit caught fire while playing Indian with several companions.

Russia Drives Out 66 Jews.

St. Petersburg.—Sixty-six Jewish artisans were expelled from St. Petersburg Friday on the grounds they were not following trades which would entitle them to live outside the restricted district set apart by law for their habitation.

South Dakota Divorces Invalid.

Washington.—Justice Wendell Stafford of the equity court here Friday decided that South Dakota divorces were not valid in the District of Columbia.

VICTORY MEANS HIGH RATES

RAILROAD HEADS ADMIT INTENT TO ADD TO INCREASE.

Burlington Vice-President and Counsel Qualify Statement With Higher Cost Argument.

Chicago.—The hope that a victory in their fight for increased freight rates will give them an opportunity to make still further advances is the reason given by the western railroads for the tenacity displayed in the battle they are waging before the interstate commerce commission.

This was admitted by C. G. Burnham, vice-president of the Burlington railroad, in charge of traffic, and by Attorney Dawes, counsel of the road, at the hearing.

The admission was qualified, however, by statements that the increase asked for in the present hearing would only offset reductions that had been made by the commission in recent cases and that the further advances would furnish the roads the money declared necessary to meet ever-mounting expenses and the cost of needed improvements and equipment.

The advances asked at once would bring the Burlington about $400,000. Mr. Burnham stated, while the further increases would raise the amount to about $800,000. The position of the Burlington is the same as that of all the other roads involved, according to Mr. Burnham. He said that no increase in class rates, the broader field, was sought, the roads desiring only to increase the commodity rates.

J. S. Peabody, statistician of the Santa Fe, testified that state traffic cost the road from two to five times as much to handle as interstate.

DEPUTIES STIR UP TUMULT

Disorder in French Chamber During Strike Debate Rivals Turbulence of Revolution.

Paris.—The debate on the railway strike in which the government has been bitterly attacked in the chamber of deputies by the Socialists, has taken a new and dramatic turn.

During Saturday's session, which was not only the most violent in the history of the French parliament, but rivaled in disorder and turbulence the sessions of the national convention during the French revolution, Premier Briand, smarting under the repeated attacks of M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists, and others, leaped to his feet and, defending the cabinet's suppression of the strike as a revolutionary outbreak, exclaimed:

"If the actual laws had been insufficient we would not have hesitated to resort even to illegality for the purpose of preserving the fatherland."

An uproar followed these words. The Socialists jumped up and were joined by a number of radicals. With shouts of anger they moved towards the tribune, crying "Resign! Dictator, resign!"

Finally, M. Brisson, president of the chamber, amid cries from the Socialists, adjourned the debate.

Y. M. C. A. RETAINS OLD BASIS

Only Evangelical Church Members Shall Have Vote in Government of Association.

Toronto, Ont.—At it closing session the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. decided that there shall be no change in the present evangelical basis of the association, which provides that only members of evangelical churches shall have a vote in the association's government.

The question of whether any change is desired was referred to a committee of fifteen.

Auto Kills D. A. R. Leader.

Washington.—Mrs. Alfred Wood, aged sixty-five, who was run down by an automobile after alighting from a street car, died Tuesday of her injuries. She was prominent in Daughters of the American Revolution.

Bullet Kills an Inventor.

Boston.—William D. Davidson, inventor, died Tuesday from a bullet wound. His wife is said to have admitted the revolver was in her hands when he was shot accidentally.

Kills His Alleged Rival.

Toledo, O.—William Fitzgerald was shot and instantly killed by Gottlieb Klingbell Tuesday. Klingbell asserts that Fitzgerald was trying to win his wife away from him.

Auto Kills Man and Girl.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. C. Massey, a rancher, and his seven-year-old daughter, were killed near San Fernando Wednesday. The engine of an automobile, they occupied, with three others, stopped near the top of a hill, the auto rushed backward and overturned.

Founder of Red Cross Dies.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross society, died Monday at Heiden, a health resort.

Former Illinois Judge Dies.

Kaneohe, Wis.—Hon. Rufus C. Baker, aged seventy-one, for many years judge of the probate court in Rockford, Ill., and widely known among lawyers in Illinois, died at the Pennoyer sanitarium here Sunday from senile debility. The remains were shipped to Rockford.

Disastrous Fire at Pana.

Pana, Ill.—Five business buildings were totally destroyed by fire Sunday and six other buildings were damaged entailing a loss of $50,000.

BADGER NEWS BREVITIES

Wausau.—Wausau will soon have on Third street one of the most attractive business streets of any city of its size in the country. The feature will be an ornamental street lighting system and a new pavement to be of creosote blocks. The lighting system is in course of installation. All the standards, of which there will be eight in each block, each having a cluster of five lamps, are in place and at present laborers are engaged in making the connections from conduits.

Rhinelander.—Mary Miller, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hughes living in a shanty on the upper Wisconsin river about eighteen miles from Rhinelander, burned to death. The child had been left with a baby sister while the mother went out to pick wintergreen berries. A fire was burning in the stove, and the little girl had evidently opened it and played with the flames.

Wausau.—The proposed Lake Wausau, the talk of Wausau for some years, is nearly realized. The body of water is being created by the dam of the Marathon Paper Mills company, five miles south of here. The dam's capacity is a head of water twenty feet high. Sixteen feet has already been raised. The dam backs up water up to within this city.

Racine.—Because of storms on Lake Michigan washing away hundreds of tons of earth south of the city and danger of the Lake Shore road disappearing, ten or twelve concrete piers are being built into the lake, the object being to cause a beach to form. At the Doolittle farm most all of the highway has caved down.

Wausau.—Edward McCormick is in the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny. He has a record of four commitments to penal institutions an aggregate of eight years' imprisonment. He was recently paroled from the state prison, where he was sentenced a year and a half ago for grand larceny.

Racine.—Early Sunday morning the body of a man was found in a muddy pool on Lake avenue less than a block from the police station. Evidently he had been dead several hours. Appearances indicate that he became exhausted from illness, fell, and was unable to help himself, and died from exposure.

Jefferson Prairie.—Directors of the United Lutheran church missions will meet here this week to discuss the church's mission work. Among those present will be Bishop Michael Stolee of the island of Madagascar, the Rev. Daniel Nelson and the Rev. A. Mortinson, two missionaries from China.

Oshkosh.—W. A. Hadley, a farmer of Black Wolf, shot a golden eagle. When outstretched, the bird's wings measured seven feet two inches across and from tail to beak was thirty-seven inches. The talons were three inches long. Eagles are rarely seen in this region, especially one of this species.

Portage.—The district convention of the I. O. O. F. was concluded here by a banquet. There were eleven different lodges represented at the sessions. L. F. Bishop of Colomn was elected president and Mauston was selected as the next place of meeting.

Fond du Lac.—The body of an unidentified man who apparently had been killed by a train was found in the north end of the North-Western yards at North Fond du Lac. He was about 38 years old. In his pocket was found a scrap of paper on which was written the name of a hotel.

Racine.—Two hundred society women of Racine conducted a tag day for the benefit of the two local hospitals. Twenty-five automobiles were used to canvass the city. It is estimated that close to $2,000 was cleared.

Sheboygan.—At the thirteenth annual convention of the Sheboygan County Sunday School association, held at Sheboygan Falls, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. R. S. Ingraham, Sheboygan Falls; first vice-president, Rev. J. H. Tietema, Sheboygan Falls; second vice-president, I. L. Jones, Plymouth, secretary and treasurer, Miss Clara Wonser, Sheboygan, two members of the executive committee to serve until 1913, W. F. Liebenstein, Cascade; J. G. Walvoord, Sheboygan.

Fond du Lac.—The office of the Pabst Brewing company was entered, the safe blown open and $200 taken. The safe in the office of the Crofoot Lumber company was blown open. Nitro-glycerin was used and both safes were almost demolished.

Madison.—Fire in the switching yards of the Northwestern road here caused a loss of $5,000, destroying the transfer house, office of the yardmaster and four freight cars loaded with coal, wood and coke.

Fond du Lac.—During a heavy northwest gale an elm tree, two feet in diameter, was blown down crushing the roof of a residence. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sailor and an infant daughter were asleep in the house and the tree missed their room by only a few feet. The swimming school and chutes at Lakeside park, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, were blown down.

Viroqua.—The condition of Col. C. M. Butt has made a change for the better. On Sunday La Crosse physicians who diagnosed his case said that he could not live longer than a day, but he is gaining strength.

La Crosse.—A disaster was narrowly averted here when a loaded street car stopped in the middle of a crossing of the Milwaukee railroad, directly in the path of two trains coming from opposite directions. The trains stopped with their pilots squeezing the crowded car. Failure of the brakes was the cause.

Neenah.—Henry Ellis, a well-known Oshkosh business man, was run over and perhaps fatally injured by a Northwestern freight train in front of the depot here. He was taken at once to Clark hospital where it is feared he will not recover.

Waukesha.—Miles Griswold, sixty-eight, was run over and instantly killed at Duplainville as he was attempting to board a moving train. He had lived at Pewaukee for the past 40 years and was well known locally as a trapper and fisherman. He is survived by his wife.

Fond du Lac.—Albert Roesk, a fireman in the employ of the Nast Brothers Lime company, Marblehead, dropped dead. Roesk had been employed at the quarry for 18 years, and during that time never had been more than five minutes late for duty.

ARE STRANGE TWINS

Missouri County Claims Distinction in Unusual Kinship.

Man and Tree Made Their Start in Life on the Same Day and Have Grown Up Together—Now 63 Years Old.

St. Louis, Mo.—New Garden neighborhood in Ray county, Missouri, boasts the possession of unique twins—a man and a tree, 63 years old March 15, 1847, saw the birth, on his father's farm near New Garden, of Samuel Hightower. The same day Elias and Thomas, older brothers of the new arrival, set out in the yard before the house a slip of a sugar tree, or hard maple, as many know it.

Thus the two made their start in life together, and thus while the babe that was to be a man, hard thinking, and hard working, fought its way through the precarious first days of its existence to a securer hold on life before the door the slip that was to be a tree, great and spreading, underwent the same process.

When passing years had given the youngster sufficient strength to toddle about the yard one of the chief of the innumerable wonders his round eyes beheld was the sturdy young "sugar tree." His first efforts at climbing were expended on it.

The hard maple is of slow growth and this one at that time was not large, yet to the child it seemed of great size.

Through the years of his childhood his happiest hours were those spent in scrambling around over its limbs. As he grew older, large enough to



The Man.

take a part in the work in the fields he found a new pleasure in the sugar tree. Resting in its shade during the noon period was a pleasing reprieve from the toil in the sunbaked fields.

In time the boy reached man's estate and married, but as the young couple made the old place their home, the association between the twins was not interrupted by this momentous event in the man's life. It was in the tree's shade that the bridal party, on arriving at the house, halted to recuperate from the drive through the July heat. The grassy plot beneath it formed the parlor where friends and relatives were entertained on hot days.

When children came to the couple the young mother availed herself of the sugar tree's help in caring for them. A cradle or pallet underneath its boughs, and a mosquito net, insured baby a sound nap.

As time transformed these babies into children they, like their father before them, found their chief delight in clambering about over the tree, and now, though they are grown men and women, they still cherish a deep affection for it. Houses have come and gone from the yard, but each succeeding one has been so built that the sugar tree commanded a place of hon



The Tree.

or before the front entrance. In planning changes in the place it is always taken into consideration. Nothing is done that may endanger its vigor or detract from its beauty in the least.

Mr. Hightower, or "Uncle Sam," as everyone calls him, is inclined to be old fashioned as regards the love of home, and has never traveled much, so in all the 63 years there has scarcely been a day that he has not seen the maple.

One Way of Being Anonymous.

New York.—Booker T. Washington, at the National Business league's convention in New York, praised the modesty of the anonymous giver. "But, of course," he added, with a smile, "when I praise anonymity I don't include the kind—common enough among philanthropists—that Deacon Brown of Loochapoka favored.

"Loochapoka is a small place not far from Tuskogee. Deacon Brown arose in the church there one Sunday morning to read a list of subscribers to the missionary fund. He began: 'Rev. Calhoun Travers, $10; Brother Steph en Paget, $50; Sister Phoebe Rice, $7, anonymous donor, myself, $6.'"

Wireless Music.

New York.—A recent test of wireless telephony was made to show its value for transmitting music. Several selections were sung in a transmitter at Park avenue and Fortieth street, New York, and were listened to by a group of newspaper men at the Metropolitan Tower. At times the singing was very clear, but frequently it was impossible to hear anything but a confused blur of sound.

The Pose.

Photographer (who, for the first plate, has taken a great deal of trouble to get his sitter to relax the unnaturally stern expression which men assume under the ordeal, and now prepares for a second exposure)—I shall leave the expression to you this time, sir.—Punch.

Trimmed for the Tramping.

Said the husband to the wife: "This is indeed a world of strife. The automobile planes that grim ploughs that have trimmed me, too—I'll quit you cheap."

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GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

FOR CLEAN FOODS.

Addressing the American Health association in convention at Milwaukee, Prof. James O. Jordan of Boston, chairman, pointed out the need of protecting foods from contamination not only by dirt, dust, insect life, dogs and cats, but also from handling by human being, says the Buffalo Express. He must have had in mind careless masses to whom the rules of cleanliness are practically unknown. The effort of the day, among civilized people is generally for clean food. Restaurants are sometimes accused of being less particular than they should be, but local health officials can keep them up to the standard or have them discontinued. If such power is not accessible by any health officer, legislation should provide for such an arrangement. Professor Jordan spoke also for milk, saying: "Less money spent on millinery and beer and more devoted to procuring clean milk will yield health dividends more than commensurate with the capital thus invested." It is hardly necessary for the individual to forego much beer or much millinery to provide clean milk. The task is the community's. Only one class of milk should be tolerated, and that, clean, reasonably rich, and delivered in cleanly vessels and vehicles.

A part of the theory touching the nature of matter is that the ions, which are the constituents of atoms, are not only in constant motion, but that this energy is working toward a lower quality of matter; that is, that gold is developing toward copper or toward some other kind of metal of less value. So of silver and the diamond. These precious metals never transmute upward, but always downward. The changes may not be observed in centuries, but in millions of years they will manifest themselves. This disintegration of the atom and its transmutation into the base metals suggest two inferences—either the advance of civilization in the eradication of gold and other precious metals, or that the so-called baser metals are of greater value and use in the social economy. Of course, long before the eradication of gold through this process, mankind will disappear from the planet, yet the lesson is left by this scientific discovery that in the great plan of nature, copper and iron are more to be esteemed than gold or silver.

The day of a doze is no more—that delicious moment as the day breaks, when the sleeper wakes and rolls over in a half dream and yields himself to a drowsy spell that gives to joy a sort of real existence—well, it is no more. These days of advance have blotted it out. Invention and rapid life are too many for it. When a person wakes, he wakes. No lotus-eating for him. No floating away on a silvery mist out into the land of forgetfulness. Listen to that motor cycle running from away down the street, sputtering, cracking and crashing as it comes, rushing past your window as the very devil himself would; and then, that snorting, roaring and slashing clamor sweeping by in the form of an automobile—good-by, old Somnus and Momus, and all ye divinities of night and sleep, farewell, says the Ohio State Journal. Some day we may meet again, but in some other world or some other time when the long, lingering doze at dawn may be looked upon as one of the sacred rights of mankind.

Before the year's outing season is over nearly half a million persons will have sought recreation and health in the national forests. The use of the forests for recreation is as yet in its beginning, but is growing steadily and rapidly—in some of the forests at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. The day seems not far distant when 1,000,000 persons will annually visit them. The records show that the seasonal use of the forests runs from two months in a Colorado forest, such as the Routt, to 12 months in an Alaskan, such as the Tongass. But the uses differ. In Colorado the 2,000 visitors entered the forest to fish, to camp, to climb and to drink the medicinal waters; in Alaska, the 1,000 almost solely to hunt and fish. The 21,000 persons who went into the Coconino forest, Arizona, during nine months went to camp or to enjoy the scenery. The most popular of the forests is the Pike, containing the famous peak of that name.

The official census-statistics give Chicago a population of 2,185,293, a gain of 486,708 in ten years. This is doing very well, as the returns show Chicago to be the second city in the United States in number of inhabitants, ranking next to New York both in population and in rate of increase. Not Chicago is not satisfied. The metropolis thought it should have at least 3,000,000. Apparently the only way to get such a total is to annex some more of the outlying territory.

The new torpedo-boat destroyer Paulding has made a record for oil-burning warships by running at the rate of 33.94 knots an hour. This feat was accomplished during a standardization trial-trip off the Maine coast, and seems to furnish strong testimony to the effectiveness of oil as fuel.

"Do something for the girls" is a moving plea. The best possible thing to do is to marry them.

Philadelphia's rate per cent. of growth in the last ten years was smaller than it was in the preceding decade. Philadelphia seems bound to put a solid foundation under those slow-town jokes which have done so much to ease the labors of New York paragraphers.

Another big gold-strike is reported in Alaska. That marvelous territory seems to have no end of surprises up its sleeve.

ASCENDS 9,714 FEET

JOHNSTONE BREAKS WORLD'S ALTITUDE RECORD AT CLOSE OF AVIATION MEET.

IS WINNER OF $2,000 PRIZE

Lack of Fuel Prevents Daring Aviator Going Still Higher—Moissant Captures Another Purse—Englishman Falls in Speed Event.

New York.—The international aviation meet was brought to a close in a blaze of glory Monday when Ralph Johnstone, flying in a Wright "baby" biplane, a craft which he drove for the first time in his aerial flights, broke the world's altitude record by ascending to a height of 9,714 feet.

For his daringly spectacular feat he received a prize of $2,000. If he had been able to soar just 287 feet higher he would have won an additional prize of $5,000 offered on the condition that the altitude record be over 10,000 feet. He was prevented from reaching this height because his machine would not climb and more on account of lack of fuel. The previous record was 9,186 feet.

It took Johnstone about one hour and twenty-six minutes to reach his highest point in the sky. For an hour he was utterly beyond the sight of the naked eye. He made his descent from the perilous height of almost two miles in the air in less than six minutes.

A great air race from Belmont Park around the Statue of Liberty in New York bay and return for a bet of $10,000 a side probably will result from a challenge issued by Claude Grahame-White to John B. Moissant. The challenge is the result of Sunday's race over the same course in which Moissant defeated the Englishman by forty-three seconds.

Grahame-White issued the formal challenge and the Chicago aviator said he would accept it.

Moissant, flying the Blériot in which he captured the Statue of Liberty prize, won the Aero Club of America's distance prize of $2,000. In two hours he made the course fifty-six times, a total distance of about eight-seven and one-half miles.

Moissant made a sensational landing in front of the grand stand, smashing his propeller and breaking one wheel of his monoplane. He climbed out of the machine, however, uninjured. Latham was second in the race with thirty-five laps.

Grahame-White, who was flying in the speed race against McCurdy, overturned in front of the grand stand and was buried under the machine. Helpers lifted the machine off him and he walked out limping slightly, waving his hand to the crowd to let them know he was not seriously injured. His machine was damaged.

OVERRULES LINE DEMURRER

State of Illinois Is Victor Over Illinois Central Railroad Under Decision by High Court.

Springfield, Ill.—A decision of the supreme court of Illinois was handed down Friday in the tax case of the state against the Illinois Central Railroad company.

The state won every important contention with the exception that the opinion holds the accounts prior to 1905 have been accepted by the state and payment made thereon, and that therefore they are not subject to further inquiry.

But for the future settlements and for the settlement of all accounts since Governor Deneen came into office, the court lays down hard and fast rules for accounting by which the state will reap a reward of $2,000,000 a year more in taxes than it has been receiving from the Illinois Central Railroad company.

When the Illinois Central tendered its first payment under Governor Deneen's administration he accepted the money with the understanding the accounting upon which the money was tendered was subject to revision. This act on the part of the governor, the court holds, makes all transactions with the road during his administration subject to further accounting.

The court remands the case to the circuit court of La Salle county, with instructions to proceed in accordance with the views in its opinion. Unless the railroad accepts the court's decision as final, the circuit court of La Salle county will no doubt appoint a master to go into all the details of the accounting since 1905, and the case may be prolonged indefinitely.

The suit against the Illinois Central was filed early in December, 1907, by the attorney general, following a message from Governor Deneen to the legislator, declaring that the road had been so manipulating its accounts as to credit millions of its earnings to the non-charter lines, not subject to the tax of 7 per cent. Later accounting swelled the amount which Governor Deneen declared the road owed to the state from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Morley Gives Up Office.

London.—It was stated Tuesday Viscount Morley has resigned the office of secretary of state for India, and the fact that he declines information on the subject is accepted as confirmation of the report.

Sir William Agnew Dies.

London.—Sir William Agnew, one of the proprietors of Punch, is dead, aged eighty-five. He was chairman of the publishing firm of Bradbury, Agnew & Co., and was made a baronet by Queen Victoria in 1895.

Safety Effort Kills Two.

Rutland, Vt.—Reaching for an old floating pail that he might bail out the boat, one of a party of three belated fishermen who were rowing on the Otter river Monday, tipped over the little craft and two were drowned. The other man swam ashore.

Gary Has 16,802 Population.

Washington.—The population of Gary, Ind., is 16,802, according to the census bureau. Gary was not incorporated when the 1900 census was taken.

Editor Held on Libel Charge.

Philadelphia.On a charge of criminally libeling Congressman John K. Tener, the Republican candidate for governor, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and publisher of the North American of this city, was Friday held in $5,000 bail for court.

Boy Killed in Football.

Easton, Md.—Lee Simpson, aged eighteen years, of Trappe, died Friday at his home from the effects of an injury received while playing football at the Trappe high school.

AWARD MINE HEROES MEDALS

FIFTY-EIGHT PERSONS ADDED TO CARNEGIE FUND.

Thirteen Brave Fellows at Cherry Disaster Receive Recognition—Widows and Children Remembered.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fifty-eight names were added to the Carnegie hero list in the United States by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its fall meeting. For acts of heroism thirty silver and twenty-eight bronze medals were awarded the life savers or their families in cases where death resulted.

While heroes and heroines come from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, the greatest number (sixteen) come from Illinois.

The Cherry mine disaster has been considered and thirteen heroes are named from its rescuing parties. First of all is Isaac Lewis, fireryman, who rescued so many miners and then lost his life. His widow is given a silver medal and $40 per month pension, with $5 additional for each of three children until they become sixteen years of age.

Other heroes of the Cherry mine extended medals and pecuniary rewards are Dominik Ferment, Andrew McLuckie, Alexander Norburg, Henry Stewart, Robert Clark, James Speir, John Bundy, Joan Sznabrinski, Charles Waite, John Flood, Walter Waite and George Eddy.

Allen S. Blood, a school boy of Grayville, Ill., is awarded a bronze medal for saving three young men from drowning. James L. McFarland of West Frankfort, Ill., gets a bronze medal for saving Ruby Cantrell, a fifteen-year-old girl, from being run over by a train.

Henry P. McCoy of Tucson, Ariz., tried to save Frank L. Sherrer at Mendon, Ill., from suffocating by gas. He gets a bronze medal and $1,000 as needed. Charles Evans of Mendon, Ill., almost lost his life in the same attempt at rescue and gets a bronze medal and $1,000.

STRIKERS AND POLICE CLASH

Garment Workers at Chicago Stone Shops—Thousand More Walk Out —Society Women to Aid.

Chicago.—Policeman Edward Engelmeyer was injured and six men and a seventeen-year-old girl were arrested in a riot of striking garment workers in front of Tieson & Co.'s tailor shop in West Division street Tuesday.

Bricks were thrown by the crowd, which numbered over a thousand men and women, and windows in the first floor of the tailoring plant and in adjacent dwellings were shattered.

Another riot occurred in Market street, near Adams, when a band of 500 strikers invaded the loop district. Mounted policemen, caring not where they drove, spurred their horses upon the sidewalk and into the crowd. The action was greeted with hisses from crowds thronging the streets and in windows.

For a time a clash between the workers and the uniformed men was imminent, but the appearance of more policemen on foot, who forced the marchers to disperse, prevented more serious trouble.

While the police were battling with the paraders, 1,000 more workers walked out in the various shops in the loop district and joined the ranks of the union. The walkout, however, had been expected, and before the strikers could form in line to parade the streets a squad of policemen, summoned by a riot call, dispersed them.

A dozen tailoring establishments signed union agreements. Workers who had quit at the strike order returned to these shops.

Becoming desperate at the progress of the strike, officials of the firm of Hart, Shaffner & Marx, whose shops are practically closed as the result of the general walkout, are said to have appealed to Sheriff Strassheim for aid. They requested, it is declared, that the sheriff swear in the employes now in their shops as deputies and permit them to carry revolvers and "billies."

Fifty prominent society women are said to have offered their assistance in picketing and doing other aid work in the strike, following a meeting in the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union league.

BATTLES WITH THIEF, DIES

Insurance Man Is Shot by Burglar While Wife and Children Look On.

Chicago.—After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with a burglar who had entered his home at 2138 Fulton street, Sunday night, Guy Williams, a solicitor for the Prudential Life Insurance company, was shot and killed by the intruder.

Williams' wife and two young sons, cowering behind a door but a few feet distant, saw in the dimly lighted room the struggle of the husband and father with the burglar. They saw the two men fight for mastery. They saw the flash of the revolver shot.

Manufacturer Dead in Creek.

Gillopolis, O.—Charles C. Williams, a manufacturer of Middleport, O., was found dead in Crooked creek, near Point Pleasant, W. Va., Monday. As there was no water in the creek Williams' death is a mystery.

Robbed While He Preaches.

Pittsburg, Pa.—While Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander was preaching in the First Presbyterian church Sunday night, joy-riders made off with his automobile, which he had left standing in front of the edifice.

Marshal Kills Cattle Man.

Cordell, Okla.—George W. Tell, formerly a wealthy cattle dealer of western Oklahoma, was killed at a convict camp near here Saturday by City Marshal Page Nelson of Cordell, following a quarrel. Nelson is in jail.

College Twice Destroyed.

Jackson, Miss.—For the second time in its history Belhaven college, one of the oldest female colleges in this state, was destroyed by fire here Saturday. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Nebraska Slayer Hangs.

Lincoln, Neb.—Bert M. Taylor of Minden was hanged at the state penitentiary Friday. He protested his innocence to the last. He was convicted of killing Pearl Taylor, nineteen years old, a sister of his deceased wife.

Wealthy Hunter Slain as Deer.

Vancouver, B. C.—D. Gibson, a hunter from New York, apparently a man of wealth, was shot and killed Thursday in the woods north of Vancouver by C. Young, who mistook him for a deer.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO

GARMENT WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE AND MANY ARE ARRESTED.

WELL KNOWN WOMEN AIDING

Roughly Handled by Policemen When They Attempt to Influence Others to Join Ranks of Striking Women —But Still Determined to Win.

Chicago.—Shoulder to shoulder with striking girls, brushing through crowds, rebuffed by police, women of Chicago who have espoused the cause of the striking garment workers appeared in the streets as escorts to pickets for the first time since the strike began.

Two parties left the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union league at 4 o'clock and boarded cars for the clothing factory district. Returning about 6 o'clock they were greeted with cheers by their associates who gathered about them with eagerness to hear the result of the first picketing by others than strikers. Each reported interesting experiences.

One party in charge of Miss Emma Stenhagen, secretary of the Women's Trade Union league, interrupted a meeting of strikers at 1212 Marion court. Miss Stenhagen mounted the platform and said:

"We want twenty girls to go out on picket duty with us. Let's see if we can't get others to join this strike. We shall see whether the police interfere with our rights."

"Then we told them the same old story," said Miss S. M. Franklin, when she returned to headquarters. "We told them not to molest anybody, but just walk along quietly. We said we would protect them. But I'm sorry to say that it is impossible for us to protect them."

With the girl pickets, after the rest of the audience had been requested to remain behind, the party marched to Milwaukee avenue and Robey street, arriving just when girls left the factories. In the party besides Miss Stenhagen and Miss Franklin were Miss Caroline Hunt, a representative of La Follette's Weekly, who is investigating the strike; Miss Edith A. Phelps and Miss Lillian Carr.

As they approached their destination they saw a squad of police dispersing a gathering of strikers. The women and girls were accosted. The police had seen them coming and taking them by the arms forced them to pass quickly.

"We attempted to loiter at the curb a bit where a group of men and women were waiting to take a car, but policemen shook us by the shoulder, shoved us into the street and used vile language," said Miss Franklin. "We saw five boys arrested just because they were strikers."

CONFERENCE TO END STRIKE

Strikers' and Employers' Committees Meet to Arbitrate All Points Not Conceded

New York.—A committee representing the striking employes of all the express companies of New York city and vicinity will meet representatives of the companies in Jersey City, to discuss plans for ending the strike.

The plans contemplated concessions on all points possible and arbitration by an impartial board for the other differences. The prospects for a speedy settlement are very favorable, as the strikers have conceded that there shall be no closed shop demanded and further that the conference committee shall consist of former express employes.

The order taking the policemen off the wagons went far toward restoring strikers and their sympathizers to a reasonable frame of mind.

According to the schedule given out at police headquarters nearly 500 express wagons went through the streets delivering and collecting expressage. These went where policemen were numerous and each wagon was accompanied by one or two mounted policemen.

Despite all the police precaution there was some violence in the city and the strikers continued to receive accessions to their ranks. The organized chauffeurs of the city struck, and some railway terminals were left without taxicab service.

AFTER BALLOON RECORD

Aeronauts Start From England to Capture Title Now Held by Hawley and Post.

London.—With Gaudron as pilot, four passengers, aboard the Daily Graphic, the largest balloon ever built in England, left Crystal palace for Russia in an attempt to make a new long distance record. The record they must surpass is now held by two Americans, Allan Hawley and Augustus Post, who flew from St. Louis to a point in northern Quebec, a distance of 1,255 miles.

Eight Teams Still Tie.

Boston.—Although the average pace was unusually fast, the day's total showing better than twenty-two miles an hour, accidents prevented every effort by the several teams in the six-day bicycle race to make up lost time or gain the advantage by sprinting.

At 9 p. m., after eight hours' riding, the eight leading teams—Kramer and Moran, Folger and Collins, Wright and Palmer, Hehir and Goulet, Wiley and Lawrence, the Bedel brothers, Demara and Williams, and Thomas and McCarthy, were tied at 634 miles.

Taft Hints at Retirement.

Washington.—When President Taft was invited to attend a proposed celebration in Pittsburg in 1914 commemorating the close of a century of peace between the English speaking peoples, under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Rodeph Shalom congregation, he said:

"In 1914 I will probably be your neighbor, living in Cincinnati, and I will try to run over and see you." There was a smile on the president's face, however, when he thus eliminated himself from a second-term consideration.

Bank Robbers Get $10,000.

Columbus.—Robbers, early in the morning, blew up the safe of the Merchants and Farmers' bank at Hilliards and secured $10,000 in gold and currency. The robbers stole a horse and buggy and escaped.

Favors Nine Foot Channel.

Washington.—Engineer Isham Randolph, according to advices here, is satisfied with the army engineer opinion that a nine foot channel in the lakes to the gulf project is sufficient for present consideration.



TRAP BRIBE TAKER

JURYMAN IN NEW YORK MURDER CASE ACCUSEED OF ACCEPTING $500.

WEALTHY MAN IS ON TRIAL

Architect Who Figured in Sensational Nan Patterson Suit Is Charged With Accepting Money to Bring in Verdict for Defendant.

New York.—George W. Yeandle, an architect, drawn as a juror in the trial of Edward T. Rosenheimer, a wealthy manufacturer, charged with the murder of Grace Hough by running her down with his automobile, was arrested Tuesday, charged with accepting $500 to acquit Rosenheimer, and taken before Chief Justice O'Gorman.

The $500, it is charged, formed a part of $2,000 which was asked, and was paid by one of Rosenheimer's attorneys on the advice of Justice O'Gorman, who had been advised of the alleged bribe demand and arranged for the payment of the money and the arrest of the juror. Dagelbert Tiemendorfer, alleged to be the "go between" in the case, also was arrested.

According to James W. Osborne, chief of Rosenheimer's attorney, Tiemendorfer visited him in his office after the Rosenheimer jury had been selected and made the blunt proposition that for $2,000 Yeandle would vote for Rosenheimer's acquittal no matter what the evidence might be. To prove Yeandle's value, Mr. Osborne says, Tiemendorfer told him that Yeandle had been one of the jurors in the first "Nan" Patterson murder trial and had "hung" the jury after holding out against a verdict of guilty for 17 hours.

Mr. Osborne asked for time to think the proposition over. He then laid the matter before Justice O'Gorman, who advised that a trap be set for the juror. A meeting was arranged through Tiemendorfer. Mr. Osborne said, and George A. Knoblock of the Osborne law firm kept the appointment. The money, $500 "on account," it was alleged, was paid over on a street corner on Madison avenue. Both Yeandle and Timendorfer were there, Mr. Knoblock stated. The actual payment the attorney declared, being made to Tiemendorfer, for whom Yeandle motioned to take the roll of bills.

The two prisoners were held in $10,000 bail each. Neither was able to furnish the amount and they were sent to prison.

LAWYER IN HOBBLE SKIRT

Woman Attorney in New Style of Dress Causes Stir in U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington. — Miss Adelina H. Burd, a lawyer of New York, threw consternation into the attaches of the Supreme court by appearing in a hobble skirt. At first there was an attempt to prevent Miss Burd from seating herself at the lawyers' table, but she explained her employment in a Kentucky land case and she was permitted to pass.

Mistrial in Bribe Hearing.

Springfield, Ill.—After a fruitless deliberation of forty-three hours, the jury which considered the evidence against Senator Stanton C. Pemberton and Representative Joseph S. Clark, charged with conspiracy to commit bribery in connection with a state furniture contract, was unable to agree upon a verdict and was dismissed by Judge Owen P. Thompson Saturday.

Bandits Steal Young Girl.

City of Mexico.—An armed party of men was Tuesday in close pursuit of two Mexicans who kidnaped Grace Rolph, sixteen years old, from a ranch near Chicoy, state of Tamaulipas. Miss Rolph is a daughter of Dr. B. M. Rolph of Pender, Neb.

Bullet Kills an Inventor.

Boston.—William D. Davidson, inventor, died Tuesday from a bullet wound. His wife is said to have admitted the revolver was in her hands when he was shot accidentally.

Murder Trial Is Transferred.

Bloomington, Ill.—The petition of Homer Shepherd, a banker of Lovington, for change of venue in his trial for killing Ralph Foster when mistaking him for a burglar, was granted by Judge Cochrane Saturday. The case will be heard in Platt county.

Boy Burned at Play; Dies.

Keokuk, Ia.—Nine-year-old Robert Sittler died Saturday from the result of burns sustained when his Indian suit caught fire while playing Indian with several companions.

Russia Drives Out 65 Jews.

St. Petersburg.—Sixty-six Jewish artisans were expelled from St. Petersburg Friday on the grounds they were not following trades which would entitle them to live outside the restricted district set apart by law for their habitation.

South Dakota Divorces Invalid.

Washington.—Justice Wendell Stafford of the equity court here Friday decided that South Dakota divorces were not valid in the District of Columbia.

VICTORY MEANS HIGH RATES

RAILROAD HEADS ADMIT INTENT TO ADD TO INCREASE.

Burlington Vice-President and Counsel Qualify Statement With Higher Cost Argument.

Chicago.—The hope that a victory in their fight for increased freight rates will give them an opportunity to make still further advances is the reason given by the western railroads for the tenacity displayed in the battle they are waging before the interstate commerce commission.

This was admitted by C. G. Burnham, vice-president of the Burlington railroad, in charge of traffic, and by Attorney Dawes, counsel of the road, at the hearing.

The admission was qualified, however, by statements that the increase asked for in the present hearing would only offset reductions that had been made by the commission in recent cases and that the further advances would furnish the roads the money declared necessary to meet ever-mounting expenses and the cost of needed improvements and equipment.

The advances asked at once would bring the Burlington about $400,000, Mr. Burnham stated, while the further increases would raise the amount to about $800,000. The position of the Burlington is the same as that of all the other roads involved, according to Mr. Burnham. He said that no increase in class rates, the broader field, was sought, the roads desiring only to increase the commodity rates.

J. S. Peabody, statistician of the Santa Fe, testified that state traffic cost the road from two to five times as much to handle as interstate.

DEPUTIES STIR UP TUMULT

Disorder in French Chamber During Strike Debate Rivals Turbulence of Revolution.

Paris.—The debate on the railway strike in which the government has been bitterly attacked in the chamber of deputies by the Socialists, has taken a new and dramatic turn.

During Saturday's session, which was not only the most violent in the history of the French parliament, but rivaled in disorder and turbulence the sessions of the national convention during the French revolution, Premier Briand, smarting under the repeated attacks of M. Jaures, the leader of the Socialists, and others, leaped to his feet and, defending the cabinet's suppression of the strike as a revolutionary outbreak, exclaimed:

"If the actual laws had been insufficient we would not have hesitated to resort even to illegality for the purpose of preserving the fatherland."

An uproar followed these words. The Socialists jumped up and were joined by a number of radicals. With shouts of anger they moved towards the tribune, crying "Resign! Dictator, resign!"

Finally, M. Brisson, president of the chamber, amid cries from the Socialists, adjourned the debate.

Y. M. C. A. RETAINS OLD BASIS

Only Evangelical Church Members Shall Have Vote in Government of Association.

Toronto, Ont.—At it closing session the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. decided that there shall be no change in the present evangelical basis of the association, which provides that only members of evangelical churches shall have a vote in the association's government.

The question of whether any change is desired was referred to a committee of fifteen.

Auto Kills D. A. R. Leader.

Washington.—Mrs. Alfred Wood, aged sixty-five, who was run down by an automobile after alighting from a street car, died Tuesday of her injuries. She was prominent in Daughters of the American Revolution.

Kills His Alleged Rival.

Toledo, O.—William Fitzgerald was shot and instantly killed by Gottlieb Klingbell Tuesday. Klingbell asserts that Fitzgerald was trying to win his wife away from him.

Auto Kills Man and Girl.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. C. Massey, a rancher, and his seven-year-old daughter, were killed near San Fernando Wednesday. The engine of an automobile, they occupied, with three others, stopped near the top of a hill, the auto rushed backward and overturned.

Founder of Red Cross Dies.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Henri Dunant, founder of the International Red Cross society, died Monday at Heiden, a health resort.

Former Illinois Judge Dies.

Kenosha, Wis.—Hon. Rufus C. Bailey, aged seventy-one, for many years judge of the probate court in Rockford, Ill., and widely known among lawyers in Illinois, died at the Pennoyer sanitarium here Sunday from senile debility. The remains were shipped to Rockford.

Disastrous Fire at Pana.

Pana, Ill.—Fire business buildings were totally destroyed by fire Sunday and six other buildings were damaged entailing a loss of $50,000.

BADGER NEWS BREVITIES

Wausau.—Wausau will soon have in Third street one of the most attractive business streets of any city of its size in the country. The feature will be an ornamental street lighting system and a new pavement, to be of creosote blocks. The lighting system is in course of installation. All the standards, of which there will be eight in each block, each having a cluster of five lamps, are in place and at present laborers are engaged in making the connections from conduits.

Rhinelander.—Mary Miller, the four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hughes, living in a shanty on the upper Wisconsin river about eighteen miles from Rhinelander, burned to death. The child had been left with a baby sister while the mother went out to pick wintergreen berries. A fire was burning in the stove, and the little girl had evidently opened it and played with the flames.

Wausau.—The proposed Lake Wausau, the talk of Wausau for some years, is nearly realized. The body of water is being created by the dam of the Marathon Paper Mills company, five miles south of here. The dam's capacity is a head of water twenty feet high. Sixteen feet has already been raised. The dam backs up water up to within this city.

Racine.—Because of storms on Lake Michigan washing away hundreds of tons of earth south of the city and danger of the Lake Shore road disappearing, ten or twelve concrete piers are being built into the lake, the object being to cause a beach to form. At the Doolittle farm most all of the highway has caved down.

Wausau.—Edward McCormick is in the county jail awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny. He has a record of four commitments to penal institutions, an aggregate of eight years' imprisonment. He was recently paroled from the state prison, where he was sentenced a year and a half ago for grand larceny.

Racine.—Early Sunday morning the body of a man was found in a muddy pool on Lake avenue, less than a block from the police station. Evidently he had been dead several hours. Appearances indicate that he became exhausted from illness, fell, and was unable to help himself, and died from exposure.

Jefferson Prairie.—Directors of the United Lutheran church missions will meet here this week to discuss the church's mission work. Among those present will be Bishop Michael Stolee of the island of Madagascar, the Rev. Daniel Nelson and the Rev. A. Mortinson, two missionaries from China.

Oshkosh.—W. A. Hasley, a farmer of Black Wolf, shot a golden eagle. When outstretched, the bird's wings measured seven feet two inches across and from tail to beak was thirty-seven inches. The talons were three inches long. Eagles are rarely seen in this region, especially one of this species.

Portage.—The district convention of the I. O. O. F. was concluded here by a banquet. There were eleven different lodges represented at the sessions. L. F. Bishop of Coloma was elected president and Mauston was selected as the next place of meeting.

Fond du Lac.—The body of an unidentified man who apparently had been killed by a train was found in the north end of the North-Western yards at North Fond du Lac. He was about 35 years old. In his pocket was found a scrap of paper on which was written the name of a hotel.

Racine.—Two hundred society women of Racine conducted a tag day for the benefit of the two local hospitals. Twenty-five automobiles were used to canvass the city. It is estimated that close to $2,000 was cleared.

Sheboygan.—At the thirteenth annual convention of the Sheboygan County Sunday School association, held at Sheboygan Falls, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. R. S. Ingraham, Sheboygan Falls; first vice-president, Rev. J. H. Tietema, Sheboygan Falls; second vice-president, I. L. Jones, Plymouth; secretary and treasurer, Miss Clara Wonser, Sheboygan; two members of the executive committee to serve until 1913, W. F. Liebenstein, Cascade; J. G. Walvoord, Sheboygan.

Fond du Lac.—The office of the Pabst Brewing company was entered, the safe blown open and $200 taken. The safe in the office of the Crofoot Lumber company was blown open. Nitro-glycerin was used and both safes were almost demolished.

Madison.—Fire in the switching yards of the Northwestern road here caused a loss of $5,000, destroying the transfer house, office of the yardmaster and four freight cars, loaded with coal, wood and coke.

Fond du Lac.—During a heavy northwest gale an elm tree, two feet in diameter, was blown down, crushing the roof of a residence. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sallor and an infant daughter were asleep in the house and the tree missed their room by only a few feet. The swimming school and chutes at Lakeside park, on the shore of Lake Winnebago, were blown down.

Viroqua.—The condition of Col. C. M. Butt has made a change for the better. On Sunday La Crosse physicians who diagnosed his case said that he could not live longer than a day, but he is gaining strength.

La Crosse.—A disaster was narrowly averted here when a loaded street car stopped in the middle of a crossing of the Milwaukee railroad, directly in the path of two trains coming from opposite directions. The trains stopped with their pilots squeezing the crowded car. Failure of the brakes was the cause.

Neenah.—Henry Ellis, a well-known Oshkosh business man, was run over and perhaps fatally injured by a Northwestern freight train in front of the depot here. He was taken at once to Clark hospital where it is feared he will not recover.

Waukesha.—Miles Griswold, sixty-eight, was run over and instantly killed at Duplainville as he was attempting to board a moving train. He had lived at Pewaukee for the past 40 years and was well known locally as a trapper and fisherman. He is survived by his wife.

Fond du Lac.—Albert Rozek, a fireman in the employ of the Nast Brothers Lime company, Marblehead, dropped dead. Rosek had been employed at the quarry for 18 years, and during that time never had been more than five minutes late for duty.

ARE STRANGE TWINS

Missouri County Claims Distinction in Unusual Kinship.

Man and Tree Made Their Start in Life on the Same Day and Have Grown Up Together—Now 63 Years Old.

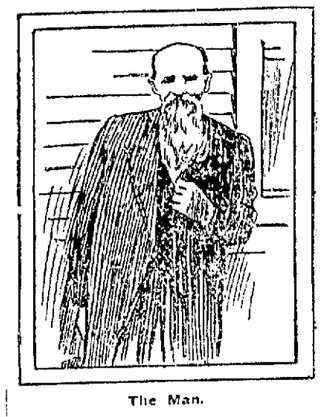
St. Louis, Mo.—New Garden neighborhood in Ray county, Missouri, boasts the possession of unique twins—a man and a tree, 63 years old. March 15, 1847, saw the birth, on his father's farm near New Garden, of Samuel Hightower. The same day Elias and Thomas, older brothers of the new arrival, set out in the yard before the house a slip of a sugar tree, or hard maple, as many know it.

Thus the two made their start in life together, and thus while the babe that was to be a man, hard thinking and hard working, fought its way through the precarious first days of its existence to a securer hold on life before the doer the slip that was to be a tree, great and spreading, underwent the same process.

When passing years had given the youngster sufficient strength to toddle about the yard one of the chief of the innumerable wonders his round eyes beheld was the sturdy young "sugar tree." His first efforts at climbing were expended on it.

The hard maple is of slow growth and this one at that time was not large, yet to the child it seemed of great size.

Through the years of his childhood his happiest hours were those spent in scrambling around over its limbs. As he grew older, large enough to



The Man.

take a part in the work in the fields, he found a new pleasure in the sugar tree. Resting in its shade during the noon period was a pleasing reprieve from the toil in the sunbaked fields.

In time the boy reached man's estate and married, but as the young couple made the old place their home, the association between the twins was not interrupted by this momentous event in the man's life. It was in the tree's shade that the bridal party, on arriving at the house, halted to recuperate from the drive through the July heat. The grassy plot beneath it formed the parlor where friends and relatives were entertained on hot days.

When children came to the couple the young mother availed herself of the sugar tree's help in caring for them. A cradle or pallet underneath its boughs, and a mosquito net, insured baby a sound nap.

As time transformed these babies into children they, like their father before them, found their chief delight in clambering about over the tree, and now, though they are grown men and women, they still cherish a deep affection for it. Houses have come and gone from the yard, but each succeeding one has been so built that the sugar tree commanded a place of hou



The Tree.

or before the front entrance. In planning changes in the place it is always taken into consideration. Nothing is done that may endanger its vigor or detract from its beauty in the least.

Mr. Hightower, or "Uncle Sam," as everyone calls him, is inclined to be old fashioned as regards the love of home, and has never traveled much, so in all the 63 years there has scarcely been a day that he has not seen the maple.

One Way of Being Anonymous.

New York.—Booker T. Washington, at the National Business league's convention in New York, praised the modesty of the anonymous giver. "But, of course," he added, with a smile, "when I praise anonymity I don't include the kind—common enough among philanthropists—that Deacon Brown of Loachapoka favored.

"Loachapoka is a small place not far from Tuskogee. Deacon Brown arose in the church there one Sunday morning to read a list of subscribers to the missionary fund. He began: 'Rev. Calhoun Travers, $10; Brother Stephen Paget, $66; Sister Phoebe Rice, $7, anonymous donor, myself, $6.'"

Wireless Music.

New York.—A recent test of wireless telephony was made to show its value for transmitting music. Several selections were sung in a transmitter at Park avenue and Fortieth street, New York, and were listened to by a group of newspaper men at the Metropolitan Tower. At times the singing was very clear, but frequently it was impossible to hear anything but a confused blur of sound.

The Pose.

Photographer (who, for the first plate, has taken a great deal of trouble to get his sitter to relax the unnaturally stern expression which men assume under the ordeal, and now prepares for a second exposure)—I shall leave the expression to you this time, sir.—Punch.

Trimmed for the Trimming.

Said the husband to the wife: "This is indeed a world of strife. The ostrich plumes that trim your hat have trimmed me, too—I'll tell you that."

NGE TWINS

Claims Distinc- sual Kinship.

ade Their Start in e Day and Have ether—Now 63 Old.

New Garden neigh county, Missouri, an of unique twins 63 years old March irth on his father's Garden, of Samuel ame day Elias and thers of the new the yard before the ugar tree, or hard ow it

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Man.

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Tree.

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Music. ent test of wire made to show its g music Several g in a transmitter d Fortieth street, e listened to by a men at the Met times the singing frequently it was nything but a con

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CHAPTER I.

I Go to Pittsburg.

McKnight is gradually ticking over the criminal end of the business I never liked it, and since the strange case of the man in lower ten, I have been a bit squeamish Even a case like that, where you can build up a network of clews that absolutely in criminate three entirely different people, only one of whom can be guilty and your faith in circumstantial evidence dies of overcrowding I never see a shivering white-faced wretch in the prisoners dock that I do not hark back with shuddering horror to the strange events on the Pullman car Ontario, between Washington and Pittsburg, on the night of September 3, last

McKnight could tell the story a great deal better than I, although he cannot spell three consecutive words correctly But while he has imagination and humor, he is lazy

"It didn't happen to me, anyhow," he protested, when I put it up to him And nobody cares for second-hand thrills Besides, you want the unvarnished and ungarnished truth, and I'm no hand for that I'm a lawyer"

So am I, although there have been times when my assumption in that particular has been disputed I am unmarried, and just old enough to dance with the grown-up little sisters of the girls I used to know I am fond of outdoors, prefer horses to the aforesaid grown-up little sisters and without sentiment ("am" crossed out and "was" substituted—Ed) and completely ruled and frequently rooted by my housekeeper, an elderly widow

In fact, of all the men of my acquaintance, I was probably the most prosaic, the least adventurous, the one man in a hundred who would be likely to go without a deviation from the normal through the orderly procession of the seasons, summer suits to winter flannels, golf to bridge

So it was a queer freak of the demons of chance to perch on my unsusceptible 30-year-old chest, tie me up with a crime, ticket me with a love affair, and start me on that sensational and not always respectable journey that ended so surprisingly less than three weeks later in the firm's private office It had been the most remarkable period of my life. I would neither give it up nor live it again under any inducement, and yet all that I lost was some 20 yards off my drive!

It was really McKnight's turn to make the next journey. I had a tournament at Chevy Chase for Saturday, and a short yacht cruise planned for Sunday, and when a man has been grinding at statute law for a week he needs relaxation But McKnight begged off It was not the first time he had shirked that summer in order to run down to Richmond, and I was surly about it But this time he had a new excuse.

"I wouldn't be able to look after the business if I did go," he said He has a sort of wide-eyed frankness that makes one ashamed to doubt him "I'm always car sick crossing the mountains It's a fact, Lolllie. See sawing over the peaks does it Why, crossing the Alleghany mountains has the dull stream to Hermann beaten to a frazzle."

So I gave him up finally and went home to pack He came later in the evening with his machine, the Cannonball, to take me to the station, and he brought the forged notes in the Bronson case.

"Guard them with your life," he warned me. "They are more precious than honor. Sew them in your chest protector, or wherever people keep valuables. I never keep any. I'll not be happy until I see Gentleman Andy doing the lockstep"

He sat down on my clean collars, found my cigarettes and struck a match on the mahogany bed post with one movement.

"Where's the Pirate?" he demanded. The Pirate is my housekeeper, Mrs. Klopton, a very worthy woman, so labeled—and libeled—because of a ferocious pair of eyes and what McKnight called a buccaneering nose I quietly closed the door into the hall.

"Keep your voice down, Richey," I said "She is looking for the evening paper to see if it is going to rain. She has my raincoat and an umbrella waiting in the hall."

The collars being damaged beyond repair, he left them and went to the window He stood there for some time, staring at the blackness that represented the wall of the house next door

"It's raining now," he said over his shoulder, and closed the window and the shutters. Something in his voice made me glance up, but he was watching me, his hands idly in his pockets.

"Who lives next door?" he inquired in a perfunctory tone, after a pause. I was packing my razor.

"House is empty," I returned absently. "If the landlord would put it in some sort of shape—"

"Did you put those notes in your pocket?" he broke in.

"Yes." I was impatient. "Along with my certificates of registration, baptism and vaccination. Whoever wants them will have to steal my coat to get them"

"Well, I would move them, if I were you. Somebody in the next house was confoundedly anxious to see where you put them. Somebody right at that window opposite."

I scoffed at the idea, but nevertheless I moved the papers, putting them in my traveling bag, well down at the bottom. McKnight watched me uneasily

"I have a hunch that you are going to have trouble," he said, as I locked the alligator bag. "Darned if I like starting anything important on Friday."

"You have a congenital dislike to start anything on any old day," I retorted still sore from my lost Saturday "And if you knew the owner of that house as I do you would know that if there was any one at that window he is paying rent for the privilege."

Mrs Klopton rapped at the door and spoke discreetly from the hall.

"Did Mr. McKnight bring the evening paper?" she inquired

"Sorry, but I didn't, Mr Klopton," McKnight called. "The subs won, three to nothing" He listened, grinning, as she moved away with little irritated rustles of her black silk gown

I finished my packing, changed my collar and was ready to go. Then very cautiously we put out the light and opened the shutters. The window across was merely a deeper black in the darkness. It was closed and dirty And yet, probably owing to Richey's suggestion, I had an uneasy sensation of eyes staring across at me The next moment we were at the door, poised for flight.

"We'll have to run for it," I said in a whisper. "She's down there with a package of some sort, sandwiches probably. And she's threatened me with overshoes for a month. Ready now?"

I had a kaleidoscopic view of Mrs. Klopton in the lower hall, holding out an armful of such traveling impediments as she deemed essential, while beside her, Euphemia, the colored housemaid, grinned over a white-wrapped box.

"Awfully sorry—no time—back Sunday," I panted over my shoulder. Then the door closed and the car was moving away

McKnight bent forward and stared at the facade of the empty house next door as we passed. It was black, staring, mysterious, as empty buildings are apt to be.

"I'd like to hold a post-mortem on that corpse of a house," he said thoughtfully. "By George, I've a notion to get out and take a look."

"Somebody after the brass pipes," I scoffed. "House has been empty for a year"

With one hand on the steering wheel McKnight held out the other for my cigarette case. "Perhaps," he said; "but I don't see what she would want with brass pipe."

"A woman!" I laughed outright "You have been looking too hard at the picture in the back of your watch, that's all There's an experiment like that if you stare long enough—"

But McKnight was growing sulky; he sat looking rigidly ahead, and he did not speak again until he brought the Cannonball to a stop at the station. Even then it was only a perfunctory remark. He went through the gate with me, and with five minutes to spare, we lounged and smoked in the train shed. My mind had slid away from my surroundings and had wandered to a polo pony that I couldn't afford and intended to buy anyhow. Then McKnight shook off his taciturnity.

"For heaven's sake, don't look so martyred," he burst out, "I know you've done all the traveling this summer. I know you're missing a game to-morrow. But don't be a patient mother; confound it, I have to go to Richmond on Sunday. I—I want to see a girl."

"Oh, don't mind me," I observed politely. "Personally, I wouldn't change places with you. What's her name—North? South?"

"West," he snapped. "Don't try to be funny. And all I have to say, Blakeley, is that if you ever fall in love I hope you make an egregious ass of yourself"

In view of what followed, this came rather close to prophecy.

The trip west was without incident. I played bridge with a furniture dealer from Grand Rapids, a sales agent for a Pittsburg iron firm and a young professor from an eastern college. I won three rubbers out of four, finished what cigarettes McKnight had left me and went to bed about one o'clock. It was growing cooler, and the rain had ceased. Once, toward morning, I wakened with a start, for no apparent reason, and sat bolt upright. I had an uneasy feeling that some one had been looking at me, the same sensation I had experienced earlier in the evening at the window. But I could feel the bag with the notes, between me and the window, and with my arm thrown over it for security, I lapsed again into slumber. Later, when I tried to piece together the fragments of that journey, I remembered that my coat, which had been folded and placed beyond my restless tossing, had been rescued in the morning from a heterogeneous jumble of blankets, evening papers and cravat, had been shaken out with profanity and donned with wrath At the time, nothing occurred to me but the necessity of writing to the Pullman Company and asking them if they ever traveled in their own cars. I even formulated some of the letter.

I was more cheerful after I had had a cup of coffee in the Union station. It was too early to attend to business, and I lounged in the restaurant and hid behind the morning papers. As I had expected, they had got hold of my visit and its object. On the first page was a staring announcement that the forged papers in the Bronson case had been brought to Pittsburg. Underneath, a telegram from Washington stated that Lawrence Blakeley of Blakeley & McKnight had left for Pittsburg the night before, and that, owing to the approaching trial of the Bronson case and the illness of John Gilmore, the Pittsburg millionaire, who was the chief witness for the prosecution, it was supposed that the visit was intimately concerned with the trial.

I looked around apprehensively. There were no reporters yet in sight, and thankful to have escaped notice I paid for my breakfast and left. At the cabstand I chose the least dilapidated hansom I could find, and giving the driver the address of the Gilmore residence, in the East end, I got in.

I was just in time. As the cab turned and rolled off, a slim young man in a straw hat separated himself from a little group of men and hurried toward us.

"Hey! Wait a minute there!" he called, breaking into a trot.

But the cabby did not hear, or perhaps did not care to. We jogged comfortably along, to my relief, leaving the young man far behind. I avoid reporters on principle, having learned long ago that I am an easy mark for a clever interviewer.

It was perhaps nine o'clock when I left the station Our way was along the boulevard which hugged the side of one of the city's great hills. Far below, to the left, lay the railroad tracks and the seventy times seven looming stacks of the mills The white mist of the river, the grays and blacks of the smoke blended into a half-revealing haze, dotted here and there with fire. It was unlovely, tremendous What artist might have painted it with its pathos, its majesty, but he would have missed what made it infinitely suggestive—the rattle and roar of iron on iron, the rumble of wheels, the throbbing beat, against the cars, of fire and heat and brawn welding prosperity.

Something of this I voiced to the grim old millionaire who was responsible for at least part of it. He was propped up in bed in his East end home, listening to the market reports read by a nurse, and he smiled a little at my enthusiasm.

"I can't see much beauty in it myself," he said "That it's our badge of prosperity The full dinner pail here means a nose that looks like a flue, Pittsburg without smoke wouldn't be Pittsburg, any more than New York prohibition would be New York Sit down for a few minutes, Mr. Blakeley Now, Miss Gardner, Westinghouse Electric"

The nurse resumed her reading in a monotonous voice She read literally and without understanding, using initial and abbreviations as they came But the shrewd old man followed her easily.

As the nurse droned along, I found myself looking curiously at a photograph in a silver frame on the bedside table. It was the picture of a girl in white, with her hands clasped loosely before her. Against the dark background her figure stood out slim and young. Perhaps it was the rather grim environment, possibly it was my mood, but although as a general thing photographs of young girls make no appeal to me, this one did. I found my eyes straying back to it. By a little finesse I even made out the name written across the corner, "Allison."

Mr Gilmore lay back among his pillows and listened to the nurse's listless voice. But he was watching me from under his heavy eyebrows for when the reading was over, and we were alone, he indicated the picture with a gesture

"I keep it there to remind myself that I am an old man," he said "That is my granddaughter, Alison West."

I expressed the customary polite surprise, at which, finding me responsive, he told me his age with a chuckle of pride. More surprise, this time genuine. From that we went to what he ate for breakfast and did not eat for luncheon, and then to his reserve power, which at 65 became a matter for thought And so, in a wide circle back to where we started, the picture

"Father was a rascal," John Gilmore said, picking up the frame. "The happiest day of my life was when I knew he was safely dead in bed and not hanged If the child had looked like him, I—well, she doesn't. She's a Gilmore, every inch. Supposed to look like me."

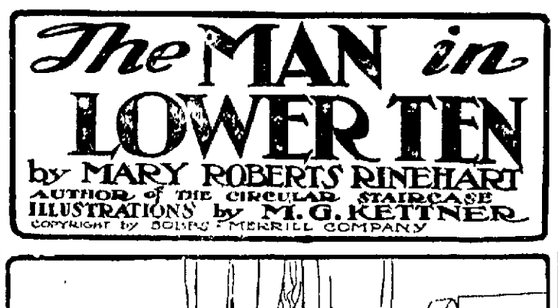
"Very noticeably," I agreed soberly

I had produced the notes by that time, and replacing the picture Mr Gilmore gathered his spectacles from beside it. He went over the four notes methodically, examining each carefully and putting it down before he picked up the next. Then he leaned back and took off his glasses

"They're not so bad," he said thoughtfully. "Not so bad. But I never saw them before. That's my unofficial signature. I am inclined to think"—he was speaking partly to himself—"to think that he has got hold of a letter, of mine, probably, to Alison Bronson was a friend of her rapscallion of a father."

I took Mr. Gilmore's deposition and put it into my traveling bag with the forged notes When I saw them again almost three weeks later, they were unrecognizable, a mass of charred paper on a copper ash tray. In the interval other and bigger things had happened: The Bronson forgery case had shrunk beside the greater and more imminent mystery of the man in lower ten. And Alison West had come into the story and into my life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"Guard This with Your Life."

The MAN in LOWER TEN

by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR of THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

ILLUSTRATIONS by M. G. KETTNER

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NO ESCAPE FROM THE TUNAS

Flying Fish and Sardines Rounded Up in Schools and Devoured by Hundreds.

I have observed some curious scenes at sea, but never have I seen fear so forcibly expressed as by a school of flying fishes exhausted and at the mercy of the voracious tunas, declares a correspondent of the Outing Magazine. I have had them gather about my boat and cling to its keel as closely as they could, while the air was full of leaping tunas and soaring flying fish. At such times when a school of sardines is rounded up the fishes are so terrified that men have rowed up to them and scooped them in by the pailful.

I have stood in a boat when the air seemed literally full of fish, the tunas coming up with a rush from below, and endeavoring to catch the flying fishes with tremendous leaps. Sometimes they take them in midair; again they strike and knock them higher, bleeding or dead, or miss them altogether. But whatever the result, the tuna is never displaced; it makes the same spectacular jump, utterly unlike that of the swordfish, shark, or tarpon, returning to the sea head first with a graceful curve.

AND A WORTHY DESCENDANT

Original Ananias Need Not Have Been Ashamed of This One of His Many Relatives.

George Nicholson, a Kansas City manufacturer, was discussing the $3,000,000 life insurance policy that has attracted so much attention to him in the insurance world

"You see," said Mr. Nicholson, with a smile, "we don't live as long here in Missouri as they do in Montana, so insurance is very necessary.

"A Montana man was talking in the smoking room of a Kansas City hotel about longevity.

"'Now,' he said, 'our Montana air is something like air It makes you live whether you want to or not. Why, my Uncle George'll be 96 next spring, but you'd never think it to see him hoppin' on and off his biplane when he's starting out to see his old folks My Aunt Lizzie is 80, and she's the junior golf champion of Big Fork. I tell you, she's a peach of a player for a junior. When she gets a few more years over her head, she'll make the older players set up, there ain't no doubt about that. My relations are strong all around Big Fork, Butte and Miles City, but I can't call to mind any of them ever passing in their checks under the century mark.'

"'It seems to me I've read somewhere, though,' said a quiet man, 'that one of your relations died very suddenly while still young.'

"'Oh,' said the Montanan, 'you're thinking about Uncle Peleg. He got damages from the Big Fork Palladium for publishing a false account of his death That's all there is to that.'

"'No,' said the quiet man; 'it wasn't your Uncle Peleg, and it wasn't in the Big Fork Palladium. It was in the Acts of the Apostles and it concerned your Uncle Ananias.'"

HER FIRST PATIENT A DOG

Florence Nightingale Began Her Work Among the Sick by Caring for Injured Pet Animal.

A name that has been long known and loved throughout the world is that of Florence Nightingale. There is indeed something almost angelic in the sound of the name. "Angel of Mercy" was the title which she bore in life and by which she will be remembered in death. The heroic service of this noble woman in soldiers' camps and upon battlefields is one of the greatest examples of kindness and self-sacrifice in the annals of human kind. So beloved was this gentle woman, it is said, that the sick and dying used to kiss her shadow as she passed their cots The elements which made this life of such beauty and determined so useful a career for Florence Nightingale may be best understood from the following story:

"Her first experiences as a nurse were with her dolls, whose broken limbs and bruised heads she bandaged and cared for with all the tenderness and gentleness of her nature.

"As she grew older she became interested in caring for wounded or sick pets and other animals. Her first patient was a dog named Cap. The dog belonged to one of her father's shepherds, and one day she learned that Cap had been injured by some boys and that the shepherd was preparing to kill his beloved dog in order to save him from the suffering. In spite of the fact that she was still a little girl and very timid, she at once drove to the shepherd's home, and, with the aid of the clergyman of the parish, she nursed the wounds of the injured animal, and soon he was well again

"Her love for pets and her skill in curing them soon became well known, and in a short time she had become the nurse of all the wounded animals of the neighborhood."—Our Dumb Animals.

The Evening Fire.

The bright, sweet days of porch life are fast going It has come time again when the evening gathers to start up the furnace or the grate. The change is not what the heart longs for, and yet there is a joy in watching the dancing flame drive the coolness out of the air that covers the walls of the room with a soft, gray tint. And then, when the lamp is lit and one takes up a favorite book, and reads and reads, while he stretches out his legs toward the cheery flame, he quite forgets the dear old porch as he mingles with another set of angels quite as bright and fair. It is one of the happy experiences of life, when the first cool evening comes, and you pull down your curtains, light the fire, and rollick at will among your best and sweetest thoughts. It is a great contrast with a day's "rustle" out in the cold world.

To London by Airship.

Getting into their heavy padded jackets they stepped out, and leaning over the rail, looked downward. It was about seven o'clock, and the air was as clear as crystal. So far below that it looked like a half-tone picture spread on on an open page was a city, vast in its extent, with its great buildings and spires showing above the average level and the river threading through.

Like the vapor of the breath on a frosty day, smoke was beginning to rise in lazy exhalations. And the eye could follow the frail thread of the river out through the misty distance to the waters of the sea.

"London," said the professor. "We'll give them a little entertainment, and they can't accuse us of lack of appreciation of the city, because we just took a look and went away. We'll stay quiet awhile, and give them something to talk about."—Top-Notch Magazine.

Oiling the Atlantic.

Pouring oil on the troubled waters will be much more than a metaphor if a plan offered by the United States Hydrographic Office is carried out. Its serious proposal is to keep the path between New York and the Northern European ports well oiled, so that the waves may be kept down and passengers may cross in perfect comfort. The hydrographic office knows a lot about waves, and claims that nothing is so bad for them as oil. Moreover, oil spreads quickly and thinly over the water, and hence the calming can be done at small expense. A quart of cheap petroleum an hour for each ship would, they say, do the work in decent weather, and $25 per trip ought to cover it easily. With the big liners constantly passing, the part carried away by the ocean currents would be restored without delay.—Wide World Magazine.

Achievements of the Aged.

Latimer, in King Edward VI.'s days, was a hard student. He was at his studies about two o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, though his body had been bruised by the fall of a tree and he was 67 years of age. Young was sixty when he began his "Night Thoughts." Talleyrand, at the age of eighty, stood at the head of affairs in France under Napoleon and then under the Bourbons. Blucher was seventy when he was defeated at Ligny and fell under his horse, some French cavalry passing over him; yet a day or two after he led on his Prussians against Napoleon at Waterloo. After many years of warfare, those old men, Wellington and Soult, stood at the head of their respective cabinets, one in England and the other in France.

Plucking Asparagus.

They were very young and very happy and very foolish and very newly wed.

And they kept a kitchen garden.

"Angelina, darling," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden I saw some asparagus ready for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and gather the first fruit of the season yourself?"

She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture and didn't want to "let on." If she went alone she might commit some egregious blunder.

"I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it and I will hold the ladder."

Where It Went.

A little boy, who was taken to the seaside for the first time, happened to arrive when the tide was at the full. On getting up the next morning and looking for the sea, now far out, he cried: "Why, mother, it's all gone down its sink!"

An Enjoyable Occasion.

"Was your chafing dish party a success?"

"Great. We spoiled all the food early in the evening, and then went to a regular restaurant."

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Burial Place of Gen Grant

Mayor William R. Grace's Story of the Way in Which New York City Was Selected.

For a number of years after the decision was reached that the permanent burial place of Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant should be Riverside Drive, New York city, subscriptions to the projected monument to be erected over the sarcophagi lagged. Then Gen. Horace Porter organized a committee which speedily secured the fund needed. It was about the time of the dedication of the monument that William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York city, narrated to me this hitherto unpublished story of the manner in which New York was selected as the burial place of the great commander:

"I was serving my second term as mayor of New York," said Mr. Grace, "at the time General Grant was smitten with his mortal illness. I kept myself constantly informed as to his condition. At one time, I remember, word was brought to me that the chances were strongly in favor of his recovery. But within twenty-four hours thereafter I received authoritative information that the disease was mortal and that, in all probability, General Grant could not last the summer out

"Now, I knew from many chats I had had with Grant after he became a resident of New York that he was very fond of the city. Its activities appealed to him greatly and as he walked about the streets he was fond of carefully looking at the improvements being made and pronounced judgment as to the future course of business in this, that or the other street. He was, in fact, one of the first to suggest that Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street would be an ideal location for a big hotel. Today one of the world's most famous hotels is located there.

"I also knew, when I learned definitely that Grant was in his last illness, that efforts would undoubtedly be made to persuade his family that his burial place should be either in the national cemetery at Arlington, or at West Point, Galena, or Chicago But I said to myself that Grant's burial place should be New York, the city which he had selected as the one in which to spend his closing years and which, I knew beyond peradventure of a doubt, he loved. I made up my mind that I would do all that I could to have New York named as his burial place.

"Therefore, while Grant yet lived, I organized privately and quietly a competent body of men to work in behalf of New York city after the general was dead; I was of the opinion—subsequently sustained—that no systematic attempt would be made to secure the burial elsewhere until some time after the general had died. It was not an easy matter to organize my committee, still I accomplished the task in time, and because I did not feel justified in calling upon any body else alone the city to stand any of the expenses incidental to creating the organization, I paid them gladly out of my own pocket

"The result of this secret preparatory work was that immediately after the death of General Grant we had a thoroughly well organized body of men ready to take the necessary public steps without a moment's delay to secure his burial in the city On the advice of this secret body, I called a public meeting for the expressed purpose of organizing a permanent public committee to work for the burial of General Grant in New York city. This permanent Grant monument commission was the first organization of its kind in the field and through its work convinced the American people, generally, I am sure, that New York was the proper burial city for the great general At any rate, I finally had the satisfaction of knowing that New York had been definitely and irrevocably selected, and I was happy

"And do you know," Mr. Grace continued after a thoughtful pause, "I have always believed that the presence of a colored man on the permanent commission as its secretary did a great deal to convince the country at large of the sincerity and earnestness of the desire of the people of New York, regardless of race or class, that General Grant should be buried here. That colored man was Professor Greener He was a graduate of Harvard and a brilliant scholar of his day. I had known him for some years, and when I began casting about for just the right man to be secretary of the permanent commission, I chanced to think of Greener I had every confidence in his ability to fill creditably the executive office of the commission, and then there was the other thought, that the presence of a colored man on the commission would go a long way to showing the nation that all manner of New Yorkers were working together to have their city named as Grant's permanent burial place So, at my request, Greener was appointed secretary and I have every reason to believe that the effect of his appointment on the mind of the public was just what I thought it would be In short, I am convinced that simply by being first in the field with a perfect working organization having a negro executive officer, New York gained for all time the proud distinction over all competitors of being the burial city of Gen Ulysses S. Grant"

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Why He Went to Congress

"Little Giant" Became Representative for Purpose of Having Remitted an Old Fine Imposed on General Jackson.

In 1838, when he was 25 years of age, Stephen A Douglas ran unsuccessfully for congress. Three years later he took a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state of Illinois. Yet another two years and he had resigned his judgeship to go to Washington as a member of the house of representatives. Connected with his second race for congressional honors is the anecdote I am about to tell.

After he had become a supreme court judge, the "Little Giant's" friends were of the opinion that he had given up all of his youthful desire to sit in the lower house of the federal legislature, and they stood ready to do all they could to keep him on the supreme court bench indefinitely. But he had been interpreting the laws less than two years when he made known to his friends that he desired greatly to be nominated again for congress Some of his friends remonstrated, why, they asked, did he want to give up a high judgeship for a position in congress and thus remove himself from Illinois as an important public figure? This was Mr. Douglas's reply, substantially.

"Since I have been on the bench I have met a southern Democrat who was not only a political follower but is also a strong personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He has told me many interesting things about Jackson, and from him I first learned of the fine that was imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans when he put that city under martial law in 1814, preparatory to preparing it against attack by the British in the War of 1812. At that time General Jackson caused the arrest of a Judge Hall and for this act was fined $1,000 for contempt. Then he went in and won the Battle of New Orleans, but to this day the fine stands against him. Gentlemen, I have thought much about this incident—about the inconceivable wrong that was done General Jackson at that time, and I want to go to congress to right it. I want to do all I can to see to it that this old fine is remitted with compound interest. I therefore very much want you to support me for a congressional nomination."

Nominated and elected to congress in due course, one of the first official acts of Representative Stephen A. Douglas was to introduce a resolution authorizing the return, with compound interest, of the fine of 30 years before to the victor of New Orleans. Early and late, in and out of session, and with all the earnestness of his being, Mr. Doug as, then thirty years of age, advocated the passage of the resolution, and with much less difficulty than he had anticipated, he finally had the satisfaction of knowing that the fine, with interest, would be returned to "Old Hickory," then with less than two years of life before him.

It was in 1856, when he was on a lecture tour in Illinois, that the late Parke Godwin, author, editor and son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, was told this anecdote by several of the "Little Giant's" close friends in Springfield. Four years later, when Douglas was making his campaign for president, Mr. Godwin met him for the first time and related this anecdote as he had heard it.

"Why," exclaimed Douglas, in apparent surprise, "where did you hear that story? Yes, it is true, every word of it," he added a few moments later, "and if I had not heard incidentally of the grave injustice done General Jackson I might not have been stirred up sufficiently to run for congress again. But however that may have been, one of the most satisfying recollections of my public life is that I was able to right this great injustice inflicted upon General Jackson thirty years before And I have no correspondence that I have treasured up more carefully than the personal note which I received from General Jackson acknowledging his appreciation of the service I was able to do him in his old age."

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Randall's Moment of Suspense

How He Barely Averted a Fierce Personal Encounter Between Sparks of Missouri and General Weaver.

In December of 1881, a short time after General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio had succeeded the late Samuel J. Randall as speaker of the house of representatives, I spent an evening with the great Democrat of western Pennsylvania at his home a few blocks distant from the national capitol. Mr. Randall lived in a little two and one-half story brick house, in a quiet and somewhat obscure corner of Washington, and it represented practically his entire savings while a member of congress, of which he was speaker from 1876 until a change of party elevated Mr. Keifer in his stead.

I was received by Mr. Randall in his study, a little rear room on the second floor. It was one mass of documents, books, reports and the various printed paraphernalia of legislation. The conversation led up to Mr. Randall's great work in 1874, when, by leading a filibuster of forty-eight hours' duration, he defeated the obnoxious "Force bill" of that year. I remarked that he must have been under a great strain while leading the filibuster, which today stands as one of the greatest triumphs of filibustering our house of congress has ever known.

"Well," was the reply, "it is true that during the forty-eight hours preceding the final adjournment of congress I was present in my seat practically every moment of that time, in order to see that by legislative strategy the vote on the bill was delayed until it was time for congress to adjourn. It was a task that involved constant watchfulness and so it occasioned great physical strain. Yet from its effects I recovered completely after a good night's sleep, while from the effects of a moment's mental strain I underwent while I was speaker I did not fully recover until more than a day later.

"On the whole," continued Mr. Randall after a moment's pause, "I think that was the most trying and exhausting experience in my entire career as speaker. It occurred during the closing weeks of the session of 1881. The house was in committee of the whole, with Mr. Covert, who represented the Eastern Long Island district, in the chair. When the house is in committee of the whole, you know, the speaker has some opportunity for relaxation. He goes upon the floor and meets and chats with his friends, it is something like a recess for him. I was thus chatting with a group of friends in the rear of the house when of a sudden I seemed to realize intuitively that a change had taken place in the atmosphere of the house and a desperate situation had arisen. I glanced down towards the speaker's desk, and though no one had yet taken a belligerent attitude, I felt that there was grave danger of a personal encounter between two members.

"How I reached the speaker's desk I don't know. Nor have I any recollection of pushing Mr. Covert to one side and seizing the gavel. But I do recall most vividly that as I began to pound with all my might with the gavel, I beheld directly before me the most portentous scene that I ever saw in the house In front of the clerk's desk stood Mr. Sparks, representing a Missouri district, with an uplifted chair as a weapon, and directly across the aisle from him and awaiting the attack in a spirit of defiance, was General James B. Weaver, the Greenback party's presidential candidate of the year before. And it seemed to me that I had never seen such malignant passion upon men's faces. It was the very spirit that leads to murder—and at once the awful thought shot into my mind: 'The eternal disgrace of a murder taking place on the floor of the house of representatives!'

"It was a thought—a situation—that made me desperate. I pounded like a madman with my gavel. I summoned the sergeant-at-arms to get the mace. I put all the energy, both mental and physical, that I possessed in the effort to secure a temporary hesitation on the part of either man to advance to the attack. And, thank God, there was a momentary hesitation—just sufficient to enable several members to recover their startled senses and rush between the angry adversaries.

"As soon as I saw others rush between the two men I knew that danger of a personal encounter was over—and the next instant I sank back into my chair completely exhausted. So great had been the strain, brief though it was, that I felt as though I would collapse; still, I presume the house did not observe my true condition owing to the excitement."

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Had Learned.

"Why don't you get a motor?"

"I don't know whether I could manage one or not."

"That's not much of an argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife."

"Yes; that's what makes me so jolly careful!"

County With One Jail.

Iceland is altogether a law-abiding place. There is only one jail, and that rarely ever has more than two people in it. This is to be largely accounted for by the fact that there is not a distillery nor a brewery in all Iceland. Some liquors are imported from Scotland, Norway and Denmark, but there will be an end to this in the year 1912, when the prohibitory law passed by parliament on July 30, 1909, will go into effect. An acute legal gentleman of Scotland who has examined it says that "it is hard and fast at every point"—a well-made law. The Good Templars have taken a very active part in securing this law, and they are preparing the way for its enforcement.—Mrs. W. F. Crafts, in The Christian Herald.

A Success.

"They say that new doctor is a fake. How did his instant cure for your wife's sore throat work?"

"Excellently."

"Then it cured her really?"

"No; but she can't speak above a whisper."

Tales of Sea Charming

They Always Have Been Popular Because of the Fascination Exercised by the Deep.

Almost from the beginning of time the sea itself has exercised over man a fascination at once mysterious and terrifying. This vigorous influence of the uncharted main drove men down to the sea in ships that were little more than cockleshells. During the gray depths of the mist, the biting teeth of the winter's gale, the ripping claws of the half-stricken reef and all the other chances and happenings of a tumultuous element, men have set sail, each little crew of Argonauts in search of its own particular fleece of gold.

Thus, the cause of the popularity of the sea story is not hard to understand. The adventures of that bold soldier-mariner of Greece, the crafty Ulysses, form one of the most interesting chronicles of the world's literature. The voyage of Jason and his band, with their trials and their final success in their undertaking in search of the treasure of the classics.

In more modern times the life of the Norseman, that rugged explorer of pathless expanses, the half-piratical exploits of Drake, the repulse of the Armada by that dauntless lion of the seas and his compeers, the victories of Nelson, the crippled hero who led his fleets "half round the sea-girt half" in pursuit of the hereditary enemies of old England, all have given us thrilling history and no less absorbing tradition.

The Thing.

"I understand that Nelson Jobbins married was rather old. What was her age?"

"I guess as far as Jobbins was concerned, it was Methuselah."

Wise Precaution.

The man who won't drink hot things will open his mouth.

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The MAN in LOWER TEN

by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

AUTHOR of THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

ILLUSTRATIONS by M. G. KETTNER

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"Guard This with Your Life."

CHAPTER I.

I Go to Pittsburg.

McKnight is gradually taking over the criminal end of the business. I never liked it, and since the strange case of the man in lower ten, I have been a bit squeamish. Given a case like that, where you can build up a network of clews that absolutely incriminate three entirely different people, only one of whom can be guilty, and your faith in circumstantial evidence dies of overcrowding. I never see a shivering, white-faced wretch in the prisoners' dock that I do not hark back with shuddering horror to the strange events on the Pullman car Ontario, between Washington and Pittsburg, on the night of September 9, last.

McKnight could tell the story a great deal better than I, although he cannot spell three consecutive words correctly. But, while he has imagination and humor, he is lazy.

"It didn't happen to me, anyhow," he protested, when I put it up to him. "And nobody cares for second-hand thrills. Besides, you want the unvarnished and ungarnished truth, and I'm no hand for that. I'm a lawyer."

So am I, although there have been times when my assumption in that particular has been disputed. I am unmarried, and just old enough to dance with the grown-up little sisters of the girls I used to know. I am fond of outdoors, prefer horses to the aforesaid grown-up little sisters, and without sentiment ("am" crossed out and "was" substituted.—Ed.) and completely ruled and frequently routed by my housekeeper, an elderly widow.

In fact, of all the men of my acquaintance, I was probably the most prosaic, the least adventurous, the one man in a hundred who would be likely to go without a deviation from the normal through the orderly procession of the seasons, summer suits to winter flannels, golf to bridge.

So it was a queer freak of the demons of chance to perch on my unsusceptible 30-year-old chest, tie me up with a crime, ticket me with a love affair, and start me on that sensational and not always respectable journey that ended so surprisingly less than three weeks later in the firm's private office. It had been the most remarkable period of my life. I would neither give it up nor live it again under any inducement, and yet all that I lost was some 20 yards off my drive!

It was really McKnight's turn to make the next journey. I had a tournament at Chevy Chase for Saturday, and a short yacht cruise planned for Sunday, and when a man has been grinding at statute law for a week, he needs relaxation. But McKnight begged off. It was not the first time he had shirked that summer in order to run down to Richmond, and I was surly about it. But this time he had a new excuse.

"I wouldn't be able to look after the business if I did go," he said. He has a sort of wide-eyed frankness that makes one ashamed to doubt him. "I'm always car sick crossing the mountains. It's a fact, Lollie. Seesawing over the peaks does it. Why, crossing the Alleghany mountains has the gulf stream to Bermuda beaten to a frazzle."

So I gave him up finally and went home to pack. He came later in the evening with his machine, the Cannonball, to take me to the station, and he brought the forged notes in the Bronson case.

"Guard them with your life," he warned me. "They are more precious than honor. Sew them in your chest protector, or wherever people keep valuables. I never keep any. I'll not be happy until I see Gentleman Andy doing the lockstep."

He sat down on my clean collars, found my cigarettes and struck a match on the mahogany bed post with one movement.

"Where's the Pirate?" he demanded. The Pirate is my housekeeper, Mrs. Klopton, a very worthy woman, so labeled—and libeled—because of a ferocious pair of eyes and what McKnight called a buccaneering nose. I quietly closed the door into the hall.

"Keep your voice down, Richey," I said. "She is looking for the evening paper to see if it is going to rain. She has my raincoat and an umbrella waiting in the hall."

The collars being damaged beyond repair, he left them and went to the window. He stood there for some time, staring at the blackness that represented the wall of the house next door.

"It's raining now," he said over his shoulder, and closed the window and the shutters. Something in his voice made me glance up, but he was watching me, his hands idly in his pockets.

"Who lives next door?" he inquired in a perfunctory tone, after a pause. I was packing my razor.

"House is empty," I returned absently. "If the landlord would put it in some sort of shape—"

"Did you put those notes in your pocket?" he broke in.

"Yes." I was impatient. "Along with my certificates of registration, baptism and vaccination. Whoever wants them will have to steal my coat to get them."

"Well, I would move them, if I were you. Somebody in the next house was confoundedly anxious to see where you put them. Somebody right at that window opposite."

I scoffed at the idea, but nevertheless I moved the papers, putting them in my traveling bag, well down at the bottom. McKnight watched me uneasily.

"I have a hunch that you are going to have trouble," he said, as I locked the alligator bag. "Darned if I like starting anything important on Friday."

"You have a congenital dislike to start anything on any old day," I retorted, still sore from my lost Saturday. "And if you knew the owner of that house as I do you would know that if there was any one at that window he is paying rent for the privilege."

Mrs. Klopton rapped at the door and spoke discreetly from the hall.

"Did Mr. McKnight bring the evening paper?" she inquired.

"Sorry, but I didn't, Mr. Klopton," McKnight called. "The subs won, three to nothing." He listened, grinning, as she moved away with little irritated rustles of her black silk gown.

I finished my packing, changed my collar and was ready to go. Then very cautiously we put out the light and opened the shutters. The window across was merely a deeper black in the darkness. It was closed and dirty. And yet, probably owing to Richey's suggestion, I had an uneasy sensation of eyes staring across at me. The next moment we were at the door, poised for flight.

"We'll have to run for it," I said in a whisper. "She's down there with a package of some sort, sandwiches probably. And she's threatened me with overshoes for a month. Ready now?"

I had a kaleidoscopic view of Mrs. Klopton in the lower hall, holding out an armful of such traveling impedimenta as she deemed essential, while beside her, Euphemia, the colored housemaid, grinned over a white-wrapped box.

"Awfully sorry—no time—back Sunday," I panted over my shoulder. Then the door closed and the car was moving away.

McKnight bent forward and stared at the facade of the empty house next door as we passed. It was black, staring, mysterious, as empty buildings are apt to be.

"I'd like to hold a post-mortem on that corpse of a house," he said thoughtfully. "By George, I've a notion to get out and take a look."

"Somebody after the brass pipes," I scoffed. "House has been empty for a year."

With one hand on the steering wheel McKnight held out the other for my cigarette case. "Perhaps," he said; "but I don't see what she would want with brass pipe."

"A woman!" I laughed outright. "You have been looking too hard at the picture in the back of your watch, that's all. There's an experiment like that. If you stare long enough—"

But McKnight was growing sulky; he sat looking rigidly ahead, and he did not speak again until he brought the Cannonball to a stop at the station. Even then it was only a perfunctory remark. He went through the gate with me, and with five minutes to spare, we lounged and smoked in the train shed. My mind had slid away from my surroundings and had wandered to a polo pony that I couldn't afford and intended to buy anyhow. Then McKnight shook off his taciturnity.

"For heaven's sake, don't look so martyred," he burst out; "I know you've done all the traveling this summer. I know you're missing a game tomorrow. But don't be a patient mother; confound it, I have to go to Richmond on Sunday. I—I want to see a girl."

"Oh, don't mind me," I observed politely. "Personally, I wouldn't change places with you. What's her name—North? South?"

"West," he snapped. "Don't try to be funny. And all I have to say, Blakeley, is that if you ever fall in love I hope you make an egregious ass of yourself."

In view of what followed, this came rather close to prophecy.

The trip west was without incident. I played bridge with a furniture dealer from Grand Rapids, a sales agent for a Pittsburg iron firm and a young professor from an eastern college. I won three rubbers out of four, finished what cigarettes McKnight had left me and went to bed about one o'clock. It was growing cooler, and the rain had ceased. Once, toward morning, I wakened with a start, for no apparent reason, and sat bolt upright. I had an uneasy feeling that some one had been looking at me, the same sensation I had experienced earlier in the evening at the window. But I could feel the bag with the notes, between me and the window, and with my arm thrown over it for security, I lapsed again into slumber. Later, when I tried to piece together the fragments of that journey, I remembered that my coat, which had been folded and placed beyond my restless tossing, had been rescued in the morning from a heterogeneous jumble of blankets, evening papers and cravat, had been shaken out with profanity and donned with wrath. At the time, nothing occurred to me but the necessity of writing to the Pullman Company and asking them if they ever traveled in their own cars. I even formulated some of the letter.

I was more cheerful after I had had a cup of coffee in the Union station. It was too early to attend to business, and I lounged in the restaurant and hid behind the morning papers. As I had expected, they had got hold of my visit and its object. On the first page was a staring announcement that the forged papers in the Bronson case had been brought to Pittsburg. Underneath, a telegram from Washington stated that Lawrence Blakeley of Blakeley & McKnight had left for Pittsburg the night before, and that, owing to the approaching trial of the Bronson case and the illness of John Gilmore, the Pittsburg millionaire, who was the chief witness for the prosecution, it was supposed that the visit was intimately concerned with the trial.

I looked around apprehensively. There were no reporters yet in sight, and thankful to have escaped notice I paid for my breakfast and left. At the cabstand I chose the least dilapidated hansom I could find, and giving the driver the address of the Gilmore residence, in the East end, I got in.

I was just in time. As the cab turned and rolled off, a slim young man in a straw hat separated himself from a little group of men and hurried toward us.

"Hey! Wait a minute there!" he called, breaking into a trot.

But the cabby did not hear, or perhaps did not care to. We jogged comfortably along, to my relief, leaving the young man far behind. I avoid reporters on principle, having learned long ago that I am an easy mark for a clever interviewer.

It was perhaps nine o'clock when I left the station. Our way was along the boulevard which hugged the side of one of the city's great hills. Far below, to the left, lay the railroad tracks and the seventy times seven looming stacks of the mills. The white mist of the river, the grays and blacks of the smoke blended into a half-revealing haze, dotted here and there with fire. It was unlovely, tremendous. Whistler might have painted it with its pathos, its majesty, but he would have missed what made it infinitely suggestive—the rattle and roar of iron on iron, the rumble of wheels, the throbbing beat, against the ears, of fire and heat and brawn welding prosperity.

Something of this I voiced to the grim old millionaire who was responsible for at least part of it. He was propped up in bed in his East end home, listening to the market reports read by a nurse, and he smiled a little at my enthusiasm.

"I can't see much beauty in it myself," he said. "But it's our badge of prosperity. The full dinner pail here means a nose that looks like a flue. Pittsburg without smoke wouldn't be Pittsburg, any more than New York prohibition would be New York. Sit down for a few minutes, Mr. Blakeley. Now, Miss Gardner, Westinghouse Electric."

The nurse resumed her reading in a monotonous voice. She read literally and without understanding, using initial and abbreviations as they came. But the shrewd old man followed her easily.

As the nurse droned along, I found myself looking curiously at a photograph in a silver frame on the bedside table. It was the picture of a girl in white, with her hands clasped loosely before her. Against the dark background her figure stood out slim and young. Perhaps it was the rather grim environment, possibly it was my mood, but although as a general thing photographs of young girls make no appeal to me, this one did. I found my eyes straying back to it. By a little finesse I even made out the name written across the corner, "Alison."

Mr. Gilmore lay back among his pillows and listened to the nurse's listless voice. But he was watching me from under his heavy eyebrows for when the reading was over, and we were alone, he indicated the picture with a gesture.

"I keep it there to remind myself that I am an old man," he said. "That is my granddaughter, Alison West."

I expressed the customary polite surprise, at which, finding me responsive, he told me his age with a chuckle of pride. More surprise, this time genuine. From that we went to what he ate for breakfast and did not eat for luncheon, and then to his reserve power, which at 65 became a matter for thought. And so, in a wide circle back to where we started, the picture.

"Father was a rascal," John Gilmore said, picking up the frame. "The happiest day of my life was when I knew he was safely dead in bed and not hanged. If the child had looked like him. I—well, she doesn't. She's a Gilmore, every inch. Supposed to look like me."

"Very noticeably," I agreed soberly.

I had produced the notes by that time, and replacing the picture Mr. Gilmore gathered his spectacles from beside it. He went over the four notes methodically, examining each carefully and putting it down before he picked up the next. Then he leaned back and took off his glasses.

"They're not so bad," he said thoughtfully. "Not so bad. But I never saw them before. That's my unofficial signature. I am inclined to think"—he was speaking partly to himself—"to think that he has got hold of a letter of mine, probably to Alison. Bronson was a friend of her rapscallion of a father."

I took Mr. Gilmore's deposition and put it into my traveling bag with the forged notes. When I saw them again, almost three weeks later, they were unrecognizable, a mass of charred paper on a copper ash tray. In the interval other and bigger things had happened: The Bronson forgery case had shrunk beside the greater and more imminent mystery of the man in lower ten. And Alison West had come into the story and into my life.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



NO ESCAPE FROM THE TUNAS

Flying Fish and Sardines Rounded Up in Schools and Devoured by Hundreds.

I have observed some curious scenes at sea, but never have I seen fear so forcibly expressed as by a school of flying fishes exhausted and at the mercy of the voracious tunas, declares a correspondent of the Outing Magazine. I have had them gather about my boat and cling to its keel as closely as they could, while the air was full of leaping tunas and soaring flying fish. At such times when a school of sardines is rounded up the fishes are so terrified that men have rowed up to them and scooped them in by the pailful.

I have stood in a boat when the air seemed literally full of fish, the tunas coming up with a rush from below, and endeavoring to catch the flying fishes with tremendous leaps. Sometimes they take them in midair; again they strike and knock them higher, bleeding or dead, or miss them altogether. But whatever the result, the tuna is never displaced; it makes the same spectacular jump, utterly unlike that of the swordfish, shark, or tarpon, returning to the sea head first with a graceful curve.

AND A WORTHY DESCENDANT

Original Ananias Need Not Have Been Ashamed of This One of His Many Relatives.

George Nicholson, a Kansas City manufacturer, was discussing the $3,000,000 life insurance policy that has attracted so much attention to him in the insurance world.

"You see," said Mr. Nicholson, with a smile, "we don't live as long here in Missouri as they do in Montana, so insurance is very necessary.

"A Montana man was talking in the smoking room of a Kansas City hotel about longevity.

"'Now,' he said, 'our Montana air is something like air. It makes you live whether you want to or not. Why, my Uncle George'll be 96 next spring, but you'd never think it to see him hoppin' on and off his biplane when he's starting out to see his old folks. My Aunt Lizzie is 80, and she's the junior golf champion of Big Fork. I tell you, she's a peach of a player for a junior. When she gets a few more years over her head, she'll make the older players set up, there ain't no doubt about that. My relations are strong all around Big Fork, Butte and Miles City, but I can't call to mind any of them ever passing in their checks under the century mark.'

"'It seems to me I've read somewhere, though,' said a quiet man, 'that one of your relations died very suddenly while still young.'

"'Oh,' said the Montanan, 'you're thinking about Uncle Peleg. He got damages from the Big Fork Palladium for publishing a false account of his death. That's all there is to that.'

"'No,' said the quiet man, 'it wasn't your Uncle Peleg, and it wasn't in the Big Fork Palladium. It was in the Acts of the Apostles and it concerned your Uncle Ananias.'"



HER FIRST PATIENT A DOG

Florence Nightingale Began Her Work Among the Sick by Caring for Injured Pet Animal.

A name that has been long known and loved throughout the world is that of Florence Nightingale. There is indeed something almost angelic in the sound of the name. "Angel of Mercy" was the title which she bore in life and by which she will be remembered in death. The heroic service of this noble woman in soldiers' camps and upon battlefields is one of the greatest examples of kindness and self-sacrifice in the annals of human kind. So beloved was this gentle woman, it is said, that the sick and dying used to kiss her shadow as she passed their cots. The elements which made this life of such beauty and determined so useful a career for Florence Nightingale may be best understood from the following story:

"Her first experiences as a nurse were with her dolls, whose broken limbs and bruised heads she bandaged and cared for with all the tenderness and gentleness of her nature.

"As she grew older she became interested in caring for wounded or sick pets and other animals. Her first patient was a dog named Cap. The dog belonged to one of her father's shepherds, and one day she learned that Cap had been injured by some boys and that the shepherd was preparing to kill his beloved dog in order to save him from the suffering. In spite of the fact that she was still a little girl and very timid, she at once drove to the shepherd's home, and, with the aid of the clergyman of the parish, she nursed the wounds of the injured animal, and soon he was well again.

"Her love for pets and her skill in curing them soon became well known, and in a short time she had become the nurse of all the wounded animals of the neighborhood."—Our Dumb Animals.

The Evening Fire.

The bright, sweet days of porch life are fast going. It has come time again when the evening gathers to start up the furnace or the grate. The change is not what the heart longs for, and yet there is a joy in watching the dancing flame drive the coolness out of the air that covers the walls of the room with a soft, gray tint. And then, when the lamp is lit and one takes up a favorite book, and reads and reads, while he stretches out his legs toward the cheery flame, he quite forgets the dear old porch as he mingles with another set of angels quite as bright and fair. It is one of the happy experiences of life, when the first cool evening comes, and you pull down your curtains, light the fire, and rollick at will among your best and sweetest thoughts. It is a great contrast with a day's "rastle" out in the cold world.

To London by Airship.

Getting into their heavy padded jackets they stepped out, and leaning over the rail, looked downward. It was about seven o'clock, and the air was as clear as crystal. So far below that it looked like a half-tone picture spread on on an open page was a city, vast in its extent, with its great buildings and spires showing above the average level and the river threading through.

Like the vapor of the breath on a frosty day, smoke was beginning to rise in lazy exhalations. And the eye could follow the frail thread of the river out through the misty distance to the waters of the sea.

"London," said the professor. "We'll give them a little entertainment, and they can't accuse us of lack of appreciation of the city, because we just took a look and went away. We'll stay quiet awhile, and give them something to talk about."—Top-Notch Magazine.

Oiling the Atlantic.

Pouring oil on the troubled waters will be much more than a metaphor if a plan offered by the United States Hydrographic Office is carried out. Its serious proposal is to keep the path between New York and the Northern European ports well oiled, so that the waves may be kept down and passengers may cross in perfect comfort. The hydrographic office knows a lot about waves, and claims that nothing is so bad for them as oil. Moreover, oil spreads quickly and thinly over the water, and hence the calming can be done at small expense. A quart of cheap petroleum an hour for each ship would, they say, do the work in decent weather, and $25 per trip ought to cover it easily. With the big liners constantly passing, the part carried away by the ocean currents would be restored without delay.—Wide World Magazine.

Achievements of the Aged.

Latimer, in King Edward VI.'s days, was a hard student. He was at his studies about two o'clock in the morning, summer and winter, though his body had been bruised by the fall of a tree and he was 67 years of age. Young was sixty when he began his "Night Thoughts." Talleyrand, at the age of eighty, stood at the head of affairs in France under Napoleon and then under the Bourbons. Blucher was seventy when he was defeated at Ligny and fell under his horse, some French cavalry passing over him; yet a day or two after he led on his Prussians against Napoleon at Waterloo. After many years of warfare, those old men, Wellington and Soult, stood at the head of their respective cabinets, one in England and the other in France.

Plucking Asparagus.

They were very young and very happy and very foolish and very newly wed.

And they kept a kitchen garden.

"Angelina, darling," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden I saw some asparagus ready for cooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and gather the first fruit of the season yourself?"

She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture and didn't want to "let on." If she went alone she might commit some egregious blunder.

"I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it and I will hold the ladder."

Where It Went.

A little boy, who was taken to the seaside for the first time, happened to arrive when the tide was at the full. On getting up the next morning and looking for the sea, now far out, he cried: "Why, mother, it's all gone down its sink!"

An Enjoyable Occasion.

"Was your chafing dish party a success?"

"Great. We spoiled all the food early in the evening, and then went to a regular restaurant."

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

by E. J. Edwards

Burial Place of Gen. Grant

Mayor William R. Grace's Story of the Way in Which New York City Was Selected.

For a number of years after the decision was reached that the permanent burial place of Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant should be Riverside Drive, New York city, subscriptions to the projected monument to be erected over the sarcophagi lagged. Then Gen. Horace Porter organized a committee which speedily secured the fund needed. It was about the time of the dedication of the monument that William R. Grace, twice mayor of New York city, narrated to me this hitherto unpublished story of the manner in which New York was selected as the burial place of the great commander.

"I was serving my second term as mayor of New York," said Mr. Grace, "at the time General Grant was smitten with his mortal illness. I kept myself constantly informed as to his condition. At one time, I remember, word was brought to me that the chances were strongly in favor of his recovery. But within twenty-four hours thereafter I received authoritative information that the disease was mortal and that, in all probability, General Grant could not last the summer out.

"Now, I knew from many chats I had had with Grant after he became a resident of New York that he was very fond of the city. Its activities appealed to him greatly and as he walked about the streets he was fond of carefully looking at the improvements being made and pronounced judgment as to the future course of business in this, that or the other street. He was, in fact, one of the first to suggest that Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street would be an ideal location for a big hotel. Today one of the world's most famous hotels is located there.

"I also knew, when I learned definitely that Grant was in his last illness, that efforts would undoubtedly be made to persuade his family that his burial place should be either in the national cemetery at Arlington, or at West Point, Galena, or Chicago. But I said to myself that Grant's burial place should be New York, the city which he had selected as the one in which to spend his closing years and which, I knew beyond peradventure of a doubt, he loved. I made up my mind that I would do all that I could to have New York named as his burial place.

"Therefore, while Grant yet lived, I organized privately and quietly a competent body of men to work in behalf of New York city after the general was dead; I was of the opinion—subsequently sustained—that no systematic attempt would be made to secure the burial elsewhere until some time after the general had died. It was not an easy matter to organize my committee; still I accomplished the task in time, and because I did not feel justified in calling upon anybody—let alone the city—to stand any of the expenses incidental to creating the organization, I paid them gladly out of my own pocket.

"The result of this secret preparatory work was that immediately after the death of General Grant we had a thoroughly well organized body of men ready to take the necessary public steps without a moment's delay to secure his burial in the city. On the advice of this secret body, I called a public meeting for the expressed purpose of organizing a permanent public committee to work for the burial of General Grant in New York city. This permanent Grant monument commission was the first organization of its kind in the field and through its work convinced the American people, generally, I am sure, that New York was the proper burial city for the great general. At any rate, I finally had the satisfaction of knowing that New York had been definitely and irrevocably selected, and I was happy.

"And do you know," Mr. Grace continued after a thoughtful pause, "I have always believed that the presence of a colored man on the permanent commission as its secretary did a great deal to convince the country at large of the sincerity and earnestness of the desire of the people of New York, regardless of race or class, that General Grant should be buried here. That colored man was Professor Greener. He was a graduate of Harvard and a brilliant scholar of his day. I had known him for some years, and when I began casting about for just the right man to be secretary of the permanent commission, I chanced to think of Greener. I had every confidence in his ability to fill creditably the executive office of the commission, and then there was the other thought, that the presence of a colored man on the commission would go a long way to showing the nation that all manner of New Yorkers were working together to have their city named as Grant's permanent burial place. So, at my request, Greener was appointed secretary and I have every reason to believe that the effect of his appointment on the mind of the public was just what I thought it would be. In short, I am convinced that simply by being first in the field with a perfect working organization having a negro executive officer, New York gained for all time the proud distinction over all competitors of being the burial city of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant."

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Why He Went to Congress

"Little Giant" Became Representative for Purpose of Having Remitted an Old Fine Imposed on General Jackson.

In 1838, when he was 25 years of age, Stephen A. Douglas ran unsuccessfully for congress. Three years later he took a seat on the bench of the supreme court of the state of Illinois. Yet another two years and he had resigned his judgeship to go to Washington as a member of the house of representatives. Connected with his second race for congressional honors is the anecdote I am about to tell.

After he had become a supreme court judge, the "Little Giant's" friends were of the opinion that he had given up all of his youthful desire to sit in the lower house of the federal legislature, and they stood ready to do all they could to keep him on the supreme court bench indefinitely. But he had been interpreting the laws less than two years when he made known to his friends that he desired, greatly to be nominated again for congress. Some of his friends remonstrated; why, they asked, did he want to give up a high judgeship for a position in congress and thus remove himself from Illinois as an important public figure? This was Mr. Douglas' reply, substantially:

"Since I have been on the bench I have met a southern Democrat who was not only a political follower but is also a strong personal friend of Andrew Jackson. He has told me many interesting things about Jackson, and, from him I first learned of the fine that was imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans when he put that city under martial law in 1814, preparatory to preparing it against attack by the British in the War of 1812. At that time General Jackson caused the arrest of a Judge Hall and for this act was fined $1,000 for contempt. Then he went to and won the Battle of New Orleans, but to this day the fine stands against him. Gentlemen, I have thought much about this incident—about the inconceivable wrong that was done General Jackson at that time, and I want to go to congress to right it. I want to do all I can to see to it that this old fine is remitted with compound interest. I therefore very much want you to support me for a congressional nomination."

Nominated and elected to congress in due course, one of the first official acts of Representative Stephen A. Douglas was to introduce a resolution authorizing the return, with compound interest, of the fine of 30 years before to the victor of New Orleans. Early and late, in and out of session, and with all the earnestness of his being, Mr. Douglas, then thirty years of age, advocated the passage of the resolution, and with much less difficulty than he had anticipated, he finally had the satisfaction of knowing that the fine, with interest, would be returned to "Old Hickory," then with less than two years of life before him."

It was in 1856, when he was on a lecture tour in Illinois, that the late Parke Godwin, author, editor and son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, was told this anecdote by several of the "Little Giant's" close friends in Springfield. Four years later, when Douglas was making his campaign for president, Mr. Godwin met him for the first time and related this anecdote as he had heard it.

"Why," exclaimed Douglas, in apparent surprise, "where did you hear that story? Yes, it is true, every word of it," he added a few moments later, "and if I had not heard incidentally of the grave injustice done General Jackson I might not have been stirred up sufficiently to run for congress again. But however that may have been, one of the most satisfying recollections of my public life is that I was able to right this great injustice inflicted upon General Jackson thirty years before. And I have no correspondence that I have treasured up more carefully than the personal note which I received from General Jackson acknowledging his appreciation of the service I was able to do him in his old age."

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Had Learned.

"Why don't you get a motor?"

"I don't know whether I could manage one or not."

"That's not much of an argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife."

"Yes; that's what makes me so jolly careful!"

Randall's Moment of Suspense

How He Barely Averted a Fierce Personal Encounter Between Sparks of Missouri and General Weaver.

In December of 1881, a short time after General J. Warren Keifer of Ohio had succeeded the late Samuel J. Randall as speaker of the house of representatives, I spent an evening with the great Democrat of western Pennsylvania at his home a few blocks distant from the national capitol. Mr. Randall lived in a little two and one-half story brick house, in a quiet and somewhat obscure corner of Washington, and it represented practically his entire savings while a member of congress, of which he was speaker from 1876 until a change of party elevated Mr. Keifer in his stead.

I was received by Mr. Randall in his study, a little rear room on the second floor. It was one mass of documents, books, reports and the various printed paraphernalia of legislation. The conversation led up to Mr. Randall's great work in 1874, when, by leading a filibuster of forty-eight hours' duration, he defeated the obnoxious "Force bill" of that year. I remarked that he must have been under a great strain while leading the filibuster, which today stands as one of the greatest triumphs of filibustering our house of congress has ever known.

"Well," was the reply, "it is true that during the forty-eight hours preceding the final adjournment of congress I was present in my seat practically every moment of that time, in order to see that by legislative strategy the vote on the bill was delayed until it was time for congress to adjourn. It was a task that involved constant watchfulness and so it occasioned great physical strain. Yet from its effects I recovered completely after a good night's sleep, while from the effects of a moment's mental strain I underwent while I was speaker I did not fully recover until more than a day later.

"On the whole," continued Mr. Randall after a moment's pause, "I think that was the most trying and exhausting experience in my entire career as speaker. It occurred during the closing weeks of the session of 1881. The house was in committee of the whole, with Mr. Covert, who represented the Eastern Long Island district, in the chair. When the house is in committee of the whole, you know, the speaker has some opportunity for relaxation. He goes upon the floor and meets and chats with his friends; it is something like a recess for him. I was thus chatting with a group of friends in the rear of the house when of a sudden I seemed to realize intuitively that a change had taken place in the atmosphere of the house and a desperate situation had arisen. I glanced down towards the speaker's desk, and though no one had yet taken a belligerent attitude, I felt that there was grave danger of a personal encounter between two members.

"How I reached the speaker's desk I don't know. Nor have I any recollection of pushing Mr. Covert to one side and seizing the gavel. But I do recall most vividly that as I began to pound with all my might with the gavel, I beheld directly before me the most portentous scene that I ever saw in the house. In front of the clerk's desk stood Mr. Sparks, representing a Missouri district, with an uplifted chair as a weapon, and directly across the aisle from him and awaiting the attack in a spirit of defiance, was General James B. Weaver, the Greenback party's presidential candidate of the year before. And it seemed to me that I had never seen such malignant passion upon men's faces. It was the very spirit that leads to murder—and at once the awful thought shot into my mind: 'The eternal disgrace of a murder taking place on the floor of the house of representatives!'

"It was a thought—a situation—that made me desperate. I pounded like a madman with my gavel. I summoned the sergeant-at-arms to get the mace. I put all the energy, both mental and physical, that I possessed in the effort to secure a temporary hesitation on the part of either man to advance to the attack. And, thank God, there was a momentary hesitation—just sufficient to enable several members to recover their startled senses and rush between the angry adversaries.

"As soon as I saw others rush between the two men I knew that danger of a personal encounter was over—and the next instant I sank back into my chair completely exhausted. So great had been the strain, brief though it was, that I felt as though I would collapse; still, I presume the house did not observe my true condition owing to the excitement."

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County With One Jail.

Iceland is altogether a law-abiding place. There is only one jail, and that rarely ever has more than two people in it. This is to be largely accounted for by the fact that there is not a distillery nor a brewery in all Iceland. Some liquors are imported from Scotland, Norway and Denmark, but there will be an end to this in the year 1912, when the prohibitory law passed by parliament on July 30, 1909, will go into effect. An acute legal gentleman of Scotland who has examined it says that "it is hard and fast at the every point"—a well-made law. The Good Templars have taken a very active part in securing this law, and they are preparing the way for its enforcement.—Mrs. W. F. Crafts, in The Christian Herald.

A Success.

"They say that new doctor is a fake. How did his instant cure for your wife's sore throat work?"

"Excellently."

"Then it cured her really?"

"No; but she can't speak above a whisper."

Tales of Sea Charming

They Always Have Been Popular Because of the Fascination Exercised by the Deep.

Almost from the beginning of time the sea itself has exercised over man a fascination at once mysterious and terrifying. This vigorous influence of the uncharted main drove men down to the sea in ships that were little more than cockleshells. During the gray depths of the mist, the biting teeth of the winter's gale, the ripping claws of the half-stricken reef and all the other chances and happenings of a tumultuous element, men have set sail, each little crew of Argonauts in search of its own particular fleece of gold.

Thus, the cause of the popularity of the sea story is not hard to understand. The adventures of that bold soldier-mariner of Greece, the crafty Ulysses, form one of the most interesting chronicles of the world's literature. The voyage of Jason and his band, with their trials and their final success in their undertaking is another treasure of the classics.

In more modern times th life of the Norseman, that rugged explorer of pathless expanses, the half-piratical exploits of Drake, the repulse of the Armada by that dauntless lion of the seas and his compeers, the victories of Nelson, the crippled hero who led his fleets "half round the sea-girt ball" in pursuit of the hereditary enemies of old England, all have given us thrilling history and no less heart gripping tradition.

The Thing.

"I understand that heiress Jobbins married was rather old. What was her age?"

"I guess as far as Jobbins was concerned, it was heritage."

Irish Proverb.

The man who won't open his purse will open his mouth.

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Quite a crowd attended the Republican Rally at the hall Friday evening.

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Nov. 9 Dec. 14

State of Wisconsin, Wood County, In circuit Court.

Anna J. Hannah, Plaintiff, —VS— Joseph H. Hannah Defendant } SUMMONS.

The State of Wisconsin:—To the said defendant; you are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint; of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

D. D. Conway, Plaintiff's Attorney

P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

State of Wisconsin } ss
Wood County }

I, Michael Griffin, a sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the summons, and the annexed complaint were handed me for service on the defendant above named, November 4th, 1905. That I have been unable to find said defendant, and am informed and believe that he resides, and now is in Seattle, Washington.

Michael Griffin

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nason.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. B. Burhite

Atty. C. L. Smith was a Stevens Point visitor over Sunday.

Grocery Business Sold.

Frank Stahl has purchased the F. W. Dankert store near the Green Bay depot and intends to operate the place. The store is located in the Persohn building, and consists principally of a stock of groceries.

TAKE OUT ONE DOLLAR

from your wages this week (more, if you can spare it) and start a Savings Account at this bank. The first dollar will act as a magnet for others and your Savings Book will soon show many entries with a substantial balance to your credit.

All deposits made in our Savings Department on or before Saturday, November 12th, will draw interest from November 1st.

Wood County Nat'l Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Resources exceed One Million Dollars.



"Just Out"

Is an expression you will never hear here. We always keep well stocked up with everything in the way of the

Better Grade of Building Materials

So you can come any time with confidence that you can obtain just what you want when you want it. No annoyance or loss of time such as is caused by the "Just Out" proposition.

Kellogg Bros.' Lbr. Co.

BIG NOVEMBER SALE!
OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE



Special Prices on Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats

$10.00 Your choice for this sale of any ladies' or misses' coat in stock that sold for $10.75, $11, $11.50 and $12.50, consisting of ten distinct new models, all made in the 54 inch length, some lined to the waist with guaranteed satin, and others lined throughout. Plainly tailored coats in black, brown, blue and gray, kersey, broadcloth and fancy mixtures, in all sizes, misses' 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years sizes, ladies' from 32 to 46, for this sale only..... **$10.00**

$7.50 Ladies' and misses' coats, 54 inches long, made of plain colors and fancy new mixtures, all sizes, some with velvet coat collars and others with collars of same material as coats are made, lined to the waist with satin lining, coats that originally sold for $8.50, $9 and $10, exceptionally cheap at..... **$7.50**

Infants' bear skin coats, sizes 2 to 6 years, in red, blue and brown, sale price..... **$1.98**



JUST RECEIVED a few more numbers in stylish long coats for women
---at---
$15.00, $18.00 and $20.00

Skirts of All Kinds

Beautiful new Voile skirts, the very latest styles at **$7.50 $8 $9 $10** and **$12.50**

Misses Chiffon Panama skirts, fast black and nicely made at..... **$4.50**

Women's black Chiffon Panama skirts, new models at..... **$5.75** and **$6.75**

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Right now is the season to buy your furs. Come and see the handsome furs obtainable for a small price. No misrepresentation. All furs called by their real names.

Black Coney Cafe scarf $5.00. Pillow muff to match $5.00. Set..... **$9.50**

Jap mink shawl $22.50, rug muff to match $20.00. Set..... **$40.00**

Brook mink scarf $7.50, muff to match $6.75. Set..... **$14.25**

Blue Wolf scarf, genuine, $22.50, muff to match $20.00 Set..... **$40.00**

Blue opposum scarf $11.50, rug muff to match $10.00. Set..... **$20.00**

Black or brown Coney scarfs at..... **$1.50 2 3** and **$5**

Black or brown Coney muffs at..... **$1.00 1.50 2 3** and **$5**

Black or brown Coney sets at..... **2.50 3 5** and **$10.00**



Silk and Cotton Petticoats

Taffeta silk petticoats, in black, navy and red deep tailored flounce, dust ruffle..... **$2.95**

Fancy or plain silk petticoats, in all colors and beautiful changeable effects, deep flounce, and dust ruffle at..... **$4.95**

Women's black sateen petticoats, deep flounce with 3 rows of sateen bands, sale..... **69c**

Women's heatherbloom petticoats, a large selection of patterns, handsomely made at only..... **$1.98**

Sweaters

Women's all worsted sweater coats, two side pockets, double breasted, in white, red, brown and blue sale price..... **$2.98**

Women's all wool sweater coats, 40 in. length, double or single breasted style, high neck, all colors at..... **$4.98**

Children's sweaters of all kinks and colors from..... **50c** to **$1.50**

See Our Dress Goods Bargain

54 inch heavy cloaking, suitable for children's cloaks and ladies' skirts, sale price..... **59c**

Plain and fancy weave in part wool dress goods that sold as high as 50c a yard, this sale only per yard..... **29c**

A handsome assortment of the latest things shown this season in suitings and dress materials in fancy and plain colors, for this sale, yd. **98c**



Winter Bedding

10-4 cotton blankets in grey and white, sale price..... **45c**

11-4 cotton blankets, extraordinary heavy, gray on tan with pink on blue border, sale price..... **$1.00**

All wool or small part cotton, fancy plaid blanket in blue, pink or tan plaids, sale..... **$4.75**

Full size comforter filled with white cotton, sale..... **$1.25**

Comforter 72x84, filled with one piece carded cotton, covered with Silkoline or Madras cloth, figured on both sides at..... **$2.50**

Comfortable Winter Underwear

Women's ribbed vests and pants this sale..... **25c**

Women's heavy fleeced lined vests and drawers, in white or natural color this sale..... **45c**

Women's natural gray wool vests and pants, flat woven, medium height, sale price..... **98c**

Womens ribbed union suits, a suit, from..... **75c** to **$3.50**

Children's heavy fleeced lined shirt or pants..... **25c**

Children's union suits at..... **75c** to **$1.00**

Parisiana Reducing Corset

STYLE No. 865



THE best Corset made for stout figures; adjustable side straps, perfectly smooth bustle, no possibility of tearing the cloth. Will reduce a figure two to three inches across the abdomen. Made of a good quality Coutil, double side steels, 6 hose supporters attached. Every pair warranted in skin satisfaction.

Our Notion Department is running over with new styles in barrettes and brooch pins and stylish belts.

Barrettes at..... *10c, 15c, 25c, 50c*

Sash pins or brooches at *10c, 15c, 25c, 50c*

See the latest thing in Persian belts at *25c* and *50c*

Here is a bargain in all silk ribbon.

No. 100, 150, 200 silk taffeta ribbon plain colors, yd *25c*

Chick New Fur Hats Just received a line of fur hats for this season, new shapes, made of Coney and Musk Rat Furs, price from..... **$2.00 to $5.00**

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

OUR ANNUAL COAT SALE

To Be Held

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

November 10–11–12



WE have received a large line of new coats, in velvets kersey, broadcloths and fancy weaves in all the latest styles which we are to have on sale these three days, together with the coats we have already in stock. We have divided these coats into lots and you will find they are all GREATLY REDUCED in prices.

ONE LOT OF KERSEY COATS latest styles, that sell from $10.00 up going during this sale..... **$5.00**

ONE LOT OF ODDS AND ENDS Coats of last season's style, but of very good materials that sold from $5.00 to $20.00 going for..... **$3.98**

HEINEMAN MERCANTILE CO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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D. D. Conway.
Plaintiff's Attorney
P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.

State of Wisconsin } SS
Wood County }

J. Michael Griffin, a sheriff of Wood County, Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the summons, and the annexed complaint were handed me for service on the defendant above named, November 4th, 1910. That I have been unable to find said defendant, and am informed and believe that he resides, and now is in Seattle, Washington.

Michael Griffin

BIRTHS

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Nason.

A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. B. Burhite.

Atty. C. L. Smith was a Stevens Point visitor over Sunday.

Grocery Business Sold.

Frank Stahl has purchased the F. W. Dankert store near the Green Bay depot and intends to operate the place. The store is located in the Persohn building, and consists principally of a stock of groceries.

TAKE OUT ONE DOLLAR

from your wages this week (more, if you can spare it) and start a Savings Account at this bank. The first dollar will act as a magnet for others and your Savings Book will soon show many entries with a substantial balance to your credit.

All deposits made in our Savings Department on or before Saturday, November 12th, will draw interest from November 1st.

Wood County Nat'l Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Resources exceed One Million Dollars.



"Just Out"

Is an expression you will never hear here. We always keep well stocked up with everything in the way of the

Better Grade of Building Materials

So you can come any time with confidence that you can obtain just what you want when you want it. No annoyance or loss of time such as is caused by the "Just Out" proposition.

Kellogg Bros.' Lbr. Co.

BIG NOVEMBER SALE!
OF SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE



Special Prices on Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats

$10.00 Your choice for this sale of any ladies' or misses' coat in stock that sold for $10.75, $11, $11.50 and $12.50, consisting of ten distinct new models, all made in the 54 inch length, some lined to the waist with guaranteed satin, and others lined throughout. Plainly tailored coats in black, brown, blue and gray, kersey, broadcloth and fancy mixtures, in all sizes, misses' 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years sizes, ladies' from 32 to 46, for this sale only..... **$10.00**

$7.50 Ladies' and misses' coats, 54 inches long, made of plain colors and fancy new mixtures, all sizes, some with velvet coat collars and others with collars of same material as coats are made, lined to the waist with satin lining, coats that originally sold for $8.50, $9 and $10, exceptionally cheap at..... **$7.50**

Infants' bear skin coats, sizes 2 to 6 years, in red, blue and brown, sale price..... **$1.98**



JUST RECEIVED a few more numbers in stylish long coats for women
---at---
$15.00, $18.00 and $20.00

Skirts of All Kinds

Beautiful new Voile skirts, the very latest styles at **$7.50 $8 $9 $10** and **$12.50**

Misses Chiffon Panama skirts, fast black and nicely made at..... **$4.50**

Women's black Chiffon Panama skirts, new models at..... **$5.75** and **$6.75**



Silk and Cotton Petticoats

Taffeta silk petticoats, in black, navy and red deep tailored flounce, dust ruffle..... **$2.95**

Fancy or plain silk petticoats, in all colors and beautiful changeable effects, deep flounce, and dust ruffle at..... **$4.95**

Women's black sateen petticoats, deep flounce with 3 rows of sateen bands, sale..... **69c**

Women's heatherbloom petticoats, a large selection of patterns, handsomely made at only..... **$1.98**

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Right now is the season to buy your furs. Come and see the handsome furs obtainable for a small price. No misrepresentation. All furs called by their real names.

Black Coney Cafe scarf $5.00. Pillow muff to match $5.00. Set..... **$9.50**

Jap mink shawl $22.50, rug muff to match $20.00. Set..... **$40.00**

Brook mink scarf $7.50, muff to match $6.75. Set..... **$14.25**

Blue Wolf scarf, genuine, $22.50, muff to match $20.00 Set..... **$40.00**

Blue opposum scarf $11.50, rug muff to match $10.00. Set..... **$20.00**

Black or brown Coney scarfs at..... **$1.50 2 3** and **$5**

Black or brown Coney muffs at..... **$1.00 1.50 2 3** and **$5**

Black or brown Coney sets at..... **2.50 3 5** and **$10.00**

Sweaters

Women's all worsted sweater coats, two side pockets, double breasted, in white, red, brown and blue sale price..... **$2.98**

Women's all wool sweater coats, 40 in. length, double or single breasted style, high neck, all colors at..... **$4.98**

Children's sweaters of all kinks and colors from..... **50c** to **$1.50**

See Our Dress Goods Bargain

54 inch heavy cloaking, suitable for children's cloaks and ladies' skirts, sale price..... **59c**

Plain and fancy weave in part wool dress goods that sold as high as 50c a yard, this sale only per yard..... **29c**

A handsome assortment of the latest things shown this season in suitings and dress materials in fancy and plain colors, for this sale, yd. **98c**



Winter Bedding

10-4 cotton blankets in grey and white, sale price..... **45c**

11-4 cotton blankets, extraordinary heavy, gray on tan with pink on blue border, sale price..... **$1.00**

All wool or small part cotton, fancy plaid blanket in blue, pink or tan plaids, sale..... **$4.75**

Full size comforter filled with white cotton, sale..... **$1.25**

Comforter 72x84, filled with one piece carded cotton, covered with Silkoline or Madras cloth, figured on both sides at..... **$2.50**

Comfortable Winter Underwear

Women's ribbed vests and pants this sale..... **25c**

Women's heavy fleeced lined vests and drawers, in white or natural color this sale..... **45c**

Women's natural gray wool vests and pants, flat woven, medium height, sale price..... **98c**

Womens ribbed union suits, a suit, from..... **75c** to **$3.50**

Children's heavy fleeced lined shirt or pants..... **25c**

Children's union suits at..... **75c** to **$1.00**

Parisiana Reducing Corset

STYLE No. 555



THE best Corset made for stout figures; adjustable side straps, perfectly smooth buckle, no possibility of tearing the cloth. Will reduce a figure two to three inches across the abdomen. Made of a good quality Coutil, double side steels, 6 hose supporters attached. Every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

Our Notion Department is running over with new styles in barrettes and brooch pins and stylish belts.

Barrettes at..... *10c, 15c, 25c, 50c*

Sash pins or brooches at..... *10c, 15c, 25c, 50c*

See the latest thing in Persian belts at *25c* and *50c*

Here is a bargain in all silk ribbon.

No. 100, 150, 200 silk taffeta ribbon plain colors, yd *25c*

Chick New Fur Hats Just received a line of fur hats for this season, new shapes, made of Coney and Musk Rat Furs, price from..... **$2.00 to $5.00**

JOHNSON & HILL COMPANY

OUR ANNUAL COAT SALE

To Be Held

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
November 10–11–12



WE have received a large line of new coats, in velvets kersey, broadcloths and fancy weaves in all the latest styles which we are to have on sale these three days, together with the coats we have already in stock. We have divided these coats into lots and you will find they are all GREATLY REDUCED in prices.

ONE LOT OF KERSEY COATS latest styles, that sell from $10.00 up going during this sale..... **$5.00**

ONE LOT OF ODDS AND ENDS Coats of last season's style, but of very good materials that sold from $5.00 to $20.00 going for..... **$3.98**

HEINEMAN MERCANTILE CO.